







ice. Bags Lex. p. CXIV. e. e.





A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

HEBREW LANGUAGE.

BY

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THIRD EDITION,

NEW YORK:

JOHN WILEY & SON, PUBLISHERS,

2 CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

1871.

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year of 1861, by
JOHN WILEY,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

P R E F A C E.

THIS work was begun at the instance of my friend, preceptor, and colleague, DR. J. ADDISON ALEXANDER. The aid of his counsels and suggestions was freely promised in the undertaking; and he was to give to it the sanction of his name before the public. It appears shorn of these advantages. A few consultations respecting the general plan of the book and the method to be observed in its preparation, were all that could be had before this greatest of American orientalists and scholars was taken from us. Deprived thus early of his invaluable assistance, I have yet found a melancholy satisfaction in the prosecution of a task begun under such auspices, and which seemed still to link me to one with whom I count it one of the greatest blessings of my life to have been associated.

The grammatical system of Gesenius has, from causes which can readily be explained, had a predominance in this country to which it is not justly entitled. The grammar of Prof. Stuart, for a long time the text-book in most common use, was substantially a reproduction of that of Gesenius. Nordheimer was an adherent of the same system in its essential features, though he illustrated it with wonderful clearness and philosophical tact. And finally, the smaller grammar of Gesenius became current in the excellent translation of Prof. Conant. Now, while Gesenius is unquestionably the prince of Hebrew lexicographers, Ewald is as certainly entitled to

He calls it "one of the most Natural & Regular"

the precedence among grammarians; and the latter cannot be ignored by him who would appreciate correctly the existing state of oriental learning.

The present work is mainly based upon the three leading grammars of Gesenius, Ewald, and Nordheimer, and the attempt has been made to combine whatever is valuable in each. For the sake of a more complete survey of the history of opinion, the grammars of R. Chayug, R. Kimchi, Reuchlin, Buxtorf, Schultens, Simonis, Robertson, Lee, Stier, Hupfeld, Freytag, Nägelsbach, and Stuart, besides others of less consequence from Jewish or Christian sources, have also been consulted to a greater or less extent. The author has not, however, contented himself with an indolent compilation; but, while availing himself freely of the labours of his predecessors, he has sought to maintain an independent position 'by investigating the whole subject freshly and thoroughly for himself.' His design in the following pages has been to reflect the phenomena of the language precisely as they are exhibited in the Hebrew Bible; and it is believed that this is more exactly accomplished than it has been in any preceding grammar. The rule was adopted at the outset, and rigorously adhered to, that no supposititious forms should be admitted, that no example should be alleged which is not found in actual use, that no statement should be made and no rule given the evidence of which had not personally been subjected to careful scrutiny. Thus, for example, before treating of any class of verbs, perfect or imperfect, every verb of that description in the language was separately traced through all its forms as shown by a concordance; the facts were thus absolutely ascertained in the first instance before a single paradigm was prepared or a word of explanation written.

Some may be disposed, at first, to look suspiciously upon the triple division of the Hebrew vowels, adopted *freshly!* horrid! English? "by a thorough, investigation of the whole subject, anew (or, afresh) for my-

from Ewald, as an innovation: further reflection, however, will show that it is the only division consistent with accuracy, and it is really more ancient than the one which commonly prevails.

The importance of the accent, especially to the proper understanding of the vowels of a word and the laws of vowel-changes, is such that the example of Ewald has been followed in constantly marking its position by an appropriate sign. He uses a Methegh for this purpose, which is objectionable on account of the liability to error and confusion when the same sign is used for distinct purposes. The use of any one of the many Hebrew accents would also be liable to objection, since they not only indicate the tone-syllable, but have besides a conjunctive or disjunctive force, which it would be out of place to suggest. Accordingly, a special symbol has been employed, analogous to that which is in use in our own and other languages, thus קָטָל *kātal'*.

The remarks upon the consecution of poetic accents were in type before the appearance of the able discussion of that subject by Baer, in an appendix to the Commentary of Delitzsch upon the Psalms. The rules of Baer, however, depend for their justification upon the assumption of the accurate accentuation of his own recent edition of the Hebrew Psalter, which departs in numerous instances from the current editions as they do in fact from one another. Inasmuch as this is a question which can only be settled by manuscripts that are not accessible in this country, it seems best to wait until it has been tested and pronounced upon by those who are capable of doing so. What has here been written on that subject, has accordingly been suffered to remain, imperfect and unsatisfactory as it is.

The laws which regulate the formation of nouns have been derived from Ewald, with a few modifications chiefly tending to simplify them.

Dicty Bib. vol. 2. p. 892-902.

The declensions of nouns, as made out by Gesenius, have the merit of affording a convenient and tolerably complete classification of their forms and of the changes to which each is liable. Nordheimer abandoned them for a method of his own, in which he aimed at greater simplicity, but in reality rendered the subject more perplexed. The system of Ewald is complicated with the derivation and formation of nouns, from which their subsequent modifications are quite distinct. The fact is, however, that there are no declensions, properly speaking, in Hebrew; and the attempt to foist upon the language what is alien to its nature, embarrasses the subject instead of relieving it.* A few general rules respecting the vowel-changes, which are liable to occur in different kinds of syllables, solve the whole mystery, and are all that the case requires or even admits.

In the syntax the aim has been to develop not so much what is common to the Hebrew with other languages, as what is characteristic and distinctive of the former, those points being particularly dwelt upon which are of chief importance to the interpreter.

In the entire work special reference has been had to the wants of theological students. The author has endeavoured to make it at once elementary and thorough, so that it might both serve as a manual for beginners and yet possess all that completeness which is demanded by riper scholars. The parts of most immediate importance to those commencing the study of the language are distinguished by being printed in large type.

PRINCETON, August 22d, 1861.

*does not relieve the subject; but embarrasses
it. English? N. S. B.*

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PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§1. LANGUAGE is the communication of thought by means of spoken or written sounds. The utterance of a single thought constitutes a sentence. Each sentence is composed of words expressing individual conceptions or their relations. And words are made up of sounds produced by the organs of speech and represented by written signs. It is the province of grammar as the science of language to investigate these several elements. It hence consists of three parts. First, Orthography, which treats of the sounds employed and the mode of representing them. Second, Etymology, which treats of the different kinds of words, their formation, and the changes which they undergo. Third, Syntax, which treats of sentences, or the manner in which words are joined together to express ideas. The task of the Hebrew grammarian is to furnish a complete exhibition of the phenomena of this particular language, carefully digested and referred as far as practicable to their appropriate causes in the organs of speech and the operations of the mind.

THE LETTERS.

§2. The Hebrew being no longer a spoken tongue, is only known as the language of books, and particularly of the Old Testament, which is the most interesting and important as well as the only pure monument of it. The first step

towards its investigation must accordingly be to ascertain the meaning of the symbols in which it is recorded. Then having learned its sounds, as they are thus represented, it will be possible to advance one step further, and inquire into the laws by which these are governed in their employment and mutations.

The symbols used in writing Hebrew are of two sorts, viz. letters (אותיות) and points (נקודים). The number of the letters is twenty-two; these are written from right to left, and are exclusively consonants. The following alphabetical table exhibits their forms, English equivalents, names, and numerical values, together with the corresponding forms of the Rabbinical character employed to a considerable extent in the commentaries and other writings of the modern Jews.

Order.	Forms and Equivalents.		Names.	Rabbinical Alphabet.	Numerical values.
1	א	—	אֵלֶּפֶת Áleph	א	1
2	ב	Bh, B	בֵּית Bēth	ב	2
3	ג	Gh, G	גִּימֶל Gī'-mel	ג	3
4	ד	Dh, D	דָּלֶת Dā'-leth	ד	4
5	ה	H	הֵא Hē	ה	5
6	ו	V	וָו Vāv	ו	6
7	ז	Z	זַיִן Záyin	ז	7
8	ח	Hh	חֵית Hhēth	ח	8
9	ט	T	טֵית Tēth	ט	9
10	י	Y	יּוֹד Yōdh	י	10
11	כ	Kh, K	כָּף Kaph	כ	20
12	ל	L	לָמֶד Lā'-medh	ל	30
13	מ	M	מֶם Mēm	מ	40
14	נ	N	נוּן Nūn	נ	50
15	ס	S	סָמֶךְ Sā'-mekh	ס	60
16	ע	—	עֵין Áyin	ע	70
17	פ	Ph, P	פֶּא Pē	פ	80
18	צ	Ts	צָדִי Tsā'-dhē	צ	90
19	ק	K	קוֹף Kōph	ק	100
20	ר	R	רֵישׁ Rēsh	ר	200
21	ש	Sh, S	שִׁין Shīn	ש	300
22	ת	Th, T	תָּו Tāv	ת	400

§3. There is always more or less difficulty in representing the sounds of one language by those of another. But this is in the case of the Hebrew greatly aggravated by its having been for ages a dead language, so that some of its

sounds cannot now be accurately determined, and also by its belonging to a different family or group of tongues from our own, possessing sounds entirely foreign to the English, for which it consequently affords no equivalent, and which are in fact incapable of being pronounced by our organs. The equivalents of the foregoing table are not therefore to be regarded as in every instance exact representations of the proper powers of the letters. They are simply approximations sufficiently near the truth for every practical purpose, the best which can now be proposed, and sanctioned by tradition and the conventional usage of the best Hebraists.

1. It will be observed that a double pronunciation has been assigned to seven of the letters. A native Hebrew would readily decide without assistance which of these was to be adopted in any given case, just as we are sensible of no inconvenience from the various sounds of the English letters which are so embarrassing to foreigners learning our language. The ambiguity is in every case removed, however, by the addition of a dot or point indicating which sound they are to receive. Thus א with a point in its bosom has the sound of *b*, א unpointed that of the corresponding *v*, or as it is commonly represented for the sake of uniformity in notation, *bh*; א is pronounced as *g*, א unpointed had an aspirated sound which may accordingly be represented by *gh*, but as it is difficult to produce it, or even to determine with exactness what it was, and as there is no corresponding sound in English, the aspiration is mostly neglected, and the letter, whether pointed or not, sounded indifferently as *g*; ח is *d*, ח unpointed is the aspirate *dh*, equivalent to *th* in *the*; כ is *k*, כ unpointed its aspirate *kh*, perhaps resembling the German *ch* in *ich*, though its aspiration, like that of א, is commonly neglected in modern reading; פ is *p*, פ unpointed is *ph* or *f*; ט is *t*, ט unpointed *th* in *thin*. The letter ש with a dot over its right arm is pronounced like *sh*, and called *Shin*; ש with a dot over its left arm is called *Sin*, and pronounced like *s*, no attempt being made in modern

usage to discriminate between its sound and that of ט Samekh. Although there may anciently have been a distinction between them, this can no longer be defined nor even positively asserted; it has therefore been thought unnecessary to preserve the individuality of these letters in the notation, and both of them will accordingly be represented by *s*.

a. The double sound of the first six of the letters just named is purely euphonic, and has no effect whatever upon the meaning of the words in which they stand. The case of ש is different. Its primary sound was that of *sh*, as is evident from the contrast in Judg. 12 : 6 of שִׁבְּלֵת *shibboleth* with סִבְּלֵת *sibboleth*. In certain words, however, and sometimes for the sake of creating a distinction between different words of like orthography, it received the sound of *s*, thus almost assuming the character of a distinct letter, e. g. שָׁבַר *to break*, שָׁוֶה *to hope*. That Sin and Samekh were distinguishable to the ear, appears probable from the fact that there are words of separate significations which differ only in the use of one or the other of these letters, and in which they are never interchanged, e. g. שָׁבַל *to be bereaved*, שָׁבִיל *to be wise*, סָבַל *to be foolish*; שָׁוֶה *to be drunken*, שָׁוֶה *to hire*, סָוֶה *to shut up*; שָׁוֶה *to look*, שָׁוֶה *to rule*, סָוֶה *to turn back*; שָׁפָה *a lip*, סָפָה *to destroy*. The close affinity between the sounds which they represent is, however, shown by the fact that ס is in a few instances written for ש, e. g. נֶסֶח Ps. 4 : 7 from נֶשֶׁח, סִבְּלֵת Eccles. 1 : 17 for שִׁבְּלֵת. The original identity of ש and ש is apparent from the etymological connection between שָׁוֶה *leaven* and מִשְׁתָּאֶרֶת *a vessel in which bread is leavened*; שָׁוֶה *to shudder*, שָׁוֶה *horrible, causing a shudder*. In Arabic the division of single letters into two distinguished by diacritical points is carried to a much greater length, the alphabet of that language being by this means enlarged from twenty-two to twenty-eight letters

2. In their original power ט *t* differed from ת *t*, and כ *k* from ק *k*, for these letters are not confused nor liable to interchange, and the distinction is preserved to this day in the cognate Arabic; yet it is not easy to state intelligibly wherein the difference consisted. They are currently pronounced precisely alike.

3. The letter ח has a stronger sound than ה the simple *h*, and is accordingly represented by *hh*; ר is represented by *r*, although it had some peculiarity of sound which we cannot at this day attempt to reproduce, by which it was allied to the gutturals.

4. For two letters, **ס** and **צ**, no equivalent has been given in the table, and they are commonly altogether neglected in pronunciation. **ס** is the weakest of the letters, and was probably always inaudible. It stands for the slight and involuntary emission of breath necessary to the utterance of a vowel unattended by a more distinct consonant sound. It therefore merely serves to mark the beginning or the close of the syllable of which it is a part, while to the ear it is entirely lost in the accompanying or preceding vowel. Its power has been likened to that of the smooth breathing (') of the Greeks or the English silent *h* in *hour*. On the other hand **צ** had a deep guttural sound which was always heard, but like that of the corresponding letter among the Arabs is very difficult of utterance by occidental organs; consequently no attempt is made to reproduce it. In the Septuagint it is sometimes represented by *γ*, sometimes by the rough and sometimes by the smooth breathing; thus **צמֹה** *Γόμορῶα*, **עֲלִי** 'Ηλί, **קִצִּץ** 'Αμαλήξ. Some of the modern Jews give it the sound of *ng* or of the French *gn* in *campagne*, either wherever it occurs or only at the end of words, e. g. **שִׁמְצִי** *Sh'mang*, **עֲמֹד** *gnāmōdh*.

§4. The forms of the letters exhibited in the preceding table, though found without important variation in all existing manuscripts, are not the original ones. An older character is preserved upon the Jewish coins struck in the age of the Maccabees, which bears a considerable resemblance to the Samaritan and still more to the Phenician. Some of the steps in the transition from one to the other can still be traced upon extant monuments. There was first a cursive tendency, disposing to unite the different letters of the same word, which is the established practice in Syriac and Arabic. This was followed by a predominance of the calligraphic principle, which again separated the letters and reduced them to their present rectangular forms and nearly uniform size. The cursive stage has, however, left its traces upon the five letters

which appear in the table with double forms ; ז פ נ מ כ when standing at the beginning or in the middle of words terminate in a bottom horizontal stroke, which is the remnant of the connecting link with the following letter ; at the end of words no such link was needed, and the letter was continued vertically downward in a sort of terminal flourish thus, ץ ף ן ד, or closed up by joining its last with its initial stroke, thus ם.

a. The few instances in which final letters are found in the middle of words, as לְבַרְבֵּה Isa. 9 : 6, or their ordinary forms at the end, as יָה Neh. 2 : 13, בֵּי Job 38 : 1, are probably due to the inadvertence of early transcribers which has been faithfully perpetuated since, or if intentional they may have had a connection now unknown with the enumeration of letters or the signification of words. The same may be said of letters larger than usual, as וְכָנָה Ps. 80 : 16, or smaller, as בְּהִבְרָאֵם Gen. 2 : 4, or above the line, as מִזֶּר Ps. 80 : 14, or inverted, as בְּסִטֶּה Num. 10 : 35, (in manuscripts and the older editions, e. g. that of Stephanus in 1541), or with extraordinary points, as וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶהוּ Gen. 33 : 4, לֵלֵאָה Ps. 27 : 13, in all which the Rabbins find concealed meanings of the most fanciful and absurd character. Thus in their opinion the suspended נ מִנְשֵׁה Judg. 18 : 30 suggests that the idolaters described were descended from Moses but had the character of Manasseh. In וְהָרָן Lev. 11 : 42 the Vav, which is of unusual size, is the middle letter of the Pentateuch ; וַיְבִרְךְּ Gen. 16 : 5 with an extraordinary point over the second Yodh, is the only instance in which the word is written with that letter ; the large letters in Deut. 6 : 4 emphasize the capital article of the Jewish faith. All such anomalous forms or marks, with the conceits of the Rabbins respecting them, are reviewed in detail in Buxtorf's *Tiberias*, pp. 152 etc.

§5. All the names of the letters were probably significant at first, although the meanings of some of them are now doubtful or obscure. It is commonly supposed that these describe the objects to which their forms originally bore a rude resemblance. If this be so, however, the mutations which they have since undergone are such, that the relation is no longer traceable, unless it be faintly in a few. The power of the letter is in every instance the initial sound of its name.

a. The opinion advocated by Schultens, *Fundamenta Ling. Heb.* p. 10, that the invention of the letters was long anterior to that of their names, and that the latter was a pedagogical expedient to facilitate the learning of the letters by associating their forms and sounds with familiar objects, has met with little favour and possesses little intrinsic probability. An interest-

ing corroboration of the antiquity of these names is found in their preservation in the Greek alphabet, though destitute of meaning in that language, the Greeks having borrowed their letters at an early period from the Phœnicians, and hence the appended *a* of "Αλφα, etc., which points to the Aramaic form אַפּאָ.

b. The Semitic derivation of the names proves incontestably that the alphabet had its origin among a people speaking a language kindred to the Hebrew. Their most probable meanings, so far as they are still explicable, are as follows, viz: Aleph, *an ox*; Beth, *a house*; Gimel, *a camel*; Daleth, *a door*; He, doubtful, possibly *a window*; Vav, *a hook*; Zayin, *a weapon*; Hheth, probably *a fence*; Teth, probably *a snake*; Yodh, *a hand*; Kaph, *the palm of the hand*; Lamedh, *an ox-goad*; Mem, *water*; Nun, *a fish*; Samekh, *a prop*; Ayin, *an eye*; Pe, *a mouth*; Tsadhe, *a fish-hook* or *a hunter's dart*; Koph, perhaps *the back of the head*; Resh, *a head*; Shin, *a tooth*; Tav, *a cross mark*.

§6. The order of the letters appears to be entirely arbitrary, though it has been remarked that the three middle mutes א ב ג succeed each other, as in like manner the three liquids ל מ נ. The juxtaposition of a few of the letters may perhaps be owing to the kindred signification of their names, e. g. Yodh and Kaph *the hand*, Mem *water* and Nun *a fish*, Resh *the head* and Shin *a tooth*. The antiquity of the existing arrangement of the alphabet is shown, 1. by psalms and other portions of the Old Testament in which successive clauses or verses begin with the letters disposed in regular order, viz. Ps. 25 (פ omitted), 34, 37 (alternate verses, ו omitted), 111 (every clause), 112 (every clause), 119 (each letter eight times), 145 (ז omitted), Prov. 31:10–31, Lam. ch. 1, 2, 3 (each letter three times), 4. In the first chapter of Lamentations the order is exactly preserved, but in the remaining three chapters ו and ז are transposed. 2. By the correspondence of the Greek and Roman alphabets, which have sprung from the same origin with the Hebrew.

a. The most ingenious attempt to discover a regular structure in the Hebrew alphabet is that of Lepsius, in an essay upon this subject published in 1836. Omitting the sibilants and Resh, he finds the following triple correspondence of a breathing succeeded by the same three mutes carried through each of the three orders, the second rank being enlarged by the addition of the liquids.

	Breathings.	Mutes.		Liquids.
Middle	א	ב ג ד	(כ)	ה ז ל
Smooth	ה	ט ח ו		
Rough	ע	פ ק צ		

Curious as this result certainly is, it must be confessed that the alleged correspondence is in part imaginary, and the method by which it is reached is too arbitrary to warrant the conclusion that this scheme was really in the mind of the author of the alphabet, much less to sustain the further speculations built upon it, reducing the original number and modifying the powers of the letters.

b. It is curious to see how, in the adaptation of the alphabet to different languages, the sounds of the letters have been modified, needless ones dropped, and others found necessary added at the end, without disturbing the arrangement of the original stock. Thus the Greeks dropped א and ק, only retaining them as numerical signs, while the Roman alphabet has F and Q; on the other hand the Romans found ט and ס superfluous, while the Greeks made of them Ϟ and ξ; ג and ד, in Greek γ and ζ, become in Latin C and G, while ח, in Latin H, is in Greek converted like the rest of the gutturals into a vowel η.

§ 7. The letters may be variously divided :

1. First, with respect to the organs by which they are pronounced.

Formed by the,

Gutturals א ה ח ע *Throat.*

Palatals ג י כ ק *Palate.*

Linguals ד ט ל נ ה *Tongue.*

Or Sibilants, Dentals ז ס צ ש *Teeth.*

Labials ב פ מ ר *Lips.*

א has been differently classed, but as its peculiarities are those of the gutturals, it is usually reckoned with them.

2. Secondly, according to their respective strength, into three classes, which may be denominated weak, medium, and strong. The strong consonants offer the greatest resistance to change, and are capable of entering into any combinations which the formation or inflection of words may require. The weak have not this capacity, but when analogy would bring them into combinations foreign to their nature, they are either

liable to mutation themselves or occasion changes in the rest of the word. Those of medium strength have neither the absolute stability of the former nor the feeble and fluctuating character of the latter.

The Most Important View of The Letters.	Weak,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} א ה ו י \\ א ה ע \end{array} \right.$	Vowel-Letters, Gutturals.
	Medium,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ל מ נ ר \\ ז ס צ ש \end{array} \right.$	Liquids, Sibilants, <i>or</i> <i>Dentals</i> , p. 9.
	Strong,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} פ ב \\ ק כ ג \\ ט ת ד \end{array} \right.$	Aspirates and Mutes.

The special characteristics of these several classes and the influence which they exert upon the constitution of words will be considered hereafter. It is sufficient to remark here that the vowel-letters are so called because they sometimes represent not consonant but vowel-sounds.

a. It will be observed that while the *p*, *k*, and *t*-mutes agree in having smooth פ כ ט and middle forms פּ כּ טּ, which may be either aspirated or unaspirated, the two last have each an additional representative פּ טּ which is lacking to the first. This, coupled with the fact that two of the alphabetic Psalms, Ps. 25, 34, repeat פ as the initial of the closing verse, has given rise to the conjecture that the missing *p* mute was supplied by this letter, having a double sound and a double place in the alphabet. In curious coincidence with this ingenious but unsustained hypothesis, the Ethiopic alphabet has an additional *p*, and the Greek and Roman alphabets agree one step and only one beyond the letter T, viz. in adding next a labial, which in Greek is divided into *υ* and *φ*, and in Latin into U and V, as י into I and J.

3. Thirdly, The letters may be divided, with respect to their function in the formation of words, into radicals and serviles. The former, which comprise just one half of the alphabet, are never employed except in the roots or radical portions of words. The latter may also enter into the constitution of roots, but they are likewise put to the less independent use of the formation of derivatives and inflections, of prefixes and suffixes. The serviles are embraced in the

memorial words **אֵתָן מֹשֶׁה וְכָלֵב** (Ethan Moses and Caleb); of these, besides other uses, **אֵתָן** are prefixed to form the future of verbs, and the remainder are prefixed as particles to nouns. The letters **הָאֲמִתִּי** are used in the formation of nouns from their roots. The only exception to the division now stated is the substitution of **ט** for servile **ה** in a certain class of cases, as explained § 54. 4.

a. Kimchi in his *Mikhlol* (מִכְלֹל) fol. 46, gives several additional anagrams of the serviles made out by different grammarians as aids to the memory, e. g. **אֲנִי שְׁלֹמֹה** *for his work is understanding*; **כִּיחַב** *I Solomon am writing*; **אֶךְ הַבְנָה** *only build thou my peace*; **כַּשְׁחִיל אֵב הַמִּזֶּן** *like a branch of the father of multitude*; **מֹשֶׁה כָּתַב אֵלַינוּ** *Moses has written to us*. To which Nordheimer has added **הֵן מִכְתָּבִי** *consult the riches of my book*.

§ 8. In Hebrew writing and printing, words are never divided. Hence various expedients are resorted to upon occasion, in manuscripts and old printed editions, to fill out the lines, such as giving a broad form to certain letters, **ה** = **ה**, occupying the vacant space with some letter, as **ק**, repeated as often as may be necessary, or with the first letters of the next word, which were not, however, accounted part of the text, as they were left without vowels, and the word was written in full at the beginning of the following line. The same end is accomplished more neatly in modern printing by judicious spacing.

§ 9. 1. The later Jews make frequent use of abbreviations. There are none, however, in the text of the Hebrew Bible; such as are found in the margin are explained in a special lexicon at the back of the editions in most common use, e. g. **וְגַמְר** *et completio* = etc.

2. The numerical employment of the letters, common to the Hebrews with the Greeks, is indicated in the table of the alphabet. The hundreds from 500 to 900 are represented either by the five final letters or by the combination of **ה** with the letters immediately preceding; thus **הק** or **ך** 500, **הר** or **ם** 600, **הש** or **ן** 700, **הת** or **ף** 800, **התק** or **ץ** 900. Thou-

sands are represented by units with two dots placed over them, thus ש 1000, etc. Compound numbers are formed by joining the appropriate units to the tens and hundreds, thus רבא 421. Fifteen is, however, made not by יה, which are the initial letters of the divine name Jehovah, יהוה, but by טו 9+6.

This use of the letters is found in the accessories of the Hebrew text, e. g. in the numeration of the chapters and verses, and in the Masoretic notes, but not in the text itself. Whether these or any other signs of number were ever employed by the original writers of Scripture, or by the scribes in copying it, may be a doubtful matter. It has been ingeniously conjectured, and with a show of plausibility, that some of the discrepancies of numbers in the Old Testament may be accounted for by assuming the existence of such a system of symbols, in which errors might more easily arise than in fully written words.

THE VOWELS.

§ 10. The letters now explained constitute the body of the Hebrew text. These are all that belonged to it in its original form, and so long as the language was a living one nothing more was necessary, for the reader could mentally supply the deficiencies of the notation from his familiarity with his native tongue. But when Hebrew ceased to be spoken the case was different; the knowledge of the true pronunciation could no longer be presumed, and difficulties would arise from the ambiguity of individual words and their doubtful relation to one another. It is the design of the Masoretic points (מסורה *tradition*) to remedy or obviate these inconveniences by supplying what was lacking in this mode of writing. The authors of this system did not venture to make any change in the letters of the sacred text. The signs which they introduced were entirely supplementary, consisting of dots and marks about the text fixing its true pronun-

ciation and auxiliary to its proper interpretation. This has been done with the utmost nicety and minuteness, and with such evident accuracy and care as to make them reliable and efficient if not indispensable helps. These points or signs are of three kinds, 1. those representing the vowels, 2. those affecting the consonants, 3. those attached to words.

a. As illustrations of the ambiguity both as to sound and sense of individual words when written by the letters only, it may be stated that דָּבַר is in Gen. 12: 4 דָּבַר *he spake*, in Ex. 6: 29 דִּבֶּר *speak* and דֹּבֵר *speaking*, in Prov. 25: 11 דִּבְרֵי *spoken*, in Gen. 37: 14 דְּבַר *word*, in 1 Kin. 6: 16 דְּבַר *the oracle* or most holy place of the temple, in Ex. 9: 3 דָּבַר *pestilence*. So וַיִּשָּׁק is in Gen. 29: 10 וַיִּשָּׁק *and he watered*, and in the next verse וַיִּשָּׁק *and he kissed*; וַיָּבֵא occurs twice in Gen. 29: 23, the first time it is וַיָּבֵא *and he brought*, the second וָבֵא *and he came*; וַיַּחֲשֹׁבֵם is in Jer. 32: 37 first וַיַּחֲשֹׁבֵם *and I will bring them again*, and then וַיַּחֲשֹׁבֵם *and I will cause them to dwell*; שָׁמַיִם is in Gen. 14: 19 שָׁמַיִם *heaven*, and in Isa. 5: 20 שָׁמַיִם *putting*. This ambiguity is, however, in most cases removed by the connection in which the words are found, so that there is little practical difficulty for one who is well acquainted with the language. Modern Hebrew is commonly written and read without the points: and the same is true of its kindred tongues the Syriac and Arabic, though each of these has a system of points additional to the letters.

§ 11. 1. The alphabet, as has been seen, consisted exclusively of consonants, since these were regarded as a sufficiently exact representation of the syllables into which in Hebrew they invariably enter. And the omission of the vowels occasioned less embarrassment, because in the Semitic family of languages generally, unlike the Indo-European, they form no part, properly speaking, of the radical structure of the word, and consequently do not aid in expressing its essential meaning, but only its nicer shades and modifications. Still some notation of vowels was always necessary, and this was furnished in a scanty measure by the vowel-letters, or, as they are also called, quiescents, or *matres lectionis* (guides in reading). The weakest of the palatals י was taken as the representative of the vowels \bar{i} and \bar{e} of the same organ to which in sound it bears a close affinity; the weakest of the labials ו was in like manner made to represent its cognates \bar{u} and \bar{o} ; and the

two weak gutturals א and ה were written for the guttural vowel *ā*, as well as for the compound vowels *ē* and *ō* of which *a* is one of the elements. Letters were more rarely employed to represent short vowels; ה or י for *ē* is the most frequent case; others are exceptional.

a. Medial *ā* when written at all, as it very rarely is, is denoted by א, e. g. לַאֵל *lāl* Judg. 4: 21, דַּאֵג *dāg* Neh. 13: 16 K'thibh, קַאֵם *kām* Hos. 10: 14, זַאזֵל *zāzēl* Lev. 16: 8, רַאֵשׁ *rāsh* Prov. 10: 4 and in a few other passages, רַאֵמִית sometimes for *rāmōth*, צַאֵר *tsavvār*, אַבְאֵסֶאךְ Hos. 4: 6 if not an error in the text perhaps for *emāsāk*; final *ā*, which is much more frequently written, is denoted by ה, e. g. גַּלְהָ *gālā*, מַלְכָּה *malkā*, אַתָּה *attā*. rarely and only as an Aramæism by א, e. g. הַחֲגָא *hhoggā* Isa. 19: 17, קֶרְחָה *korhḥā* Ezek. 27: 31 K'thibh, גַּבְחָה *gabh'hā* Ezek. 31: 5 K'thibh. The writing of *ē* and *ī*, *ō* and *ū* is optional in the middle of words but necessary at the end, e. g. צִיִּרְחִים or צִיִּרְחִים *tsivvūthīm*, צִיִּרְחִי *tsivvūthī*; שׁוּבוֹ or שׁוּבוֹ *shūbhū*. In the former position י stands for the first pair of vowels, and ו for the second, e. g. מְנִיִּקוֹת *mēnūkōth*, נְסִיגְחִי *n'sūghōthī*; א for *ē* and *ō* so situated is rare and exceptional, e. g. רַעֵשׁ *rēsh* Prov. 6: 11, 30: 8, and perhaps יַנְעֵלֶס *yānēls* Eccles. 12: 5; זֹחֵה *zōth*, פִּרְאֵה *pōrōth* Ezek. 31: 8, בִּטְסֹתְחָר *bitstsōthār* Ezek. 47: 11. At the end of words *ē* is commonly expressed by י, and *ō* by ו, though ה is frequently and א rarely employed for the same purpose, e. g. מַלְכֵּי *malkhē*, מַלְכוֹ *malkō*; הֵיָה *h'yē*, פִּרְעָה *parō*; לֹא *lō*. Final *ē* is represented by ה, medial *ē* if written at all by י, e. g. יֵהִיָּה *yih'yē*, or תִּהְיֶנָּה *tih'yenā*.

b. The employment of the vowel-letters in conformity with the scale just given, is further governed, (1.) By usage, which is in many words and forms almost or quite invariable; in others it fluctuates, thus *sōbhēbh* is commonly סִבֵּב or סִבֵּב, only once סִבִּיב 2 Kin. 8: 21; *ya'kōbh* is יַעֲקֹב except in Jer. 33: 26 where it is יַעֲקִיב; *thēase* is הַעֲשֵׂה, but in Ex. 25: 31 הַעֲשֵׂה; *ēthām* according to the analogy of similar grammatical forms would be אֵתֵם, but in Ps. 19: 14 it is אִתֵּם; *hēmīr* is in Jer. 2: 11 written in both the usual and an unusual way, הַמִּיר and הַמִּיר; *m'lakhīm* is מַלְכִּים except in 2 Sam. 11: 1, where it is מַלְאֲכִים; *g'bhūloth* is in Deut. 32: 8 גְּבֻלֹת, in Isa. 10: 13 גְּבֻלֹת, in Ps. 74: 17 גְּבֻלֹת; *lō* meaning *not* is לֹא, meaning *to him* is לוֹ, though these are occasionally interchanged; *zō* is written both זֶה and זוֹ; and *pō* פֶּה, פִּי and פֹּא. (2.) The indisposition to multiply the vowel-letters unduly in the same word, e. g. לֹהֵם *lōhēm*, אֱלֹהִים *lōhīm*; נַחְשָׁן *nāthūn*, נַחְשִׁים *n'thūnīm* or נַחֲשִׁים. (3.) The increased tendency to their employment in the later books of the Bible, e. g. כֹּרֵחַ *kōr'h* Dan. 11: 6, always elsewhere כֹּרֵשׁ; כֹּדֶשׁ *kōd'hesh* Dan. 11: 30, for כֹּרֵשׁ; דָּוִיד *dāvīdh* in the books of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Zechariah, elsewhere commonly דָּוִד. This must, however, be taken with considerable abatement, as is shown by such examples as אֲדִירִים *addīrīm* Ex. 15: 10, אֲדִירִים Ezek. 32: 18.

It is to be observed that those cases in which א is used to record vowels must be carefully distinguished from those in which it properly

belongs to the consonantal structure of the word, though from its weakness it may have lost its sound, as מצא *mātsā*, ראשון *rāshon*. § 57, 2.

2. When used to represent the Hebrew vowels, *ā* is sounded as in *father*, *ă* as in *fat*, *ē* as in *there*, *ě* as in *met*, *ī* as in *machine*, *ĩ* as in *pin*, *ō* as in *note*, *ō* as in *not*, *ū* as in *rule*, and *ũ* as in *full*. The quantity will be marked when the vowels are long, but not when they are short.

§ 12. There are nine points or masoretic signs representing vowels (תנועות *motions*, viz., by which consonants are moved or pronounced); of these three are long, three short, and three doubtful. They are shown in the following table, the horizontal stroke indicating their position with reference to the letters of the text.

<i>Long Vowels.</i>				<i>Short Vowels.</i>	
קָמֶץ	Kā'-mets	<i>ā</i>	ֿ	פָּתַח	Pát-tahh <i>ă</i> ֿ
צִירֵי	Tsē'-rē	<i>ē</i>	ֿ	סֶגוֹל	Se'-ghōl <i>ě</i> ֿ
הוֹלָם	Hhō'-lem	<i>ō</i>	ֿ	קָמֶץ הַטּוֹב	Kā'-mets Hhā-tūph' <i>ō</i> ֿ

Doubtful Vowels.

חִירֶק	Hhī'-rik	ֿ	} <i>ī</i> or <i>ĩ</i>
שִׁירֶק	Shū'-rek	ֿ	
קִיבֻט	Kīb'-buts	ֿ	

All these vowel-points are written under the letter after which they are pronounced except two, viz., Hholem and Shurek. Hholem is placed over the left edge of the letter to which it belongs, and is thus distinguished from the accent R'bhī*, which is a dot over its centre. When followed by ם or preceded by ם it coincides with the diacritical point over the letter, e. g. מֹשֶׁה *mōshe*, שֹׁנֵה *sōnē*; when it follows ם or precedes ם it is written over its opposite arm,

e. g. שֹׁמֶר *shōmēr*, תִּרְפוֹס *tirpōs*. Its presence in these cases must accordingly be determined by the circumstances. If preceded by a letter without a vowel-sign, שׁ will be *ōsh* and שׁ *ōs*; if it have itself no vowel-sign, שׁ will be *sō* and שׁ *shō*, except at the end of words. Shurek is a dot in the bosom of the letter Vav, thus וּ. It will be observed that there is a double notation of the vowel *u*. When there is a וּ in the text this vowel, whether long or short, is indicated by a single dot within it, and called Shurek; in the absence of וּ it is indicated by three dots placed obliquely beneath the letter to which it belongs, and called Kibbutz.

a. The division of the vowels given above differs from the common one into five long and five short, according to which Hhirik is counted as two, viz., Hhirik magnum וּ = *ū*, and Hhirik parvum וּ = *i*; and Shurek is reckoned a distinct vowel from Kibbutz, the former being *ū* and the latter *ū*. To this there are two objections. (1.) It confuses the masoretic signs with the letters of the text, as though they were coeval with them and formed part of the same primitive mode of writing, instead of being quite distinct in origin and character. The masoretic vowel-sign is not וּ but וּ. The punctuators never introduced the letter וּ into the text; they found it already written precisely where it is at present, and all that they did was to add the point. And instead of using two signs for *i*, as they had done in the case of *a*, *e*, and *o*, they used but one, viz., a dot beneath the letter, whether *i* was long or short. The confusion of things thus separate in their nature was pardonable at a time when the points were supposed to be an original constituent of the sacred text, but not now when their more recent origin is universally admitted. (2.) It is inaccurate. The distinction between וּ and וּ, וּ and וּ, is not one of quantity, for *ū* and *ū* are expressed indifferently with or without Yodh and Vav.

Gesenius, in his *Lehrgebäude*, while he retains the division of the vowels into five long and five short, admits that it is erroneous and calculated to mislead; and it has been discarded by Rödiger in the latest editions of his smaller grammar. That which was proposed by Gesenius, however, as a substitute, is perplexed and obscure, and for this reason, if there were no others, is unfitted for the wants of pupils in the early stage of their progress. On the other hand, the triple arrangement here adopted after the example of Ewald, has the recommendation not only of clearness and correctness, but of being, instead of an innovation, a return to old opinions. The scheme of five long and five short vowels originated with Moses and David Kimchi, who were led to it by a comparison of the Latin and its derivatives. From them it was adopted by Reuchlin in his *Rudimenta Hebraica*, and thus became current among Christians. The Jewish grammarians, before the Kimchis, however, reckoned Kibbutz and Shurek as one vowel, Hhirik as one, and even Kamets and Kamets-

Hhatuph as one on account of the identity of the symbol employed to represent them. They thus made out seven vowels, the same number as in Greek, where the distinction into long, short and doubtful also prevails. That the literary impulses of the Orientals were chiefly received from the Greeks is well known; that the suggestion of a vowel-system came to the Syrians from this quarter is certain, both from direct testimony to this effect and from the shapes of their vowels, which still betray their origin. May not the Hebrews have learned something from the same school?

b. The names of the vowels, with the exception of Kamets-Hhatuph contain the sounds of the vowels which they are intended to represent, Kibbutz in the last, the others in their first syllable. Their signification is indicative either of the figure of the vowel or the mode of pronouncing it. Kamets and Kibbutz, *contraction*, i. e. of the mouth; Pattahh, *opening*; Tsere, *bursting forth*; Seghol, *cluster of grapes*; Hhirik, *gnashing*; Hholem, *strength*; Kamets-Hhatuph, *hurried Kamets*; Shurek, *whistling*. It is a curious circumstance that notwithstanding the diversity of the vowel-systems in the Syriac, Arabic, and Hebrew, the name Pattahh is common to them all.

§13. This later and more complete method of noting the vowels does not displace but is superinduced upon the scanty one previously described. Hence it comes to pass that such vowels as were indicated by letters in the first instance are now doubly written, i. e. both by letters and points. By this combination each of the two methods serves to illustrate and explain the other. Thus the added signs determine whether the letters אהוי (which have been formed into the technical word אהוי *El'vī*) are in any given case to be regarded as vowels or as consonants. If these letters are themselves followed by a vowel or a Sh'va, §16, or have a Daghes forte, §23, they retain their consonant sound; for two vowels never come together in Hebrew, and Sh'va and Daghes forte belong only to consonants: thus קוֹיָה *kōvekā*, מִצְוֹת *mitsvōth* (where צ being provided with a separate point, the Hholem must belong after ו), וְהָיָה *v'hāyā* קִיּוּם *kiyyum*. Otherwise they quiesce in a preceding or accompanying vowel-sign, provided it is homogeneous with themselves; that is to say, they have the sound indicated by it, the vowel-sign merely interpreting what was originally denoted by the

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have students gr. pp. 348 b b'7.

letter. *E* and *i* are homogeneous to י, *o* and *u* to ו, and these being the only vowels which they were ever employed to represent, they can quiesce in no others; thus בִּי *bī*, מִי *mī*, נֶה *nē*, גֵּחַ *gē*, בּוֹ *bō*, לוֹ *lō*, but שָׁרִי *sāray*, גּוֹי *gōy*, גּוֹלֵי *gūlūy*, תָּו *tāv*, שָׁלֵו *shālēv*, זֵו *zīv*; the combination וי is pronounced āv, עָוִי *ānāv*, and סָתוּ *s'thāv*. *A*, *e*, and *o* are homogeneous to א and ה. These letters deviate so far from the rule just given that א from its extreme weakness not only quiesces when it is properly a vowel-letter, but may give up its consonant sound and character after any vowel whatever, e. g. תִּתֵּה *tītē*, רִישׁוֹן *rīshōn*, פֻּרָא *pūrā*; ה is never used as a vowel-letter except at the end of words, and there it always quiesces unless it receives a Mappik, §26.

a. As a letter was scarcely ever used to express *ō*, the quiescence of ו = *Isu*
in Kamets-Hhatuph is very rare, and where it does occur the margin it.
always substitutes a reading without the ו, e. g. רִבִּינָה Jer. 27:20,
הַבְּנִיִּים Ezek. 27:15, מִצִּיִּרְרִיבִיר Ps. 30:4, רִסְקוֹדֵלִי Isa. 44:17, לְבִילֵי Jer.
33:8, וְנִדְלִיבֵי Nah. 1:3. In אֲנִינָה 2 Chron. 8:18, and אֲמִיתִי Deut.
32:13, ו represents or quiesces in the still briefer *ō* of Hhateph-Kamets,
§16. 3.

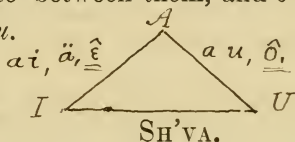
b. In a few proper names medial ה quiesces at the end of the first member of the compound, e. g. פֶּדֶה־צִיר Num. 1:10, הַשֵּׁה־אֵל 2 Sam. 2:19, also written הַשֵּׁה־אֵל 1 Chron. 2:16. In such words as נוֹשֶׁבֶת Jer. 22:6, שֹׁבֵב Deut. 21:7, ה does not quiesce in Kibbutz, for the points belong to the marginal readings נוֹשְׁבוֹ, שֹׁבְבוֹ §46.

§14. On the other hand the vowel-letters shed light upon the stability of the vowels and the quantity of the doubtful signs. 1. As *ī* was scarcely ever and *ū* seldom represented by a vowel-letter, Hhirik with Yodh (י.) is almost invariably long and Shurek (י) commonly so. 2. The occasional absence in individual cases of the vowel-letters, does not determine the quantity of the signs for *i* and *u*; but their uniform absence in any particular words or forms makes it almost certain that the vowel is short. 3. The occasional presence of ו and י to represent one of their homogeneous long vowels proves nothing as to its character; but if in any

word or form these letters are regularly written, the vowel is, as a general rule, immutable. When ו and י stand for their long homogeneous vowels, these latter are said to be written fully, e. g. קוֹל *kōl*, נִיר *nīr*, מִיֹּת *mūth*; without these quiescent letters they are said to be written defectively, e. g. הַקְמֹתִי *h^akīmōthī*, כָּמֹס *kāmūs*.

a. Hhirik with Yodh is short in וְהִמְיִיִּי *vah^amittiv* 1 Sam. 17:35. בִּיקְרוֹתֶיךָ *bikk'rōthekhā* Ps. 45: 10, לִיקְהֹתֶךָ *likk'hath* Prov. 30:17. In צִיקְלָה 1 Chron. 12: 1, 20, *i* is probably long, although the word is always elsewhere written without the Yodh; as it sometimes has a secondary accent on the first syllable and sometimes not (see 1 Sam. 30: 1), it may have had a twofold pronunciation *tsik'lag*, and *tsiklag*. Shurek as *ū* is of much more frequent occurrence, e. g. חֻקֵּי *hhukkē*, לִמְמִים *lummīm*, חֻקָּה *hhukkā* Ps. 102: 5, אֲנִיִּיִּיִּי 2 Chron. 2:7, חֻקֵּי Ezek. 16:34.

§15. The vowels may be further distinguished into pure, *a, i, u*, and diphthongal, *e, o*; *e* being a combination of *ā* and *i*, or intermediate between them, and *o* holding the same relation to *a* and *u*.



§16. 1. The absence of a vowel is indicated by — Sh'vā (שְׁוָא emptiness, or as written by Chayug, the oldest of Jewish grammarians, שְׁוָא), which serves to assure the reader that one has not been inadvertently omitted. It is accordingly placed under all vowelless consonants except at the end of words, where it is regarded as unnecessary, the absence of a vowel being there a matter of course. If, however, the last letter of a word be ך, or if it be immediately preceded by another vowelless letter, or be doubled by the point called Dagliesh-forte, § 23, Sh'va is written to preclude the doubt which is possible in these cases, e. g. מְשֻׁמָּרִים, מְלֻכָּה, קִשְׁטָה, מְלֻכָּה, מְלֻכָּה. Sh'va is not given to a quiescent letter, since it represents not a consonant but a vowel, e. g. הַיְיִקָּה, nor as a general rule to a final consonant preceded by a

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quiescent; thus **וְרָאָה**, **וְרָאָה** Ruth 3 : 4 ; **וְרָאָה** Isa. 62 : 3, though in this case it is sometimes written, e. g. **וְרָאָה** 2 Sam. 14 : 3 ; **וְרָאָה** 2 Sam. 14 : 2 ; **וְרָאָה** Judg. 13 : 3 ; **וְרָאָה** 1 Kin. 11 : 13. **א** at the end of a word, preceded either by a vowelless letter or a quiescent, is termed **Qtiānt**, and is left unpointed, e. g. **הוּא רְבֹא וְרָאָה** *pronoun mar*

a. Final **ך** may receive Sh'va for the sake of distinction not only from **ך**, as already suggested, but also from **ד** with which it might be in danger of being confounded in manuscripts; Freytag conjectures that it is properly a part of the letter, like the stroke in the corresponding final **כ** in Arabic. In such forms as **רְגֵלְךָ** Sh'va is omitted with the closing letters because the **ד** is not sounded.

2. Sh'va may be either silent (**ך** *quiescens*), or vocal (**ך** *mobile*). At the close of syllables it is silent. But at the beginning of a syllable the Hebrews always facilitated the pronunciation of concurrent consonants by the introduction of a hiatus or slight breathing between them ; a Sh'va so situated is consequently said to be vocal, and has a sound approaching that of a hastily uttered *e*, as in *given*. This will be represented by an apostrophe, thus, **בְּמִדְבָּר** *b'midhbar*, **פְּקַדְתֶּם** *p'kadhtem*.

a. According to Kimchi (Mikhlol fol. 189) Sh'va was pronounced in three different ways, according to circumstances. (1.) Before a guttural it inclined to the sound of the following vowel, e. g. **יָאֲבֹד** *y'abbēdh*, **שְׁעָר** *š'ēth*, **דְּעָר** *d'ēu*, and if accompanied by Methegh. § 44, it had the full sound of that vowel, e. g. **סֻאֲר** *sūu*, **יִזְחֹר** *izhzhō*, **לֹוֹלָם** *lōōlām*. (2.) Before Yodh it inclined to *i*, e. g. **בְּיָאֲבֹד** *b'ya'abbēdh*, **בְּיָוֹם** *k'yōm*, and with Methegh was sounded as Hhirik, e. g. **בְּיָד** *biyadh*. (3.) Before any other letter it inclined to *a*, e. g. **בְּרָאָה** *b'rākha*, **גְּלִילִים** *g'lilīm*, and with Methegh was pronounced as Pattahh **בְּמִקְלֵי** *bamakhēlōth*.

3. Sh'va may, again, be simple or compound. Sometimes, particularly when the first consonant is a guttural, which from its weakness is in danger of not being distinctly heard, the hiatus becomes still more audible, and is assimilated in sound to the short guttural vowel *ā*, or the diphthongal *ē* or *ō*, into which it enters. This assimilation is rep-

resented by combining the sign for Sh'va with those for the short vowels, thus forming what are called the compound Sh'vas in distinction from the simple Sh'va previously explained.

These are,

Hhātēph-Pattahh ֿ; thus, שְׂמֹד ^amōdh.

Hhātēph-Seghol ֿ; thus, שְׂמֹר ^emōr.

Hhātēph-Kamets ֿ; thus, שְׂמֹל ^hh°l.

a. Hhātēph (שְׂמֹד *snatching*) denotes the rapidity of utterance or the hurried character of the sounds represented by these symbols.

b. The compound Sh'vas, though for the most part restricted to the gutturals, are occasionally written under other consonants in place of simple Sh'va, to indicate more distinctly that it is vocal: thus, Hhateph-Pattahh שְׂמֹד Gen. 2:12, שְׂמֹד Gen. 27:38; Hhateph-Kamets שְׂמֹל Gen. 2:23, שְׂמֹל Jer. 31:33; but never Hhateph-Seghol except שְׂמֹל 2 Sam. 6:5 in some editions, e. g. that of Stephanus. This is done with so little uniformity that the same word is differently written in this respect, e. g. שְׂמֹל 2 Kin. 2:1, שְׂמֹל ver. 11.

PATTAHH FURTIVE, ה, ח, ט ז, Take

§17. A similar hiatus or slight Transition sound was used at the end of words in connection with the gutturals. When ז, ח, or the consonantal ה at the end of words is pre-

1. ceded by a long heterogeneous vowel (i. e. another than a),
2. or is followed by another Vowelless consonant, it receives a Pattahh furtive ֿ, which resembles in sound an extremely short *a*, and is pronounced before the letter under which it is written, e. g. רוּחַ *rū^ahh*, שְׁמֹעַ *shāmō^a*, מַגְבִּיהַ *maghbī^ah*, שְׁמֹעַ *shāma^at*, יִחַד *yī^ahhd*.

a. Some grammarians deny that Pattahh furtive can be found under a penultimate guttural, contending that the vowel-sign is in such cases a proper Pattahh, and that שְׁמֹעַ should accordingly be read *shāmaat*, and יִחַד *yīhhd*. But both the Sh'va under the final letter, §16, and the Daghesh-lene in it, §21, show that the guttural is not followed by a vowel. The sign beneath it must consequently be Pattahh furtive, and represent an antecedent vowel-sound. In some manuscripts Pattahh furtive is written as Hhateph-Pattahh, or even as simple Sh'va; thus, שְׂמֹעַ or שְׂמֹעַ for שְׁמֹעַ.

SYLLABLES.

§18. 1. Syllables are formed by the combination of consonants and vowels. As two vowels never come together in the same word in Hebrew without an intervening consonant, there can never be more than one vowel in the same syllable; and with the single exception of א occurring at the beginning of words, no syllable ever consists of a vowel alone. Every syllable, with the exception just stated, must begin with a consonant, and may begin with two, but never with more than two. Syllables ending with a vowel, whether represented by a quiescent letter or not, are called simple, e. g. קָהָל *l'khā*, עוֹלָא *ō-lā*. (The first syllable of this second example begins, it will be perceived, with the consonant ע, though this disappears in the notation given of its sound.) Syllables ending with a consonant, or, as is possible at the close of a word, with two consonants, are said to be mixed: thus קָמֶת *kam-tem*, הִלַּחַת *hā-lakht*. As the vocal Sh'vas, whether simple or compound, are Not vowels, properly speaking, but simply involuntary transition sounds, they, with the consonants under which they stand, cannot form distinct syllables, but are attached to ^{the syllable} that of the following vowel. Pattahh furtive in like manner belongs to the Syllable formed by the preceding vowel. Thus זָרוּץ *z'rō'*, אָנִי *anī* are monosyllables.

2. Long vowels always stand in simple syllables, and short vowels in mixed syllables, unless they be accented. But accented syllables, whether simple or mixed, may contain indifferently a long or a short vowel.

a. The following may serve as a specimen of the division of Hebrew words into their proper syllables; thus,

אָדָם	אֱלֹהִים	בֶּרֶא	בְּיֹם	אָדָם	תּוֹלְדוֹת	סֵפֶר	זֶה
ā-dhā'm	'lo-hī'm	b'rō'	b'yō'm	ā-dhā'm	to-l'dhō'th	sé'-pher	zé'
Gen. 5: 1. אָתָּה							
o-thō'		אֶסָּא	עוֹלָמִים	בִּדְחֻת			
		ā-sā'	'lo-hī'm	bidh-mū'th			

b. The reason of the rule for the quantity of syllables appears to be this. In consequence of their brevity, the short vowels required the addition of a following consonant to make the utterance full and complete, unless the want of this was compensated by the greater energy of pronunciation due to the accent. The long vowels were sufficiently complete without any such addition, though they were capable of receiving it under the new energy imparted by the accent. This pervading regularity, which is so striking a feature of the Hebrew language, was the foundation of the *systema morarum* advocated by some of the older grammarians of Holland and Germany. The idea of this was, that each syllable was equal to three *morae*, that is, three rests, or a bar of three beats; a long vowel being equivalent to two *morae*, or two beats, a short vowel to one, and the initial or final consonant or consonants also to one: thus קָטַלְתָּ $k(1) + \bar{a}(2) = 3$, $t(1) + a(1) + l(1) = 3$. An accented syllable might have one *mora* or beat either more or less than the normal quantity. This system was not only proposed by way of grammatical explanation, but also made the basis of a peculiar theory of Hebrew prosody. See Gesenius, *Geschichte d. Heb. Sprache*, p. 123.

c. The cases in which short vowels occur in unaccented simple syllables, are all due to the disturbing influence exerted by the weak letters upon the normal forms of words; thus, הֶלֶת *hā-ēth* is לֹר הֶלֶת, and הָהוּא *hā-hū'* for *hāh-hū'*: such words as הָשָׂא, שָׁרָא, שָׁלָא, חָזָה, חָצָה are formed after the analogy of מָלָךְ. A long vowel in an unaccented mixed syllable is found in but one word, and that of foreign origin, בִּלְשָׁנְךָ *bēl-t'shāts-tśā*, though here, as in the majority of instances falling under the previous remark, the syllable receives, if not the primary, yet the secondary accent, e. g. הַיְדוּרִים, הַהֲלִיִּם, קַנְזִיִּר. The same is the case when a long vowel is retained before Makkeph, e. g. שְׁתֵּי-לֵי. In the Arabic, which is exceedingly rich in vowels, there are comparatively few mixed syllables; nearly every consonant has its own vowel, and this more frequently short than long. The Chaldee, which is more sparing in its use of vowels than the Hebrew, observes in general the same rule with respect to the quantity of syllables, though not with the same inflexible consistency.

AMBIGUOUS SIGNS.

§19. It will now be possible, by aid of the principles already recited, to determine the quantity of the doubtful vowels, and to remove the ambiguity which appears to exist in certain vowel-signs.

1. Hhirik, Shurek, and Kibbutz, in unaccented simple syllables, must be long, and in unaccented mixed syllables, short, e. g. יִרָשׁ or יִרֶשׁ *yī-rash*, יִבְחֻ or גְּבוּלוֹ *yibh-nū*, גְּבוּלוֹ or גְּבוּלוֹ *g'bhū-lō*, יִלָּד or יִלְד *yul-ladh*, כָּלָם or כּוּלָם *kul-lām*, מְשִׁי

or מְזוּזִי *māuzzī*. In accented syllables, whether simple or mixed, they are always long, e. g. שִׁיחִים or שִׁיחִים *sī-hīm*, לִי *lī*, גְּבִיל or גְּבִיל *g'bhūl*, דְּרָשׁוּהִי or דְּרָשׁוּהִי *d'rā-shū-hū*, the only exception being that Hhirik is short in the monosyllabic particles אֵם, אֵשׁ, אֵם, מֶן, and in some abbreviated verbal forms of the class called Lamedh-He, e. g. בָּלִי, רָשָׁע, רָב.

The only cases of remaining doubt are those in which these vowels are followed by a letter with Sh'va, either simple or compound. If the former, it might be a question whether it was silent or vocal, and consequently whether the syllable was simple or mixed. If the latter, though the syllable is of course simple, the weak letter which follows may interfere with the operation of the law. Here the etymology must decide. The vowel is long or short as the grammatical form may require; thus in רָאָה־עֹ, תַּהֲלֹךְ, וְהָיָה Gen. 22:8, which follow the analogy of וְקָטַל, and in סָבְעִי Isa. 10:34, קָמְצִי the first vowel is short; in גְּבִלָם, וְשָׁמָּה the first vowel is long. In a few instances the grammatical form in which Hhirik is employed is itself doubtful; the distinction is then made by means of Methegh, §44, which is added to the vowel-sign if it is long, but not if it is short; thus, יָרָא *yī-r'ū*, from יָרָא *to fear*, and יָשְׁנוּ *yī-sh'nū* from יָשָׁן *to sleep*; but יָרָא *yīr-ū* from יָרָא *to see*, and יָשְׁנוּ *yish-nū* from יָשָׁן *to do a second time*.

2. Kamets *ā* and Kamets-Hhatuph *ō* are both represented by the same sign (ֹ), but may be distinguished by rules similar to those just given. In an unaccented simple syllable it is Kamets; in an unaccented mixed syllable it is Kamets-Hhatuph; in an accented syllable, whether simple or mixed it is Kamets, e. g. דָּבָר *dā-bhār*, חֲפָצִי *hhoph-shī*, מֶלֶח *mā-veth*, לָמָּה *lām-mā*, בֹּתִים *bot-tīm*. Before a letter with simple Sh'va, the distinction is mostly made by Methegh, §44; without Methegh it is always Kamets-Hhatuph, with it commonly Kamets, e. g. חֲכָמָה *hhokh-mā*, חֲכָמָה *hhā-kh'mā*. Before a guttural with Hhateph-Kamets or Kamets-Hhatuph

it is frequently ō, though standing in a simple syllable and accompanied by Methegh, e. g. בְּהִרִי bo-*hl*^orī, תֹּבַחְדָּם to-*obhdhēm*. The surest criterion, however, and in many cases the only decisive one, is found in the etymology. If the vowel be derived from Hholem, or the grammatical form requires an *o* or a short vowel, it is Kamets-Hhatuph; but if it be derived from Pattahh, or the form requires an *a* or a long vowel, it is Kamets: thus נֶאֱזַת with the prefixed conjunction *vo'niyyōth*, הַאֲנִיָּה with the article *hā'niyyā*; רָצַמְד in the Hophal *yō'madh*, יִתְאַזְּרֵה Isa. 44 : 13 in the Piel *y'thā-rekhū*. The first vowel is ō in צָהָלִים from צָהַר, קָנָשִׁים from קָנַשׂ, שָׁרָשִׁים from שָׁרַשׂ, עֲשֶׂה-עָלַי Isa. 38 : 14, קָבֹה-עָלַי Num. 22 : 11, אֶה-עָלַי Num. 23 : 7 and the like, and the first two vowels in such words as פָּעַלְכֶם from פָּעַל מֵאֻסְכֶם Isa. 30 : 12 from מָאֵס קָרַבְכֶם Deut. 20 : 2, קָטַבְךָ Hos. 13 : 14, קָטַנְי 2 Chron. 10 : 10, קָבַלְעֶם 2 Kin. 15 : 10, because they are shortened from Hholem. On the other hand the first vowel is ā in שֹׁהָלַי Job 16 : 19 from שָׁהַד, הִקְרָשִׁים from הִקְרַשׂ, בָּמִיָּי from בָּמִיָּה, and in מֵאֻסְךָ, קָרַבְךָ and the like, because it is originally and properly Kamets. The word שֹׁמְרָה is in Ps. 86 : 2 the imperative *shomrā*, in Job 10 : 12 the preterite *shām'rā*.

a. In a very few instances Kamets-Hhatuph is found in a syllable bearing a conjunctive accent, viz.: קָדֶשׁ Ps. 38:21, בָּל Ps. 35:10, also Prov. 19:7 (in some copies), and in the judgment of Ewald בָּקֶד Judg. 19:5, comp. ver. 8 and נָב Ezek. 41:25; in Dan. 11:12 בָּרָנָה the points belong to the marginal reading וֹרָנָה, and the vowel is consequently Kamets. There are also a few cases in which Kamets remains in a mixed syllable, deprived of its accent by Makkeph. §43, without receiving Methegh, viz.: חֲזָה־ Ps. 16:5, מָרָב־ Ps. 55:19, 22, בָּדָה־ Ps. 74:5; and a final unaccented Kamets is not affected by the insertion of Daghesh-forte conjunctive, §24, in the initial letter of the following word, e. g. מִשְׁחָהּ פֶּשַׁע Gen. 31:13. When an accent takes the place of Methegh, it serves equally to distinguish *a* from *ō*, e. g. וְלִפְנֵי־ Ex. 21:22 *v'nāgh'phū*, וְלִפְנֵי־ Ex. 21:35 *āmāk'h'rū*. §45. 5.

b. Inasmuch as מַהְהָר is derived from מַהְהָר *māhhār*, its first vowel might be suspected to be *ā*; but as it is so constantly written with Hhateph-Kamets, the preceding vowel is probably conformed to it. It is consequently regarded and pronounced as *ō*. Kimchi (Mikhlol, fol. 188) declares that the first vowel in מַהְהָר 1 Sam. 13:21, מַהְהָר Eccles. 12:11

and הָלֵךְ Num. 24: 7 was universally held to be Kamets, and that with the exception of Rabbi Jonah ben Gannach, who was of a contrary mind, the same unanimity prevailed in regard to the first vowel of הָרָדָה Ezek. 40: 43. As, however, this last word is in every other place written without the Methegh, and there is no analogy for such words as those mentioned above having *ā* in their initial syllable, the best authorities are now agreed that the vowel is *ō*, and the words are accordingly read *dorbhān*, etc. In יָסַף *jasper*, and הָרָדָה *emerald*, Ezek. 28: 13, which are mentioned by Kimchi in the same connection, the first vowel is Kamets.

c. In some manuscripts and a few of the older printed books, e. g. Stephanus' Hebrew Bible and Reuchlin's Rudimenta Hebraica, Kamets-Hhatuph is denoted by (ׁ:). It then differs from Kamets, but is liable to be confounded with Hhateph-Kamets. It can, however, be distinguished from it by the circumstance that Kamets-Hhatuph is always followed either by simple Sh'va, Daghesht-forse, or Methegh; none of which ever immediately succeed Hhateph-Kamets. Such a form as הָרָדָה Ezek. 26: 9 in the editions of Michaelis and Van der Hooght is an impossible one if (ׁ:) have its ordinary meaning.

d. It is surprising that in so minute and careful a system of orthography as that of the Masorites, there should be no symbol for *ō* distinct from that for *ā*; and some have felt constrained in consequence to suppose that the signs for these two vowels were originally different, but became assimilated in the course of transcription. This seems unlikely, however. The probability is that *ā* and *ō*, whose resemblance even we can perceive, were so closely allied in the genuine Hebrew pronunciation, that one sign was thought sufficient to represent them, especially as the Masorites were intent simply on indicating sounds without concerning themselves with grammatical relations.

§ 20. 1. As simple Sh'va is vocal at the beginning of a syllable and silent at its close, there can be no doubt as to its character when it stands under initial or final letters. Preceding the first vowel of a word it must of course be vocal, and following the last vowel it must be silent, זְכָרְתָּם *z'khartām*, זְכָרְתָּ *zākhart*. In the Middle of a word, the question whether it belongs to the syllable of the Preceding or the Following vowel must be determined by the circumstances. If a Complete syllable Precedes, that is, either an Unaccented Long vowel, or a Vowelless Consonant, serving as the Complement of a Previous Short Vowel, it is vocal. If it be preceded by a short vowel which cannot make a complete syllable without the aid of a following consonant, or by a long accented

in I import. fem. & plu. masc. קָטָן לֵךְ, קָטָן לֵךְ, the
 here is the complement out of קָטָן לֵךְ, קָטָן לֵךְ.

vowel, it is silent: זָכָרִי *zō-kh'rē*, תִּזְכָּרִי *tiz-k'rū*, זִכְרוּ *zikh-u*, תִּקְטֹלְנָה *tiktōl-nā*. Sh'va under a letter doubled by Daghesh forte, § 23, is vocal, such a letter being equivalent to two, the first of which completes the previous syllable, and the second begins the syllable which follows: הַזְכָּרִים = הַזְכָּרִים *haz-z'khūrīm*.

2. In addition to this it is to be remarked that Sh'va is vocal after what may be called Intermediate syllables; that is to say, when the consonant under which it stands performs, as it occasionally does, the double office of completing one syllable and beginning the next. Thus, when it follows a consonant from which Daghesh-forte has been omitted, וַיְבַחֲשֵׁי *vay'bhak'shū* for *vay-y'bhak-k'shū*, or the first of two similar letters, in order that the reduplication may be made more distinct, הָלָלְךָ *hal'lū*, קָלַלְתָּ *kil'lath*, צִלְלֹךָ *tsil'lō*, אָלַי *al'lay*, חִיקְךָ *hhik'kē*, and in several other cases, which will be more particularly described in § 22.

a. The same double office is performed by gutturals beginning one syllable and yet inclining to complete the one before it, § 18. 2. c. In הִזְכִּיר, for example, ז belongs in a measure to both syllables. It properly begins the second, and yet it is preceded by a short vowel just as if it ended the first, which is accordingly to be reckoned an intermediate syllable, being in strictness neither simple nor mixed, but partaking of the nature of both.

DAGHESH-LENE.

§ 21. The second class of signs added to the Hebrew text are those which are designed to guide in the pronunciation of the consonants. These are the diacritical point over Shin, Daghesh-lene, Daghesh-forte, Mappik, and Raphe. The use of the first of these has already been sufficiently explained, § 3. 1.

1. Daghesh-lene (דָּגֶשׁ לֵנֶה) is a point inserted in the six letters ה פ כ ד ג ב (technically called *B'ghadh K'phath*), to indicate the loss of their aspiration, e. g. בֶּ *bh*, בּ *b*, etc.

"As these letters are always aspirated After a Vowel-sound, however slight, and Never as an Initial utterance, or when Following a Consonant, They Invariably Require Daghesh-lene whenever they are Not Immediately Preceded by a Vowel or a Vocal Sh'va."/. It is consequently inserted in the Initial Aspirate of a word which Begins a Verse, בְּרֵאשִׁית Gen. 1:1, or, which Follows a word bearing a Cisjunctive accent (inasmuch as this represents a pause of longer or shorter duration), וּבִרְתִּי בָּאֵי Ex. 1:1, זָקָה וּפָן Gen. 3:22, or, ^{one} ending in a consonant, מַעֲלִית הָרָרִי, אֶל־בְּנֵי Gen. 24:42; but Not if it follows a word Ending in a Vowel and having a conjunctive accent, הָיְתָה תָּהוּ, פָּנֵי תְּחִים Gen. 1:2. The sacred name יְהוָה is followed by Daghash-lene, even though it may have a conjunctive accent, Num. 10:29, Deut. 3:26, Josh. 10:30, 11:8, Ps. 18:21, because in reading the Jews always substitute for it the word אֶדְנִי, which ends in a consonant.* In a very few cases, however, e. g. אֶדְנִי בָּם Ps. 68:18, קִרְתָּהּ Isa. 34:11, שָׁנָה בָּהּ Ezek. 23:42 Daghash-lene is not inserted after a vowel-letter, which retains its consonant sound.

2. Daghash-lene is inserted in a medial or final aspirate preceded by a vowelless consonant, whether this be accompanied by silent Sh'va or Pattahh furtive, e. g. שְׂמֵתָה, נִסְתַּחֲרָה; but not if it be preceded by a vowel or vocal Sh'va, whether simple or compound, e. g. וּבִרְתִּי, שְׂבָדָתָם.

dhō, nō'y, r being a consonant here, & being Heteroge. means.

a. The primary signification of the name Daghash is commonly explained from the Syriac ܕܗܫܐ (הִנֵּשׂ), to which Castellus in his lexicon gives the sense of *piercing*. This is by some applied to the puncture or point which is its written sign, by others to its power of sharpening the sound of letters by removing their aspiration or doubling them. Buxtorf, however, in his Chaldee Lexicon, disputes the existence of such a root in either Syriac or Chaldee, alleging that in Prov. 12:18, the passage quoted to prove the word, the true reading is ܕܗܫܐ (רִנְיָא). The six letters which receive Daghash-lene in Hebrew have the same twofold pronunciation in Syriac, a red dot called Rukhokh (ܕܗܫܐ softness), being written beneath them when they were to be aspirated, and another called Kushoi (ܕܗܫܐ hardness), being written above them when they were not.

ing inseparable prepositions, e. g. לְבָרְכֶיךָ, לְבָרְכֶיךָ; בְּנִפְלֵל, בְּנִפְלֵל, בְּנִפְלֵל; לְבָרְכֶיךָ; Isa. 31:4, לְבָרְכֶיךָ Num. 4:23, 8:24; לְבָרְכֶיךָ, לְבָרְכֶיךָ. (6) The suffixes of the second person הָ, בָּ, never receive Dagghesh-lene, בְּנִפְלֵל, בְּנִפְלֵל, בְּנִפְלֵל. *Paradise* *138*

These rules are sometimes of importance in etymology; thus, Ezek. 27:12 must have as its ground form הָזָבִיחַ, not הָזָבִיחַ; and Hos. 7:6, רָהָב, Ps. 90:10 cannot be infinitives with suffixes, but must be from the segholates רָהַב, אָרַב. *and the ' is vocal.* *Ed.*

b. The omission of Dagghesh-lene in the final letter of הוֹסֵף Prov. 30:6, abbreviated from הוֹסִיף or הוֹסֵף, is exceptional. The Dagghesh occasionally occurring in initial aspirates after words ending in a vowel and having a conjunctive accent, is best explained not as an exception to the ordinary rules, but as Dagghesh forte conjunctive, § 24, e. g. אֲרָצָה פְּנִינִי Gen. 11:31 and elsewhere, אֲרָצָה גִּלְגָּל Gen. 46:28, גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל Ex. 15:1. 21, גִּלְגָּל גִּלְגָּל Ex. 15:13, וְעִשְׂתִּיהָ פָּסַח Deut. 16:1 (comp. עִשְׂתִּיהָ לָּנוּ Gen. 20:9), וְעִשְׂתִּיהָ בָּם Deut. 31:28 (comp. וְעִשְׂתִּיהָ לָּנוּ Isa. 8:2), וְהָיָה פְּנִינִי Josh. 8:24, 10:20, עִשְׂתִּיהָ פְּנִינִי Gen. 35:29, נִשְׁכְּתָה בּוֹ Isa. 40:7. See also Gen. 39:12, Ex. 14:4, 17, Isa. 10:9, Job 9:2. Ex. 15:11, 16, Ps. 35:10, Isa. 54:12, Jer. 20:9, Dan. 3:3. 5:11. The old strife as to the Dagghesh in the word שְׂתִיחַ two is not yet settled. Kimchi explained it as Dagghesh-lene upon the supposition that the word was abridged from אֲשְׂתִיחַ; Schultens as Dagghesh-forte arising from an assimilated י, contending that it was for שְׂתִיחַ from שְׂתִיחַ; Nordheimer as an anomalous Dagghesh-lene, introduced as a euphonic expedient to prevent the combination of an aspirated ה with a sibilant, such as is obviated in the Hithpael of verbs by a transposition that would here be inadmissible. The puzzle is still further perplexed by the circumstance that it once appears with the preposition מִן without the Dagghesh, מִשְׁתִּי Judg. 16:23, and again with the same preposition with it, מִשְׁתִּיחַ Jon. 4:11, the Methegh showing the Sh'va to be vocal, as might also be inferred from the fact that Dagghesh-forte has been omitted.

DAGHESH-FORTE.

§ 23. 1. When the same consonant was repeated with a vowel or even the slightest hiatus intervening, so that successive movements of the organs of speech were required in the pronunciation, the Hebrews invariably wrote the letter twice. When, however, there was no interval between the reduplicated consonants, and the only audible result was a more protracted or vehement utterance of the same sound effected by a single effort of the organs, the letter was written but once. This fact the Masoretic punctuators have indicated by placing a point called Dagghesh-forte (דָּגֶשׁ הָזָק) in the bosom of a letter so affected, to show that it is to be

"An aspirate without Dagghesh-lene, shows that the preceding ' sheva is vocal". Vibbert's Guide, p.

doubled in the pronunciation; thus, **וַיִּימָּוּל** *vayyimmāl*. Dagghesh-forte may be found in any letter with the exception of the gutturals **א ה ה ו**, which on account of their weakness do not admit of reduplication. The letter **ר**, partaking of this with other peculiarities of the gutturals, receives it only in a very few exceptional cases, e. g. **רָאָרְאָרְ**, **מְרָמָרְ**.

2. The aspirates, when doubled, always at the same time lose their aspiration; thus, **יִיפְּקָדְ** *yippūkēdh*. Dagghesh-forte in these letters is readily distinguishable from Dagghesh-lene by the consideration that a consonant cannot be pronounced double except after a vowel. A point in one of the aspirates is, therefore, Dagghesh-forte if a vowel precedes, otherwise it is Dagghesh-lene.

3. Dagghesh-forte in **ר** may be distinguished from Shurek in the same way. Inasmuch as two vowels cannot come together in the same word, if a vowel precedes it is Dagghesh-forte, if not it is Shurek.

a. Some Grammarians speak of Dagghesh-forte *implicitum* in the gutturals, by which they mean that these letters appear in certain cases to complete a foregoing syllable as well as to begin that in which they properly stand, in spite of the omission of Dagghesh, which analogy would require them to receive. As these are included under what have already, § 20. 2. *a.* been explained as intermediate syllables, it is not thought necessary to employ an additional term.

b. The Arabs have a sign of reduplication, Teshdid (◌◌), which is written above the doubled letter. The Syrians have no written sign for this purpose, and it is disputed whether their letters were ever doubled in pronunciation. According to Asseman Biblioth. Orient. III. 2. p. 379, the Western differed from the Eastern Syrians in this respect, "Occidentales nullibi literas geminant."

§ 24. Different epithets have been applied to Dagghesh-forte to describe its various uses or the occasions of its employment. 1. When separate letters, whether originally alike, or made so by assimilation, are by the inflection or formation of words brought into juxtaposition, the Dagghesh-

forte which represents such a doubling is called compensative; e. g. כָּרְתִּי, formed by appending the syllable תִּי to the root כָּרַת; כָּרְתִּי composed of the same syllable and the root כָּרַח, whose last letter is changed to ת to conform with that which follows; סָבִי from סָבַב. 2. When the reduplication is indicative of a particular grammatical form the Daghesh-forte is called characteristic, e. g. in the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael of verbs; as, הִתְהַלֵּךְ, הִלָּךְ, and certain forms of nouns, as, גִּבּוֹר. 3. When it has arisen from the necessity of converting a previous simple syllable into a mixed one in order to preserve the quantity of a short vowel which it contains, it is Daghesh-forte conservative; e. g. וָסֵב for וְסֵב. 4. When the initial letter of a word is doubled under the influence of the final vowel of the word preceding, it is Daghesh-forte conjunctive; e. g. מִהֲיָהּ, יְהִיְהִיֶּה, קוֹמֵי צֹא. 5. When the last letter of an intermediate syllable is doubled in order to make the following hiatus or vocal Sh'va more distinct, it is Daghesh-forte dirimens or separative, because the letter which receives it is thus separated in part from the syllable to which it belongs; e. g. עֲנִיבִי *inn'bhē* for עֲנִיבִי *in'bhē*. 6. When the first letter of a final syllable is doubled under the influence of a previous vowel bearing the accent (mostly a pause accent, § 36. 2. a.), for the sake of increased fullness and force of pronunciation, it is Daghesh-forte emphatic; e. g. תְּהִלִּי for תְּהִלִּי. In the first three uses named above Daghesh-forte is said to be essential, in the last three it is euphonic.

a. Daghesh-forte conjunctive occurs regularly after the pronoun מֶה, e. g. מֶה זֶה וְהַיְיָשִׁים Ps. 133: 1, and in a multitude of cases after final Kamets or Seghol in words accented on the penult or followed by Makkeph, § 43, e. g. לִקְהָל־הָאָדָם Gen. 2: 23, אֶבְלָת־שָׁם Deut. 27: 7, וְהָיְתָה לוֹ Num. 25: 13, עֲנִיבִי Gen. 30: 33; וְהָיְתָה הִיא Num. 34: 6, 7, 9, מִשָּׁה לְאַמֵּר Ex. 13: 1 (where the accent is on the ultimate), מִצְנֶה־רִיָּה Prov. 15: 1 (in some editions), more rarely after other vowels, e. g. קוֹמֵי צֹא Gen. 19: 14, וְהָיְתָה לוֹ 1 Sam. 8: 19, once after the liquid ר, e. g. וְהָיְתָה לוֹ 1 Kin. 11: 22. See also § 22. b. In a few instances words thus united are written as one, e. g. מִשָּׁה Ex. 4: 2 for מִה וְהָיְתָה, so מִצְנֶה Isa. 3: 15, מִהֲלָאָה Mal. 1: 13, בְּסִאֲבָאָה

Isa. 27:8, and possibly אָרָאָם Isa. 33:7. See Dr. Alexander's Commentary upon this passage.

b. Daghesh-forte separative occurs only in the following examples:

אָדָרָה Hos. 3:2.	רָקָה 1 Sam. 28:10.	סָבֵל Isa. 9:3, 10:27.
בִּיקְרוֹתָהּ Ps. 45:10.	פָּסַח וְחִיבָנָה (?) Ezek. 13:20.	עָבְרִי Deut. 32:32.
הוֹבְחִים Am. 5:25.	פָּנּוּתָהּ Isa. 33:1.	עָתָתִי 2 Sam. 23:27, Jer. 29:27.
הִבְצָעְתָּהּ Gen. 18:21.	מִשְׁחָרוּ or מִשְׁחָרוּ Ps. 89:45.	עָבְרִים Isa. 58:3.
הִפְתָּהּ Gen. 37:32.	מִמְּגָרוֹת Joel 1:17.	עָבְרִים Am. 5:21.
הִפְכוֹ Gen. 17:17.	מִמְּרָרִים Job 9:18.	עָבְרִי (?) Cant. 1:8.
הִתְאַיְתָּם 1 Sam. 10:24, 17:25, 2 Kin. 6:32.	מִזְוָרָה Nah. 3:17.	עָבֹת Ps. 89:52.
הִמְרוֹתָם Job 17:2.	מִקְדָּשׁ Ex. 15:17.	עָבֹתָהּ Ps. 77:20.
הִצְעִינִי Ex. 2:3.	מִקְרָה Deut. 23:11.	עָשׂוֹת Prov. 27:25.
הִתְדַּרְפָּהּ (?) Judg. 20:43.	נָבֹא Job 30:8.	עֲמַחְתָּנִי Ps. 119; 139.
הִתְנַחֵם 1 Sam. 1:6.	נָצְרָה Ps. 141:3.	עֲמַחְתָּוִי Ps. 88:17.
חָלְקִירִי Isa. 57:6.	נָצְרָה Prov. 4:13.	קִשְׁתֹּתָם (?) Ps. 37:15, Isa. 5:28.
חָתָה Gen. 49:10.	חָתְקִינִיָּהּ Judg. 20:32.	שָׁבֵרִי Zech. 4:12.
לִיקְחָהּ Prov. 30:17.	סָבֹו Jer. 4:7.	שָׁבֵל Ps. 58:9.

This list is corrected and enlarged from Gesen. Lehg. pp. 86 ff. Those words which are followed by a note of interrogation (?) are found in some editions but not in others. Daghesh separative may be found after He interrogative in some instances not included in the above list.

c. Daghesh-forte emphatic occurs only in הָלַלְתִּי Judg. 5:7, 1 Sam. 2:5; וְיִחַלְתִּי Job 29:21; וְיָחַתְתִּי or יָחַתְתִּי Job 21:13; וַיִּצְחִי Isa. 33:12, Jer. 51:58; מִרְצָה Ezek. 21:15; נָקֻזְתִּי Ezek. 6:9; נִשְׁתָּחִיתִי Jer. 51:30; נָהִיזְתִּי Ezek. 27:19; תִּמְלִלְתִּי (?) Isa. 19:6; and probably תִּהְיֶהְלִי Job 13:9 (not in pause).

§ 25. In order to the distinct utterance of a reduplicated consonant, it must be followed as well as preceded by a vowel-sound. Daghesh-forte is consequently never written in a final vowelless letter, with the exception of the two words אָתָּה, נָתָּה, both of which end in aspirates whose pronunciation would be changed by the removal of the Daghesh. In every other instance the doubling is neglected, even though the letter be an aspirate, which will for this reason resume its aspiration; e. g. קָלִי, קָלִי, סָבִי, סָבִי; וְיִחַתְתִּי abridged from וְיִחַתְתִּי; וְיִצְפֶּה from וְיִצְפֶּה. In a medial letter with Sh'va Daghesh may be written, because the Sh'va being thus rendered vocal the reduplication can be made audible by means

of the hiatus which it represents; it is, however, quite as frequently omitted, the Sh'va commonly remaining vocal as if it were inserted, and compound Sh'va being occasionally substituted for simple to indicate this fact, § 16. 3. *š*.; e. g. עוֹרִים for עוֹרִים, כָּסֹאִי for כָּסֹאִי, particularly after prefixes, as Vav conversive, the article and preposition מִ, so נִיחִי, הַמִּבְקֵשׁ. It is seldom omitted from a medial aspirate on account of the change in its sound involved: yet even this is done occasionally, e. g. מִבְּצִיר Judg. 8 : 2 for מִבְּצִיר, תִּחְצֵי Isa. 22 : 10 for תִּחְצֵי, זָכְרוֹן from זָכְרוֹן. In a few rare instances it is dropped from a letter followed by a vowel, when the laws of syllables will permit and the pronunciation will not be materially affected; e. g. תִּעְגְּלָה Ruth 1 : 13 for תִּעְגְּלָה.

MAPPĪK.

§ 26. Mappik (מַפִּיק *bringing out* or *uttering*), is a point in one of the letters א ה ו י, showing that it represents a consonant and not a vowel, or in other words that it does not quiesce in the preceding vowel-sign. It is unnecessary, however, to employ any notation for this purpose in the case of א ו and י, for their quiescence can be readily determined in all cases by the rules already given, § 13. Although it is much more extensively used in manuscripts, therefore, Mappik is in modern editions of the Hebrew Bible only inserted in final ה when it retains its consonantal power; e. g. אַרְצָה *artsāh*, אַרְצָה *artsā*, לְקַחְהָ *l'kāhhāh*, לְקַחְהָ *lā'khāh*. The point four times found in א וּבְיָאֵר Gen. 43 : 26, Ezra 8 : 18, תִּבְרִיא Lev. 23 : 17, רָאִי Job 33 : 21, though called a Daghes in the Masoretic notes in the margin, is probably to be regarded as Mappik.

RAPHE.

§ 27. Rāphe (רַפֵּה *weak*), is a small horizontal stroke placed over a letter, and denotes the opposite of Daghesh-

lene, Daghesh-forte, or Mappik, as the case may be. As no inconvenience can arise from its omission, it is only occasionally used in modern Bibles, and not with entire uniformity in the different editions. It is chiefly found where a Mappik has been omitted in ה, which according to analogy might be expected to be inserted, e.g. הַיְּסֻדָּה Ex. 9:18, וְשִׁעְרָה Lev. 13:4, בְּהִטָּאָה Num. 15:28, לָהּ Num. 32:42, מִשְׁכָּמָה Job 31:22 in some copies. In הַיְּסֻדָּה־לָּהּ Ex. 20:4, Deut. 5:8, it is the opposite of Daghesh-forte, and shows that ל may either be doubled agreeably to the point in its bosom or not. In לֹא הָרַצָּה Ex. 20:13, Deut. 5:17, it is the opposite of Daghesh-lene, and shows that the ה may either have its unaspirated sound, as the Daghesh indicates, or may be aspirated. It is often referred to in the marginal Masoretic notes even where it is no longer found in the text, e.g. Judg. 16:16, 28.

ACCENTS

*For a ^{very} Plain view of
the Use of the accents
see my "Students &
Gram. p. 369.*

§ 28. The third class of Masoretic additions to the text are those which relate to the words. These are the accents; Makkeph, Methegh, and the K'ri. An accent (טַעַם) is written upon every word with a twofold design, 1st, of marking its tone-syllable, and 2dly, of indicating its relation to other words in the sentence. The great number of the accents has respect entirely to this second function, there being no difference in the quality of the stress laid upon particular syllables, such for example as is marked by the Greek acute, grave, and circumflex, but only that difference in its amount which arises from the unequal emphasis naturally laid upon the different members of a clause or period. The punctuators have attempted not only to indicate the pauses to be made in reading, as is done by the stops in use in other languages, but to represent to the eye the precise position held

not in the quality, as in the acute grave & circumflex greek accents, "but only that difference"

by each word in the structure of the sentence, and the various grades of attraction or repulsion arising from the relations whether co-ordinate or subordinate which subsist among them. Every sentence is fancifully regarded as a territory, which, partitioned into its several clauses, forms empires, kingdoms, and principalities, ruled by their respective sovereigns, each of whom has his own train of inferiors and dependants. The accents are accordingly divided into Disjunctives or Rulers (מְלָכִים), and Conjunctives or Servants (עֲבָדִים). The former indicate that the word upon which they are placed is more or less separated from those that follow; they mark thus the end of a clause or of the section of a clause over which they exert control. The latter indicate that the word over or under which they are written is connected with what follows; and, belongs to the clause or section ruled by the next succeeding Disjunctive.

a. The stress of voice denoted by the accent must not be confounded with quantity. An accented syllable may nevertheless be short, the energy with which it is pronounced not necessarily affecting its length.

b. The Jews made use of the accents as musical notes in the cantillation of the synagogue, whence they are also called נְגִינֹת. In the judgment of some this is a part, and perhaps a leading part, of their original design. Their great variety, the frequent occurrence of accents of opposite powers upon the same word, and the distinct system of poetical accents, favor this opinion. Such as are curious to know the details may find the mode of their employment for this purpose explained at length in Bartolocci Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinica, vol. iv. pp. 427-444.

§ 29. The Disjunctive accents may be divided into four classes of various rank or power, as follows, viz:

CLASS I. Emperors.

- Sentences
 gen. clauses
 most com.
 division
 en 3 {
 used, &c.
- * 1. Sillak סִלַּק
 - * 2. Athnaah אֲתָנָה
 - * 3. S'golta שִׁגְלָתָה
- { (:) above the word, & Post. p. & b.
 { (A) to Class II, Kings. —
 { (:)

These 3 are for the main clauses: so, I have placed
 here, though it belongs to class II, Kings, see

a. Merka Kh'phula has sometimes been reckoned among the Disjunctives, as by Gesenius in his *Lehrgebäude*; but the absence of Dagheshele in the word following that on which it stands in Ex. 5:15, Ezek 14:4, proves that it is a Conjunctive.

b. According to their most probable significations, the names of the accents appear to be in part borrowed from their forms and in part from their uses. Thus the Disjunctives: Silluk, *end*; Athnahh, *rest*; Segholta, *bunch of grapes*; Zakeph, *small and great, causing suspension*; Tiphha, *palm of the hand*; R'bhi^a, *square, or reposing*; Shalsheth, *chain*; Zarka, *dispersion*; Pashta, *expansion or letting down (the voice)*; Y'thibh, *sitting still*; T'bhir, *interruption*; Pazer, *separator*; Karne Phara, *a heifer's horns*; T'lisha, *great and small, shield*; Geresh, *expulsion*; G'rashayim, *double Geresh*; P'sik, *cut off*. Conjunctives: Merka, *prolonging*; Munahh, (a trumpet) *at rest*, i. e., in its proper position; Merka Kh'phula, *double Merka*; Mahpakh, (a trumpet) *inverted*; Darga, *progress*; Kadhma, *beginning*; Yerahh ben-Yomo, *moon a day old*.

Other names are given to some of these accents, particularly where they occur in certain situations or combinations; thus Tiphha is also called Tarhha (תִּרְחָה). Munahh with P'sik is called L'gharmeh (לְגִרְמֵה), etc.

c. The classification of the Disjunctives, according to their respective powers and the laws of their consecution, has been the work of Christian writers, from whom all accurate investigations of the accentual system have proceeded. In fact, this whole subject is treated by the Jewish grammarians in the crudest and most perplexed manner. Buxtorf says, in his *Thesaurus Grammaticus*, p. 45: *Accentuum ratio hactenus nec a quouam nostrorum nec ab ipsis etiam Hebraeis sufficienter explicata est*. The division exhibited above is the one now commonly adopted. The current names, Imperatores, Reges, Duces, Comites, are those used by Wasmuth in his *Institutio Accent. Heb.* 1664. Others have divided them differently. The learned Pfeiffer, author of the *Dubiæ Vexata*, distinguishes one Emperor, one Archduke, four Dukes, seven Counts, and five Barons. Boston, the well-known author of the *Fourfold State*, in an elaborate Latin treatise upon this subject left by him in manuscript and published shortly after his death, distributes them into three classes of superior and one of inferior rank. Mention is made, in a commendatory preface by Mill, the distinguished critic of the New Testament, of another manuscript in English, in which Boston applied his views practically in a twofold translation of the first twenty-three chapters of Genesis, with copious notes, both philological and theological. This, it is believed, has never been published. A curious little book upon the Canon by Ferdinand Parkhurst, London, 1660, makes six Regal and ten Principal Disjunctives, Y'thibh and P'sik being omitted altogether.

cents: § 30:1. Is, "§ Rules for the Critical Discrimination of the Accents."

§ 30.1. Fourteen of the accents are written over, and eleven under, the words to which they are attached. P'sik, whose only use is to modify the power of other accents, is written after the word to which it belongs, and in the same line

with it. The place of the accents is either over or under the letter ^{which precedes} preceding the tone-vowel; with the exception of the prepositives Y'thibh and T'lisha Gh'dhola, which always accompany the initial letter of the word; and the postpositives S'gholta, Zarka, Pashta, and T'lisha K'tanna, which stand upon the final letter. Y'thibh is only used when the first is the tone-syllable. Pashta is repeated if the word on which it stands is accented on the penult, e. g. Gen. 1 : 2, or ends with two vowelless letters, e. g. Ruth 3 : 7, or if the last letter has Patahh furtive, e. g. Gen. 33 : 13, and in some manuscripts and editions there is a like repetition of S'gholta and Zarka. When a word bears the other prepositive or postpositives, there is nothing to mark its tone-syllable, unless this may chance to be the one upon which the nature of the accent, in question, requires it to be placed.

2. Silluk has the same form as Methegh, § 44; but the former invariably stands on the tone-syllable of the last word in the verse, while Methegh is never written under a tone-syllable. Pashta is likewise distinguished from Kadhma only by its position upon the last letter of the word, and after the superscribed vowel, if there be one, e. g. Gen. 1 : 7, Gen. 24 : 7; while Kadhma is placed upon the letter ^{which precedes} preceding the tone-vowel, e. g. Gen. 2 : 19: where this chances to be a final letter, the laws of consecution only can decide; thus, in Gen. 26 : 4, Deut. 16 : 3, the accent is Pashta, but in Gen. 17 : 8, 1 Sam. 29 : 6, it is Kadhma. Y'thibh is distinguished from Mahpakh by being written under the first letter of the word, and taking precedence of its vowel, if this be subscribed, e. g. Gen. 1 : 11, Gen. 31 : 6, Deut. 10 : 17; Mahpakh belongs under the consonant which precedes the tone-vowel, and after its vowel-sign if this be subscribed, e. g. Gen. 2 : 14, Gen. 32 : 33, Deut. 4 : 7. When the initial syllable bears the tone, and there is no subscribed vowel, the laws of consecution must decide; thus, in Gen.

whether it be Pashta, or Kadhma.

3:15, 44:17; Deut. 10:17; but Mahpakh in Josh. 17:1.

§ 31. The accents already explained are called the prosaic accents, and are found in all the books of the Old Testament with the exception of the Psalms (תְּהִלִּים), Proverbs (מִשְׁלֵי), and the poetic portion of Job (אֵיּוֹב), whose initials form the technical word אֶצְמֶת. Here a different system of accentuation prevails. Thirteen of the prosaic accents, one-half of the whole number, nowhere occur in the books just named, viz.: S'gholta, Zakeph-Katon, and Zakeph-Gadhol of the Kings, Pashta, Y'thibh, and T'bhir of the Dukes, Karne Phara, T'lisha Gh'dhola, Geresh, and G'rashayim, of the Counts, Merka Kh'phula, Darga, and T'lisha K'tanna of the Con-junctives. Such as are common to both systems are in the previous table distinguished by an asterisk. The powers of some of these, however, are altered, so that a new arrangement of them is necessary; and they are supplemented by additional signs formed by combining the prosaic accents or assigning them unusual positions. The scale of the poetical or metrical accents thus constituted is as follows, viz.:

poetic:

DISJUNCTIVE ACCENTS.

Class I.

1. Silluk	(:)	הַקְבֹּד :
2. Athnahh	(,)	הַקְבֹּד ,
3. Merka-Mahpakh	(^)	הַקְבֹּד ^

Class II.

4. R'bhi ^a	(')	הַקְבֹּד '
5. Pazer	(^)	הַקְבֹּד ^
6. R'bhi ^a Geresh	(')	הַקְבֹּד (')
7. Tiphhha initial	(,)	הַקְבֹּד , prep.
8. Zarka	(~)	הַקְבֹּד ~ postp.
9. P'sik	(ı)	הַקְבֹּד ı postp.

CONJUNCTIVE ACCENTS.

10. Merka	(,)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
11. Merka-Zarka	(, ~)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
12. Mahpakh	(_~)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
13. Mahpakh-Zarka	(_~)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
14. Munahh	(,)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
15. Munahh superior	(')	הַפְּקֹדֶה
16. Yerahh ben Yomo	(,)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
17. Kadhma	(')	הַפְּקֹדֶה
18. Tiphhha	(,)	הַפְּקֹדֶה
19. Shalshleth	(')	הַפְּקֹדֶה

a. It will be perceived that there are fewer Disjunctives but more Conjunctives than are exhibited by the prosaic accents. Merka-Mahpakh answers substantially to S'gholta; R'hbi^a-Geresh to Tiphhha before Silluk, and Tiphhha initial to Tiphhha before Athnahh. Tiphhha and Shalshleth are transferred from the list of Disjunctives to that of the Conjunctives, whence it comes to pass that if a word bearing either of these accents terminates in a vowel, Daghesh-lene will not be inserted in a following initial aspirate, e. g. קִשְׁטָה בְּלֶגֶם Ps. 31:10, מְבֹרָא פְּהִיחִים Prov. 8:3, יְהַפְּשִׁי בְּחִזְמוֹת Ps. 10:2.

b. P'sik, in the poetic as in the prosaic accents, is never used alone but always in conjunction with another accent. It serves to strengthen Disjunctives and to reduce the power of Conjunctives without disturbing the order of their consecution. It is thus used with Merka-Mahpakh Ps. 5:13, Pazer Ps. 10:14, Tiphhha initial Ps. 31:4, Mahpakh Ps. 5:9, Munahh Prov. 1:22, Merka Ps. 10:13, Kadhma Ps. 10:5, Shalshleth Ps. 7:6.

POSITION OF THE ACCENT

§ 32. The accent in Hebrew may fall either upon the ultimate or the penultimate syllable, but never at a greater remove from the end of the word. In the former case words are technically termed Milra (מִלְרָא *from below*), and in the latter Milél (מִלְעִיל *from above*).

that in the popular consciousness they have become an integral part of it, and their independent existence or separate origin is no longer thought of; such are the personal inflections of verbs and the terminations indicating gender and number in nouns and adjectives. Suffixes are not so intimately blended with the word to which they are attached as to have lost their individual identity and independent character, and consequently are of greater weight as respects the accent; such are the fragmentary pronouns appended to verbs, nouns, and prepositions.

1. If the appendage consists of a vowel (as הָהּ, וֹהּ, יוֹהּ, לוֹהּ), or begins with one (as הַיְּהוּדִים, וְהַיְּהוּדִים, יוֹהַדְיוֹת, אֶחָדָם, שְׁנֵיהֶם, דְּאֶחָדָם, וְשֵׁנִי, וְלֹאֲנוּ), and can consequently only be pronounced by the aid of the final consonant of the word to which it is attached, it will attract the accent to itself or to its initial vowel from a noun, adjective, participle, or preposition, as דְּבָרִי, מִדְּבָרִי, לְדְבָרִי, בְּדְבָרִי from דָּבָר; קִדְשִׁי, קִדְשֵׁינוּ from קָדַשׁ. Such an appendage to a verb, if a suffix, will so far accord with the rule just given as to carry the accent forward one syllable; but the accent will remain in its original position if it be an affix, unless it is either dissyllabic or causes the rejection of the vowel previously accented; נִסְמָךְ with a suffix נִסְמָכְךָ, but with an affix נִסְמָכִי; עָבַד with a suffix עָבַדְךָ, but with an affix עָבַדְתִּי; אָמַן with a suffix אָמַנְתָּ, but with an affix אָמַנְתִּי. It is to be observed, however, that a paragogic הָ or הַ, § 61. 6, attached to nouns, pronouns, and adverbs, and occasionally a paragogic י does not disturb the position of the accent, e.g. אָרְץ, אֶרֶץ; רָגַע, רָגַעְתָּ; so חָזַק, חָזַקְתָּ Lam. 1:1, but מְלָאכִי Isa. 1:21; neither does the "feminine ending" ת, which is a Segholate formation, e.g. מְדַבֵּרֶת, מְדַבֵּרֶת." *Segholate.*

a. Paragogic ה, receives the secondary accent Methegh in **הַיְהוֹנָה** **אֶלְקָה**
Gen. 28 : 2, 5, 6, 7.

2. The appending of a simple syllable, such as the

suffixes *נִי*, *הִי*, *הָ*, *מוֹ*, or the verbal affixes *תָּ*, *תִּי*, *נִי*, *נָה*, will not alter the position of the accent provided it originally stood upon the ultimate; if, however, its original place was the penult, or if the syllable in question be attached to the word by a union vowel, the accent must be carried forward one syllable to prevent its standing on the antepenult, which is never admissible: *בָּטָה*, *בָּטָהּ*, *בָּטָמוֹ*, *בָּטָתִּי*; *מָאֵס*, *מָאֵסָה*, *מָאֵסִי*; *קָלָהּ*, *קָלָתִּי*. Suffixes appended to a word ending with a consonant mostly require a connecting vowel, and consequently shift the position of the accent. Affixes, by reason of the less weight accorded to them, commonly do not. The suffix *הִי* follows the general rule when preceded by a union vowel, but draws the accent upon itself when it is not, e. g. *לֵד*, *יָדָהּ*, *יָדָהָּ*, *אָבִיהָ*. A consonantal appendage to a long unaccented vowel, inasmuch as it converts the ultimate into a mixed syllable, necessarily draws the accent upon it from the penult, § 32. 1, e. g. *מָאֵסִי*, *מָאֵסִיו*, *מָאֵסִים*; *רְמוֹתִי*, *רְמוֹתֵי*.

3. A mixed syllable, whether an affix as *תָּם*, *תֵּן*, or suffix as *כָּם*, *כֵּן*, *הֵם*, *הֵן*, will attract the accent to itself, *הִלְכָתָם* from *הִלְכֵם*, *מִלְכָתָם*, *מִלְכֵם*; *הָרִים* from *הָרֵמָה*. In the unusual form *כָּלָהֶם* 2 Sam. 23 : 6, the accent stands upon the union vowel.

4. The only prefixes which exercise any influence upon the position of the accent, are the Vav conversive of the future, which draws back the accent from a mixed ultimate to a simple penult, *יִאמֹר*, *יִאמְרָה*, *יִשָּׁב*, *יִשָּׁבָה*; and the Vav conversive of the preterite, which throws it forward from the penult to a simple ultimate, *אָמַרְתָּ*, *אָמַרְתָּ*, *יָשַׁבְתָּ*, *יָשַׁבְתָּ*, *יָשַׁבְתָּ*.

a. Some languages invariably accent the same part of the word; thus, Bohemian and Lettish the initial syllable, Polish and Lazian, one of the Caucasian tongues, the penult of all polysyllables. Others, in which more freedom is allowed, have no respect to the etymological structure of words, but are guided entirely by the character of their syllables. Thus, in Arabic and Latin words are accented according to the quantity of the penult; the accent is given to the penult if it is long, to the antepenult

if the penult is short. In others still the etymological principle is the prevailing one, and this often has a wider scope than in Hebrew. Thus, in Greek the accent has the range of the last three syllables. In Sanscrit it may stand upon any syllable whatever even of the longest words. In English it is almost equally free, e. g. *péremptorily*, *inconsiderátion*, its removal from its primary position upon the radical portion of the word being conditioned by the respective weight of the formative syllables appended, e. g. *pérson*, *pérsonate*, *pérsonally*, *persónify*, *personálicity*, *personification*.

§ 34. The location of the accent being thus influenced by the etymological structure of words, it may serve to distinguish words of like appearance but different formation. Thus, מִתָּה Gen. 30 : 1, בָּאָה Gen. 29 : 6, are participles, but מִתָּה Gen. 35 : 18, בָּאָה Gen. 29 : 9, are preterites, the feminine affix receiving the accent in one case but not in the other, § 33. 1. So בָּנוּ *they built* from בָּנָה, but בָּנוּ *in us*; שָׁבוּ *they carried captive* from שָׁבָה, but שָׁבוּ *they returned* from שָׁוָב; אָחַז *he has seized*, but אָחַז Job 23 : 9 *I shall see* from חָזָה; יָרַע *it shall be evil* from רָעַע, יָרַע *he shall feed* from רָעָה; מָרָה *he was rebellious*, מָרָה *it was bitter* from מָר; קוּמִי *arise thou* (fem.), קוּמִי *my rising up*.

§ 35. The position of the accent may be shifted from the following causes, viz.:

1. A Conjunctive is frequently removed from the ultimate to the penult if a Disjunctive immediately follows, whether upon a monosyllable or a dissyllable accented on the penult, in order to prevent the unpleasant concurrence of two accented syllables in closely connected words, e. g. קָרָא לְיָהּ Gen. 1 : 5, בָּנָה לְיָר Deut. 32 : 36, וְהִתְאַבְּדוּ לְרָדָה Ps. 2 : 12, לָהֶם לָהּ Isa. 36 : 8. In a few exceptional cases the secondary accent Methegh remains to mark the original tone-syllable, after the principal accent has been thrown back, לָבֶגֶר קָנוֹ Num. 24 : 22, נָבֵל אֵינָן Isa. 40 : 7, הִשְׁמַע עָם Deut. 4 : 33.

2. The special emphasis given to the last word of a clause or section, and represented by what are called the

pause accents, § 36, 2, *a*, is sometimes rendered more distinct by a change of the accented syllable from the ultimate to the penult, e. g. אֲזִכֹּר, אֲזִכֹּר; אֲזָחָה, אֲזָחָה; עֲתָה, עֲתָה; בָּלִי, בָּלִי; or from the penult to the ultimate, particularly in* the case of forms with Vav conversive of the future וַיִּזְכֹּר, וַיִּזְכֹּר; so וַיִּזְכֹּר, וַיִּזְכֹּר. The accent is in a few instances attracted to a short final syllable ending in a weak letter, which either loses its sound entirely, converting the syllable into a simple one, or requires considerable effort and energy of voice to make it distinctly heard, e. g. יִרְאָה Gen. 41 : 33 for יִרְאָה; so יִרְאָה Zech. 9 : 5, Mic. 7 : 10, הִשָּׁע Ps. 39 : 14 for הִשָּׁע.

CONSECUTION OF ACCENTS IN PROSE.

§ 36. 1. The second use of the accents is to point out the relation of words to one another. The Disjunctives indicate a greater or less separation between the word on which they stand and the following one; the Conjunctives indicate a connection. The greatest separation of all is effected by Silluk, which is written under the last word of every verse, and is followed invariably by two dots vertically placed (:), called Sōph Pāsūk (סוף פסוק *end of the verse*). The next in power are Athnabh and S'gholta. When a verse was to be divided into two clauses, Athnabh was placed under the last word of the first clause, Silluk maintaining its position at the end of the verse. If it was to be divided into three clauses, which is the greatest number that any verse can have, the last word of the first clause receives S'gholta, the last word of the second Athnabh, and the last of all Silluk. Verses of one clause range from Gen. 26 : 6, containing three words, to such as Jer. 13 : 13 and 1 Chron. 28 : 1, containing more than twenty: the most common division is into two clauses, e. g. Gen. 1 : 1 : הָאֵרָא . . . אֱלֹהִים; three clauses

are much less frequent, Gen. 1 : 7 **הָרָקִיעַ** ... **לָרָקִיעַ** . בָּן : 23 : 16, 24 : 30, 26 : 28.

a. In Job 1 : 8 S'gholta occurs in a verse of two clauses without Ath nahh, probably because the accentuation is conformed to that of Job 2 : 3.

2. Each of these clauses is capable of subdivision to whatever extent its length or character may seem to demand by the Disjunctives Zakeph Katon, Zakeph Gadhol, R'bhī^a, Pazer, and T'lisha Gh'dhola, according to the number of sections to be made and the various degrees of their completeness. Thus, in Josh. 1 : 8 the clause of Athnahh is divided into five sections, רָמֹשׁ . . . מִפְּנֵי . . . לָיִלָה . . . לְעִשָׂתָּה . בּוֹ, in 2 Kin. 1 : 6 into six, אֶלֶּי . יְהִיָּה . בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל . שְׁלַח לְדָרֶשׁ . . . עֲקֶרְוֹן. The choice of the accent to govern a particular section depends not only upon its power, but likewise upon its rank, the more exalted officer standing in ordinary cases nearer the sovereign. Accordingly toward the beginning of a clause an inferior Disjunctive will be used, even though the separation is such as would require an accent of much higher power to indicate it in a more advanced portion of the same clause. These accents, moreover, have not a fixed value like the stops in other languages; their power is not absolute but relative, and varies endlessly with the circumstances of the case. Athnahh in Gen. 1 : 1 marks the greatest division in the verse, but that is not sufficient to require a comma. In the next verse Zakeph Katon is equal to a semicolon in the first clause and less than a comma in the second. In Gen. 27 : 16 the separation indicated by R'bhī^a is wholly rhythmical.

Pause Accents:

Pause Accents.

a. Those accents which, as above described, mark the limits of clauses and sections, are denominated pause accents. viz: : | ~ ~ ~ ∴ clause

§ 37. In the sections thus created the accents are disposed relatively to the Disjunctive which marks its close. Each ruler has his servant and subordinate officer, whose

function it is to wait upon him. In other words, each Disjunctive is regularly preceded by a particular Conjunctive and inferior Disjunctive; and the train of accents in each section is formed by arranging the Disjunctives in their fixed order of succession with or without their regular Conjunctives until all its words are supplied. The trains proper to the different sections are shown in the following table :

PRIMARY SECTIONS.	DISJUNCTIVES, CLASS I.	CONJUNCTIVES.	DISJUNCTIVES, CLASS II.	CONJUNCTIVES.	DISJUNCTIVES, CLASS III.	CONJUNCTIVES.	DISJUNCTIVES, CLASS IV.	CONJUNCTIVES.
	.. ^	Merka. ^	Tipha. ^	Merka. ^	Tipha. ^	Merka. ^	Tipha. ^	Merka. ^
SECONDARY SECTIONS.								
UNUSUAL SECTIONS.								

my Leni Letteris' Bible accords with this (see also, p. 49); but Bagster & Hahn have 7 merka

a. Accents of like forms are readily distinguishable in the table by the column in which they stand. Where perspicuity requires it the distinction will hereafter be made by appending their initial letters, thus: Kadhma ['] Pashta ['], Mahpakh ["], Y'thibh ["].

§ 38. *Explanation of the Table.*—The trains preceding the three principal accents are exhibited in the horizontal lines of the uppermost division; those of the ordinary dependent sections in the middle division, and those of rare occurrence at the bottom.

1. *Train of Silluk.*—If Silluk be immediately preceded by a Conjunctive, it will be Merka; if a Disjunctive precede it in the same section, with or without an intervening Merka, it will be Tiphhha, Gen. 1 : 1. If there be a Conjunctive before Tiphhha, it will be Merka, Gen. 1 : 1; if two Conjunctives, which occurs but fourteen times, they will be Merka Kh'phula and Darga, Gen. 27 : 25, Lev. 10 : 1, 2 Chron. 20 : 30. The next Disjunctive before Tiphhha, in the same section, will be T'bhir, Gen. 1 : 4. If T'bhir be preceded by one Conjunctive, it will be Darga, Gen. 1 : 12, or Merka, Gen. 1 : 26; if by two, the second will be Kadhma, 1 Sam. 15 : 33, or Munahh, Gen. 2 : 4; and if by three, the third will be T'lisha K'tanna, Gen. 2 : 19. The next Disjunctive before T'bhir, in the same section, will be Geresh, Gen. 26 : 11, 27 : 4, or G'rashayim, Ex. 23 : 4. If Geresh be preceded by one Conjunctive, it will be Kadhma, Gen. 24 : 7, or Munahh, Isa. 60 : 17; if by a second, it will be T'lisha K'tanna, Gen. 2 : 5, or Munahh with P'sik, Gen. 28 : 9; if by a third, it will be Munahh, 1 Sam. 14 : 34; if by a fourth, it will also be Munahh, Deut. 1 : 19.

a. The parentheses of the table contain alternate accents. Thus, Merka is substituted for Darga and for Mahpakh (before Pashta in the clause of Zakeph Katon) if no more than one vowel intervenes between the Conjunctive and the king which it precedes, e. g. Gen. 1 : 22, Gen. 1 : 24, 26; Gen. 5 : 17, Deut. 1 : 2, 35. Munahh is also regularly substituted for Kadhma, whenever the accent stands on the initial letter of the word, Gen. 25 : 8, Gen. 19 : 35; 1 Kin. 19 : 7, Deut. 1 : 28; Gen. 19 : 12;

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Eccl. 5 : 7. G'rashayim takes the place of Geresh provided the accent is on the ultimate and it is not preceded by Kadhma either on the same or the previous word, Ex. 16 : 23, 36 : 3. When two accents are included in a parenthesis the meaning is that if an additional accent is required, these two will take the place of the one before the parenthesis. | P'sik has no separate place in the consecution, but is joined with the other accents to modify their power. It is constantly* associated with the Disjunctive Shalshleth to add to its strength; and, occasionally, with the different Conjunctives to reduce their strength, but without disturbing the order of their consecution, e. g. with Merka Ex. 16 : 5, Munahh Gen. 46 : 2, Mahpakh Ex. 30 : 34, Kadhma Lev. 11 : 32, Darga Gen. 42 : 13, T'lisha K'tanna 1 Sam. 12 : 3.

2. *Train of Athnahh*.—If Athnahh be preceded by a Conjunctive, it will be Munahh, Gen. 1 : 1 ; if by a Disjunctive in its own section, it will be Tiphhha, Gen. 1 : 1. The accents which precede Tiphhha have already been mentioned in explaining the train of Silluk.

3. *Train of S'gholta*.—The first Conjunctive before S'gholta will be Munahh, Gen. 3 : 3 ; if there be two, the second will be Munahh, Lev. 8 : 31, or Merka, Gen. 3 : 14. The first Disjunctive in its section will be Zarka, Gen. 1 : 28 ; and if this be preceded by one Conjunctive, it will be Munahh, Gen. 1 : 7, or Merka, 1 Chron. 5 : 18 ; if by two, the second will be Kadhma, Gen. 30 : 16, 31 : 32 ; if by three, the second will be Munahh and the third Kadhma, Lev. 4 : 35. The next Disjunctive before Zarka will be Geresh, Gen. 24 : 7, or G'rashayim, Ex. 39 : 3. The accents preceding these have been explained in 1.

4. *Train of Zakeph Katon*.—The first Conjunctive before Zakeph Katon will be Munahh, Gen. 1 : 2, the second likewise Munahh, Gen. 27 : 45. The first Disjunctive will be Pashta, Gen. 1 : 2 ; or, if the proper place of the accent be the first letter of the word, Y'thibh, Gen. 1 : 11, 2 : 11. The first Conjunctive before Pashta will be Mahpakh, Gen. 1 : 9, or Merka, Gen. 1 : 2 ; the second, Kadhma, Gen. 39 : 19, or Munahh, Gen. 1 : 12 ; the third will be T'lisha K'tanna, Ezr. 3 : 11. The Disjunctive before Pashta will be

Geresh, Gen. 1 : 24, or G'rashayim, Gen. 1 : 11 ; the further consecution is explained in 1.

a. In some instances Pashta is found not in the train of Zakeph Katon, but seeming to govern an independent section, e. g. Ex. 29 : 20, Deut. 9 : 6, Josh. 10 : 11, 2 Sam. 14 : 7, 2 Chron. 18 : 23.

5. Zakeph Gadhol is mostly used instead of Zakeph Katon when no other accent precedes it in its own section, whether upon the same word or one before it : אֶתְּ בְּשֶׁר Gen. 9 : 4 (in some editions), in which it is preceded by Munahh, is exceptional.

6. *Train of R'bhi^a.*—The first Conjunctive before R'bhi^a will be Munahh, Gen. 1 : 9 ; the second, Munahh commonly with P'sik, Gen. 2 : 5, or Darga, Gen. 6 : 15 ; the third, Munahh with P'sik, Gen. 7 : 23, 31 : 29, or Merka, Ex. 14 : 10. The Disjunctive before R'bhi^a will be Geresh, Ex. 16 : 3, or G'rashayim, Deut. 1 : 11, which are preceded as in 1.

7. *Train of Pazer.*—Pazer may be preceded by one Munahh, 1 Sam. 14 : 34, by two, Ezek. 9 : 2, by three, 1 Sam. 14 : 34, or by four, Isa. 66 : 20.

8. *Train of T'lisha Gh'dhola.*—T'lisha Gh'dhola is the weakest of the Disjunctives which are ever set to rule independent sections. Its weakness is in fact such, that it is sometimes drawn into the section of a stronger Disjunctive ; thus, in Gen. 1 : 12, Lev. 4 : 7, 1 Sam. 17 : 51, Isa. 9 : 5, Neh. 5 : 18, it takes the place of T'lisha K'tanna among the antecedents of Pashta, standing between it and Geresh or G'rashayim ; in Gen. 13 : 1, 21 : 14, Deut. 26 : 12, it stands similarly between T'bhir and Geresh or G'rashayim. And in many cases, perhaps in most, when it rules a section of its own, this is a mere subsection, not so much a division of one of the principal clauses as a fragment broken off from one of the larger sections at a point where T'lisha K'tanna would have stood had the connection been sufficiently close

to require a Conjunctive, e. g. Gen. 19 : 2, 1 Kin. 20 : 28. That this is not always so appears, however, from examples like 2 Sam. 14 : 32, Gen. 7 : 7, Isa. 66 : 19, Jer. 39 : 5, and particularly Gen. 31 : 52, where וְאֵם־לְאֵמָה corresponds to the preceding וְאֵם־לְאֵמָה . T'lisha Gh'dhola may be preceded by one Munahh, Gen. 27 : 46, by two, Josh. 2 : 1, by three, or by four, 1 Kin. 2 : 5.

9. Shalsheleth occurs but seven times, viz., Gen. 19 : 16, 24 : 12, 39 : 8, Lev. 8 : 23, Isa. 13 : 8, Am. 1 : 2, Ezr. 5 : 12, and in every instance stands upon the initial word of the verse, and is accompanied by P'sik. It has consequently no antecedents.

10. Karne Phara is only used sixteen times. Its section never contains less than three words: its immediate predecessor is always Yerahh ben Yomo, to which may be added one Munahh, Num. 35 : 5, Neh. 5 : 13, 13 : 5, 2 Chron. 24 : 5; two, 2 Kin. 10 : 5, Jer. 38 : 25, Est. 7 : 9, Neh. 1 : 6, 2 Chron. 35 : 7; three, Josh. 19 : 51, 2 Sam. 4 : 2, Jer. 13 : 13; four, 1 Chron. 28 : 1; or five, Ezek. 48 : 21.

§ 39. 1. The complete trains of the several accents contain one Disjunctive from each of the inferior orders, disposed in due succession of rank, with one Conjunctive immediately preceding the first class of Disjunctives, two Conjunctives preceding the second class, three the third class, four or more the fourth class. These trains are adapted to sections of different length and character by omitting such of the Conjunctives, and more rarely by repeating such of the Disjunctives, as the mutual relations of the words may seem to require, and breaking off the series as soon as every word in the section is supplied. Thus, while the general order of consecution is fixed and invariable, there is the utmost liberty and variety in particular cases.

a. In a very few instances the Conjunctives go beyond the number here assigned. Thus, Athnahh is preceded by two Munahhs in Ex. 3 : 4,

and. according to some editions, in Isa. 48:11. T'bhîr is preceded by four Conjunctives, Josh. 10:11, 2 Chron. 22:11, Isa. 66:20; Pashta by four, Ex. 5:8, 2 Kin. 5:1, and even by five, Josh. 19:51.

2. If a section consists of but a single word, this will receive the appropriate Disjunctive, the entire antecedent series of the table being then omitted as unnecessary; thus, Silluk: וַיִּקְרָא Gen. 5:5; Athnahb וַיֵּאָמֶר Gen. 24:34; Zakeph Katon וַיִּכְנֹחֶה Isa. 1:30; R'bhî^a וַיְהִי־לָם Gen. 7:19; Pazer וַיֵּאָמֶר Gen. 22:2; T'lisha Gh'dhola וַיִּלְשָׁה Gen. 19:8. This, as has been already said, is the regular length of the sections of Zakeph Gadhol and Shalsheth; but those of S'gholta are never composed of less than two words, and those of Karne Phara never of less than three.

3. In sections of greater length there is a disposition towards a regular alternation of Disjunctives and Conjunctives upon successive words, e. g. Gen. 23:11: , , , , , , Gen. 24:7: , , , , , , , , and consequently though two or more Conjunctives may be allowed before a particular Disjunctive, only the first of these is in the majority of cases employed. The actual relations of words may, however, so interfere with this regularity as on the one hand to cause the intervening Conjunctives to be dropped entirely, e. g. Gen. 1:22: , , , , , 1 Chron. 15:18: , , , , , , , , or, on the other, to introduce as many Conjunctives as the table will admit, e. g. Gen. 3:14: , , , , , . But if either of the three primary sections consist of but two words, the first must have a Disjunctive accent, however close its relation may be to the second, e. g. וַיִּשָּׂע בָרָם: Gen. 9:20, וַיִּפְקְדֵהוּ שִׁינֵיבָם Gen. 3:5, וַיִּשְׁקֹבֵהוּ טָרֵם Gen. 19:4.

a. In Gen. 24:15, where, however, editions differ, Silluk is in a section of two words immediately preceded by Merka.

b. Sometimes an excluded term of the series will take the place of the secondary accent Methegh, § 44. Tiphha is thus five times written upon the same word with Silluk, e. g. Num. 15:21, and eleven times with

Athnahh, e. g. Num. 28:26. Munahh, Gen. 21:17, for which Kadhma is sometimes substituted, Gen. 18:21, often stands upon the same word with Zakeph Katon. Kadhma is also joined in this manner with Munahh, Lev. 10:12, Merka, Judg. 21:21, Neh. 12:44, Mahpakh, Lev. 25:46, and Geresh, Ex. 16:15, 21:22, 35. Mahpakh with Munahh, Lam. 4:9.

4. Occasionally a subordinate Disjunctive or its alternate is repeated in the same section with or without its antecedents. Thus, T'bhvir, Deut. 26:2 אֲנִי וְעַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל, 'k, 'k, so Deut. 30:20, 1 Sam. 20:21, 2 Kin. 17:36. Zarka, 2 Kin. 1:16 אֲנִי וְעַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל, so ver. 6, Gen. 42:21, Jer. 21:4, Neh. 2:12. Pashta, Gen. 24:14, 42, 48, 65; 1 Kin. 20:9. Pashta, Pashta and Y'thibh, 2 Kin. 10:30, Ezr. 7:25. Geresh and G'rashayim, Gen. 28:9.

a. There is a double accentuation of part of Gen. 35:22, and of the entire decalogue, both in Ex. 20:2-17, and Deut. 5:6-21, which involves a double vocalization in certain words, e. g. אֱלֹהִים Ex. 20:3, i. e. either אֱלֹהִים or אֱלֹהִים. Single words also occur with alternative accents, e. g. with G'rashayim or Geresh and T'lisha Gh'dhola אֱלֹהִים Gen. 5:29, אֱלֹהִים Lev. 10:4, אֱלֹהִים 2 Kin. 17:13, אֱלֹהִים Ezek. 48:10, אֱלֹהִים Zeph. 2:15.

POETIC CONSECUATION: *Mr. Green says he has left this subject "imperfect & unsatisfactory,"* *Greife*
Baur's Psalter: Preface p. v. See also Art. Top. Smith Bib. Dict. vol. 3;
 § 40. 1. The principle of the consecution is the same in 892

the poetic as in the prosaic accents, although there is considerable diversity in the details. There is a like division of verses into clauses and sections ruled by a Disjunctive at the end, which imposes upon them its own special train of accents. The sections are fewer, however, and the trains shorter than in prose, on account of the greater brevity of the sentences in poetry for the most part. But this reduction is more than compensated by the new complexity arising from the latitude allowed in the choice of Conjunctives, which it seems impossible to reduce to fixed rules, and is probably to be referred to their use as musical notes for the

cantillation of the synagogue. It should be added, that the embarrassment arising from this inherent complexity of the subject is seriously aggravated by the numerous discrepancies in the different editions of the Bible, by which the true accentuation in the three poetical books is often involved in doubt and uncertainty.

a. In addition to availing himself of the researches of others, particularly of Nordheimer and Ewald in their discussions of this subject, the author has examined verse by verse the entire book of Proverbs and the first division of the Psalms (Ps. 1-41), as well as other selected Psalms and portions of Job. As the result, he confesses himself quite unable to disentangle the mystery; and as the only contribution he can make towards its solution he has concluded to present in detail, and in as convenient a form as possible, the facts observed, hoping that some future exploration may discover the principle of order, if any such principle there be, in this apparently inextricable confusion.

2. Verses may consist of one, two, or three clauses, distinguished by the three Disjunctives of the first class. If the verse contain but one clause, Silluk will be written upon the last word, Ps. 4 : 1 ; if it contain two clauses, the division will be made by Athnahh, Ps. 1 : 4, or by Merka-Mahpakh, Ps. 1 : 2. 3 : 3, upon the last word of the first clause ; if it contain three, the last word of the first will have Merka-Mahpakh, the last word of the second Athnahh, and the last word of the third Silluk, Ps. 1 : 1. Clauses may consist of a single section when no subdivision of them is necessary ; or they may consist of two or more sections, when the subdivision is effected by R'bhi^a or Pazer, e. g.
 : , . . . Ps. 18 : 51, : Prov. 1 : 10, Ps.
 41 : 7, Ps. 7 : 6, , ' Ps. 17 : 14.

§ 41. The order of the accents in the various sections is exhibited in the following table :

PRINCIPAL SECTIONS.	DISJUNCTIVES. CLASS I.	CONJUNCTIVES.	DISJUNCTIVES. CLASS II.	CONJUNCTIVES.
	⋮ 1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{J} () \vdots () \vdots () \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \vdots \text{J} \\ \text{J} \vdots \text{J} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{or } \text{J}^s \end{array}$	⋮	⋮ () ⋮
	h	$\begin{array}{c} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{or } [\text{J}^s (\infty) \vdots \text{J}^s ()] \end{array}$	in.	$\text{J} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J}^s \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J}^s \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J}^s \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\}$
	⋮ 2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\}$	2	$\text{J} () \vdots () \vdots () \vdots \text{J}^s () \vdots \text{J}^s ()$
SUBORDINATE SECTIONS.			.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\}$
			⋮	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\} \vdots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \\ \text{J} \end{array} \right\}$

Explanation of the Table.

a. Train of Silluk.—If Silluk is preceded by a single Conjunctive, it will be Munahh, Prov. 1:4, or Merka either alone as Prov. 1:2, or compounded with Zarka, Ps. 10:5, and P'sik, Ps. 10:3. If it be preceded by two Conjunctives, they will be J Ps. 5:5, J Ps. 10:6, J Prov. 12:1 (in some editions), J Prov. 25:26, J Ps. 18:7, J Ps. 36:1, or J Prov.

8:13. If it be preceded by three Conjunctives, they will be , , , , Ps. 24:6 , , , Ps. 10:2 (or , , , Ps. 7:6), , , , Prov. 26:25 (or , , , Ps. 28:8 or , , , Prov. 29:13), , , , Ps. 4:8, , , , Prov. 3:27, , , , . If it be preceded by four Conjunctives, they will be , , , , , Ps. 89:2, , , , , Ps. 32:5, or , , , , Ps. 3:3 (in some editions , , , ,). If it be preceded by five Conjunctives, they will be , , , , , Job 32:6, 37:12 (in this latter example some editions substitute a Makkeph for Merka).

If Silluk be preceded by a Disjunctive in its own section, it will be R'bhi^a-Geresh, Ps. 1:1, 5:3, 10. R'bhi^a-Geresh may be preceded by one Conjunctive, , Ps. 5:4; by two, , , Ps. 8:2, or , , Ps. 31:10, 19; by three, , , , or , , , Ps. 73:4.

There are occasional deviations from the Conjunctives of the table; thus, R'bhi^a-Geresh is in Ps. 34:8 preceded by , , , . In some of these cases, however, editions differ in their notation of the accents. Thus, in Ps. 5:7 some editions have , , , before Silluk, others , , , ; in Ps. 18:36, Prov. 30:17, some have , , , others , , ; in Ps. 20:2 some have , , , , others , , , ; in Prov. 24:8 some have , , , , others , , , , the two words being joined by Makkeph. So, again, some editions have in Ps. 9:11 , , , before R'bhi^a-Geresh, in Ps. 18:44 , , , , in Prov. 27:19 , , , , in Prov. 21:17 , , , ; while other editions do not depart in these passages from the order given in the table. Similar discrepancies exist in the other sections likewise.

b. Train of Athnahh.—Athnahh may be preceded by one Conjunctive, , Ps. 5:8 (or , , Prov. 8:30, 34), , Ps. 5:3 (or , , Ps. 35:21, , , Ps. 69:2), , Prov. 23:3, , Ps. 14:3, Prov. 6:3 (or , , Prov. 16:10); by two, , , Ps. 6:8 (or , , Ps. 7:17), , , Prov. 28:25, Ps. 5:2 (in some editions the latter example has , , ,), , , , Ps. 14:5, , , , Prov. 11:12, 14:21, , , , Ps. 37:1, , , , Prov. 8:21, , , , Ps. 25:16; by three, , , , Prov. 24:21, , , , Ps. 6:6 (or , , , Ps. 9:10, or , , , Ps. 16:10), , , , Ps. 10:17, , , , Prov. 8:13, , , , Ps. 18:50, , , , Ps. 10:13, , , , Prov. 6:27, , , , Ps. 72:3; by four, , , , , Prov. 3:12, , , , , Prov. 24:16, , , , , Ps. 34:7, , , , , Ps. 32:2 (in some editions), , , , , Prov. 1:19, , , , , Ps. 65:2.

If Athnahh be preceded by a Disjunctive in its own section, it will be Tiphhha initial, Ps. 1:6, 26:4. Tiphhha initial may be preceded by one Conjunctive, , Ps. 5:6; by two, , , Ps. 9:19 (or , , Ps. 14:1, or , , Ps. 16:9), , , Ps. 32:11, , , Ps. 35:14, 15, , , Prov. 25:20; by three, , , , Ps. 23:6, , , , Ps. 27:1, , , , Ps. 12:5 (or , , , Prov. 27:14), , , , Ps. 9:14.

c. Train of Merka-Mahpakh.—Merka-Mahpakh may be preceded by one Conjunctive, which is almost always Yerahh ben Yomo, Ps. 1:1

though occasionally it is, in some editions at least, Merka, Ps. 15:5, 35:10, or Mahpakh, Ps. 24:8, 31:10. If it be preceded by a Disjunctive in its own section, Zarka will be employed, Ps. 1:1, Prov. 1:11.

Zarka may be preceded by one Conjunctive, Ps. 12:7 (or, Prov. 1:22), Ps. 6:3, Ps. 12:3, Ps. 31:12; by two, Prov. 30:15 (in some editions), Ps. 24:10 (or, Ps. 13:6), Ps. 21:10, Ps. 27:2 (or, Ps. 35:26), Ps. 7:10; by three, Ps. 29:9, Ps. 31:14, Ps. 10:14; or by four, Ps. 40:6.

d. Train of R'bhî^a.—R'bhî^a may be preceded by one Conjunctive, Ps. 5:1, Ps. 8:2 (or, Ps. 23:4, or, Ps. 6:7), Prov. 28:22, Ps. 22:25, Ps. 11:2 (or, Ps. 5:11); by two, Prov. 8:33, Ps. 28:7 (or, Ps. 18:3), Ps. 9:7, Ps. 11:4, Ps. 26:1, Ps. 27:6 (or, Ps. 5:9), Prov. 6:22, Ps. 18:1 (or, Ps. 7:7, or, Ps. 39:5), Job 16:10; or by three, Ps. 40:7, Ps. 41:7 (or, Ps. 39:6, or, Ps. 3:8, or, Ps. 41:14), Ps. 19:14 (or, Ps. 39:12), Ps. 40:11, Prov. 24:31.

e. Train of Pazer.—Pazer may be preceded by one Conjunctive, Ps. 89:20 (or, Prov. 30:8), Ps. 32:5 (or, Ps. 17:14); by two, Ps. 5:10, Prov. 7:23 (or, Ps. 28:5), Ps. 13:3 (or, Prov. 27:10), Ps. 90:4, Ps. 7:6, Ps. 39:13, Ps. 11:2, Ps. 5:12; or by three, Ps. 22:35, 23:4, Prov. 25:29 (where some editions have).

§ 42. The trains of these several accents are adjusted to sections of varying length by expedients similar to those employed with the prose accents, viz.: 1. Omitting the Conjunctives in whole or in part. 2. Repeating the Disjunctives, e. g. "Ps. 14:1, "Ps. 17:14, or their equivalents, e. g. Tiphhha initial before "Ps. 7:10, before "Ps. 9:1; " before "Ps. 18:1, before "Ps. 22:15; " before Tiphhha initial Ps. 16:17. 3. Writing two accents upon the same word, מִפְּנֵי תִּיִּהָהּ Ps. 5:11, תִּיִּהָהּ Ps. 27:11, נִיִּהָהּ Ps. 18:16. 4. Uniting two or more words by Makkeph, so that they require but a single accent. 5. Writing the different parts of a compound accent upon separate words; thus, Merka-Mahpakh אֲזִי אֲמַלֵּל Ps. 6:3, Merka-Zarka כִּי תִפְחֵחַ Ps. 22:9, Mahpakh-Zarka כִּי בָאֵת Prov. 6:3.

a. Sometimes when two accents are written upon the same word, one is the alternate of the other; thus, בִּצְצַ Prov. 1:19, may be either בִּצְצַ or בִּצְצַ according as the accent remains in its proper position in the ultimate, or is thrown back upon the penult in consequence of the next word being accented upon its initial syllable.

MAKKEPH.

§ 43. Makkeph (מִקֵּף *joining*) is a horizontal stroke by which two, three, or even four words may be united. אֶתְּנֶנְךָ לִי וְאֶתְּנֶנִּי לָּךְ Gen. 30:31, וְשִׁלְיָלָּךְ Gen. 33:11, וְאֶתְּנֶנְךָ לִי וְאֶתְּנֶנִּי לָּךְ Gen. 12:20, 25:5, Ex. 20:11, עַל־כֵּן־בְּרַחֲשֵׁי Ex. 22:8, עַל־כֵּן־בְּנִשְׁחָץ Job 41:26. It belongs properly to the Accentual system, words which are Closely related being often connected in this manner in order to Obviate the necessity of unduly multiplying Conjunctive accents. ^{Its use} Thus, the first fifteen words of Ex. 22:8 are in this manner reduced to eight. Monosyllabic particles are frequently, and some almost constantly, linked with the succeeding or preceding word, of which they may be regarded as in a manner appendages; thus, אֶל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, אֵל, etc. Examples are not wanting, however, of longer words similarly united, e. g. וְשִׁלְיָלָּךְ Deut. 19:15, וְשִׁלְיָלָּךְ 1 Kin. 17:21, אֶמְרֵיהֶנָּה Isa. 31:4. ^{1.} This use of Makkeph is not to be Confounded with that of the hyphen in modern languages between the members of a compound, as *self-same*, *master-builder*. Words united by Makkeph are still as Separate as ever in character and signification; but they are Pronounced together, and ^{2.} are Accented as though they formed but One word. Hence, whatever number of words be thus joined, the Last only will receive an accent. And, as a further consequence, if a word Preceding Makkeph properly ends in a Long mixed syllable, this will, by the loss of the accent, be Shortened, אֶתְּנֶנִּי, ^{3.} or failing this, will commonly receive the secondary accent Methegh, אֶתְּנֶנִּי־נָה, ^{4.}

a. Tsere remains before Makkeph in זֶר, זֶר, זֶר; it sometimes remains and is sometimes shortened in שֵׁשׁ, שֵׁשׁ *six*. עַר e. g. Gen. 16:13 שֵׁשׁ-יְהוָה, but ver. 15 שֵׁשׁ-בָנוּ. It once remains according to some editions in אַתְּ Job 41:26, a word which is three times written אַתְּ without Makkeph, Ps. 47:5, 60:2, Prov. 3:12. Comp. §19. 2, a.

b. Makkeph is occasionally found in the middle of a long word, which has been erroneously divided into two, e. g. רִפְּהֶ-פָּה Jer. 46:20, and perhaps פָּקַח-קִיחַ Isa. 61:1. Sometimes words are thus divided without a Makkeph to unite the sundered parts, e. g. בָּרַךְ בְּרִיחַם Lam. 4:3. בָּתָר בְּתִיחַם 2 Chron. 34:6, and probably אֶהְיֶה הָבוּ Hos. 4:18, לְהַפֵּר פְּרוּחַ Isa. 2:20. (See Dr. Alexander's Commentary on this passage.) The last two examples are plainly intended by the punctuators to be read as separate words. This might likewise be done in the preceding examples if they were pointed פִּי עֲלִים and בְּתִיחַם בָּתָר.

METHEGH.

§ 44. Methegh (מֶתֶגֶח *bridle*), a small perpendicular stroke under the initial letter of the syllable to which it belongs, is a secondary accent denoting a stress of voice inferior to the main accent. As this latter always has its place in Hebrew either upon the ultimate or the penult, distinctness was promoted and monotony relieved, especially in long words, by giving prominence to one or more of the antecedent syllables. There is a natural tendency to heighten the force of the accent by passing lightly over the immediately preceding syllable, this diminished force creating in its turn a new stress upon that next beyond it, and so on in alternate elevations and depressions to the beginning of the word. Agreeably to the principle just stated, Methegh regularly stands in polysyllables upon the second syllable before the accent, and again upon the fourth if the word have so many, e. g. וּמִתְקִינֹת, מִמִּסְגְּרוֹתֵיהֶם, בְּתִיחַם, יוֹצִיאֵנִי, נֶאֱסָף, הָאָדָם. And so upon two or more words connected by Makkeph, which are pronounced as one, e. g. יִרְאֶה-לּוֹ Gen. 22:8, כִּירָאם-לָהֶם 1 Sam. 21:7.

a. Sometimes, however, particularly when the nature of the syllables requires it, §32. 1, Methegh takes the place of the principal accent before

Makkeph irrespective of the position of the accent upon the following word, הַשְׁאֲרֵלֹו Num. 21: 35, מִלֶּהֱבָשֶׁן Num. 21: 33, מִלֶּהֱבָבֶל Jer. 34: 1 וְכָל־שֵׁה־חֹום Gen. 30: 32, הַלֹּא־זֶה 1 Sam. 21: 12, כִּי־לִי Ex. 19: 5.

b. It is to be observed that the position of Methegh is determined by that of the tone-syllable, not by that of the accentual sign when these are not coincident, as frequently happens with prepositives and postpositives, e. g. הַעֲזִירָהוּ Deut. 4: 26, הוֹרִיתִינִי Josh. 22: 27, where the tone falls on the penult, יְהוֹזְקִים Jer. 26: 21, where the tone is upon the ultimate.

§ 45. The secondary accent is liable to be shifted from its normal position for the following reasons, viz. :

1. If the syllable which should receive it is mixed, it may be given in preference to an antecedent simple syllable, e. g. וְאֶשְׁתַּמְרָה 2 Sam. 22: 24, וַיִּמְהַרְתֶּם Job 1: 7, מִיִּמְהַרְתֶּלִית Ezek. 42: 5, שְׂאֵל־הָאִישׁ Gen. 43: 7; or if none such precede, it may be omitted altogether, e. g. וַיִּמְאַסֵּם Jer. 33: 24, אֶחָד־כָּל־הַמְּצֹלָה 1 Kin. 21: 1, אֶחָד־כָּל־הַמְּצֹלָה Deut. 6: 25.

2. It is always given to simple syllables when followed by a vocal Sh'va; whether simple or compound, or a vowel which has arisen from Sh'va, the slight pronunciation proper to the Sh'va or its derivative giving new prominence to the preceding vowel, בִּשְׁקָחוֹת, לֹא־אֶשֶׁר, יְהִיָּה, וְאֶמְרוּ Gen. 30: 38, וַיַּחְדְּרוּ; sometimes to intermediate syllables, § 20. 2, e. g. סִבְכִי Isa. 9: 17, 10: 34, עֲמָדָה Obad. ver. 11, particularly after He interrogative or when Daghesh-forte has been omitted as after the article, Vav conversive, and the preposition מִן, e. g. הַמִּשְׁלַח, הַתְּשֻׁלָּה, הַלֵּל, בְּנֵי־רוֹת, הַצִּפְרֵה־לִים, לְמִנְצָה, לְמִנְצָה, לְמִנְצָה; rarely and only as an exception to a mixed syllable standing in the first place before the principal accent, e. g. תְּרַשָּׁא Gen. 1: 11, הַבָּתִּים Ex. 12: 7, Zech. 14: 2.

a. It hence appears how Methegh comes to be of use in distinguishing the doubtful vowels, § 19, and to what extent it can be relied upon for this end. As it invariably accompanies the vowel of a simple syllable when followed by vocal Sh'va, it must always be found with *ā*, *ī*, and *ū* preceding Sh'va, inasmuch as this will necessarily be vocal. Initial וּ *ū*, the emphatic conjunction, is an exception, with which it is commonly not written, e. g. וַיִּבְרָא Gen. 6: 19, וַיִּלְכֹּא Gen. 31: 4, though it is sometimes,

e. g. וְלֹחֶבְרָיִם Gen. 1:18, וְיִשְׁבֵּה Judg. 5:12. The absence of Methegh, except in the case just mentioned, is consequently conclusive evidence of the shortness of the vowel. As, however, short vowels in intermediate syllables, and in a few rare instances even in mixed syllables, may receive Methegh, the presence of this sign does not of itself determine the vowel to be long; the ultimate decision must in this case depend on other considerations.

3. When by the operation of the preceding rule Methegh comes to stand in the first place before the accent, another Methegh is nevertheless occasionally found in the second place, the two thus standing in immediate succession, e. g. בְּמִתְּנָה Gen. 32:22, וְגִלְגָּלִי Gen. 45:25; and even three occur upon successive syllables, e. g. וַיִּמְצְאֵם מִדָּהּ Isa. 22:19. But commonly where there is more than one Methegh, their position relatively to each other is governed by the same rules as the position of Methegh generally with relation to the principal accent, e. g. וְאֶחָדָהּ, וְהַשֵּׁבִיל, לִישִׁיעָתָהּ, מִהֲנֶהֱלִים.

4. Methegh is sometimes written under a letter with Sh'va, e. g. שְׁלֹחֶ-לָא Job 1:11, 2:5, הָעִיר־אֲפֹ Job 19:6, נִנְתָּקָה Ps. 2:3, כְּמִהַפְּסֹת Jer. 49:18, בְּמִשִּׁי Ruth 1:11.

a. A Methegh so situated is called *Gaya* (גַּיָּא *bellowing*) by Jewish grammarians, and, according to Elias Levita, it occurs eighty-four times, the number yielded by its name arithmetically reckoned. Methegh upon a short vowel before a compound Sh'va was called *Mā'rīkh* (מַרְיָךְ *prolonging*), with a short Hhirik it was called *Hhīrūk* (חִירֹוק *gnashing*).

5. The place of Methegh is frequently supplied by an accent chosen agreeably to the laws of consecution, § 39. 3. *b.*, e. g. אֶנְהָמָם Isa. 66:13, לֹא-לְהִיחָם Deut. 12:31, וְאֶסְגֵּם Zech. 7:14, וְעַל-זָבָא Num. 10:23, וַיִּקְהֲלוּ Josh. 22:12.

a. The want of consistency or of uniformity, which may be occasionally observed, in regard to the insertion or omission of Methegh, e. g. שְׁאֲרָבָם Cant. 1:7, שְׁאֲרָבָה Cant. 3:1; שִׁיחַ Cant. 6:5, שִׁיחַ Lam. 4:9;

עֲרֻבוֹת Num. 31:12, עֲרֻבוֹת Josh. 4:13, and the discrepancies between different manuscripts and editions, e. g. אֶלְכָּה or אֶלְכָּה Gen. 45:28, שְׂאוֹי-וְמָרָה or שְׂאוֹי-וְמָרָה Ps. 81:3, if not arising in the first instance from clerical errors, are probably to be attributed to the inferior importance of the sign itself, whose place might be presumed to be sufficiently determined even if not written.

K'RI AND K'THIBH.

§46. Various notes extracted from the Masora (מסורה *tradition*), a collection of remarks upon the text, are found in the margin of the Hebrew Bible, which are explained in the glossary at the end of most editions. The most important of these are the various readings known as the K'ri (קרי *read*), and K'thibh (כתוב *written*). If in any instance traditional usage sanctioned a reading different from that which was written in the text or the K'thibh, the punctuators did not venture to alter the text itself for the sake of making the correction; they went no further than to connect with the letters of the text the vowels of the word to be substituted for it in reading or the K'ri, with a reference to the margin where the letters of the substitute might be found. Thus, with the word וַיֹּאמְרוּ Josh. 6:7 is connected the marginal note וַיֹּאמְרוּ קרי. The vowels here attached to the K'thibh belong not to it but to the unpointed word in the margin, which is accordingly וַיֹּאמְרוּ. The proper vowels for the pronunciation of the K'thibh are not written, but must be supplied from a knowledge of the form indicated by the letters, which in this case is וַיֹּאמְרוּ. Again, in ver. 9, הִקְדְּרִי in the text refers to הִקְדְּרִי קרי in the margin; the K'ri is here הִקְדְּרִי, and the K'thibh, whose vowels are left to be determined by the reader, הִקְדְּרִי. Jer. 42:6 has אֲנִי where the marginal note is אֲנִי קרי; the K'ri is accordingly אֲנִי, and the K'thibh אֲנִי. In order to indicate that a given word was to be omitted in reading, it was left unpointed, and the

note *קרי ולא כתיב*, *written but not read*, placed in the margin, e. g. *המש* Ezek. 48:16, *נא* 2 Kin. 5:18, *ידרך* Jer. 51:3. If, on the other hand, a word was to be supplied, its vowels were inserted in the text and its letters placed in the margin, with the note *קרי ולא כתיב*, *read but not written*, e. g. Judg. 20:13 in the text *בני*, and in the margin *בני*, to be read *בְּנֵי*; so Jer. 31:38 *בָּאִים*. In 1 Kin. 21:8 the first letter of *הַסְּפָרִים* is left unpointed as superfluous, and in Job 2:7 *עַד* is explained by the margin to stand for *וְעַד*: so Jer. 18:23 *וְיִהְיֶה* for *וְיִהְיֶה*.

a. The number of these marginal readings differs in different editions. Elias Levita states that there are 848. Others have computed them to be 1,000; others still, 1,200.

§ 47. Sometimes a different reading from that of the text is suggested by the points alone without a marginal note being added in explanation, as when a particular word or orthography is regularly substituted for another of frequent occurrence. These cases are presumed to be so familiar to the reader as to require no other index of their existence than the presence of the appropriate vowels. Thus, the divine name *יהוה*, which the Jews had a superstitious dread of pronouncing, was and still is read by them as if it were *אֱלֹהִי* Lord, whose points it accordingly receives, *יְהוָה*, unless these two names stand in immediate connection, when, to avoid repetition, it is read *אֱלֹהִים* and pointed *יְהוָה* Gen. 15:2, Hab. 3:19. The antiquity of this superstition is attested by the *Kúrios* of the Septuagint, followed in the English as well as in other modern versions by the rendering LORD. The true sound of the name never having been noted, is now lost; the only clue that is left being its etymology and the form which it assumes in composition, § 62. 1, from which the conclusion has been variously drawn that it was *יְהוָה*, *יְהוָה*, or *יְהוָה*. The common pronunciation Jehovah is manifestly founded upon the error of combining

the consonants of this word with the vowels of another and an entirely different one. There is, however, especially as it is uncertain whether *Yahve* or *Yah^ava*, or either of these, was its original sound, no good reason for abandoning the pronunciation familiar to the Christian world and hallowed by the association of constant usage for the sake of adopting another which is, or is supposed to be, phonetically more exact, any more than we need be guilty of the pedantry of preferring *Yeshayahu* to Isaiah because it approaches more nearly to the original pronunciation of the prophet's name. Other standing K'ris, unnoted in the margin, are הִיא, the form of the pronoun of the third person feminine which is used throughout the Pentateuch; this is designed to be read הִיא, though the sound indicated by the letters is in all probability הִיא. So יִשְׁאָר read יִשְׁאָר, and יִרְשָׁלַם read יִרְשָׁלַם.

§ 48. In the absence of definite information respecting the origin and sources of these various readings, it is difficult to determine with absolute precision the weight to which they are respectively entitled. The current opinion of the ablest Hebraists, based upon a careful scrutiny of their internal character and the relation which ordinarily appears to subsist between them, is that while the K'ri may perhaps, in a few cases, correct errors in the K'thibh, and so restore the original reading, it is in the great majority of instances an explanatory gloss rather than an emendation. With the rare exceptions already suggested, the K'thibh is esteemed the true reading, the object of the K'ri being to remove orthographical anomalies, secure grammatical uniformity, substitute usual for unusual, prevailing for obsolete words and forms, and occasionally to introduce euphemistic expressions. While the K'ri is probably not to be esteemed the original reading, therefore, it deserves attention as the grammatical or exegetical comment of a steadfast tradition.

ACCURACY OF THE POINTS.

§ 49. 1. All the Masoretic additions to the text designed to facilitate its reading have now been considered. The correctness of the pronunciation, which they yield, is vouched for not only by the esteem in which they are universally held by the Jews, but by the scrupulous minuteness of the system, its consistency with itself and with the vowel-letters of the text, its affinity with and yet independence of the vocalization of the kindred languages the Arabic and Syriac, and the veneration for the already established text which evidently characterized its authors, since they did not venture to change the text even in the slightest particular.

2. The only additional information which has come down to us respecting the true sound of Hebrew words, is furnished by the mode of writing proper names in the Septuagint version, and the few Hebrew words preserved by ancient authors, particularly Origen and Jerome. These have been subjected to an elaborate comparison with the Masoretic punctuation, and the result has been to establish their substantial agreement in the main, with, however, not a few remarkable points of divergence. In relation to this subject it should be observed, that the Hebrew pronunciation of the Seventy is inferred entirely from their mode of spelling proper names, not from words in living use in the language. The chances of inaccuracy, on the part of the translators, are here peculiarly great. Many names were not familiar and were of rare occurrence; and as no system of vowel notation then existed, they were left entirely to their independent knowledge of the sound of each individual word. These words were written by them in a foreign alphabet, whose sounds did not coincide precisely with those of the Hebrew, and in which the proper equivalents varied somewhat according to their combinations. The true sound was also de-

parted from sometimes because the laws of Greek euphony forbade its exact reproduction. The negligence with which they are chargeable elsewhere was also probably aggravated here, and in fact there are many instances in which they not merely deviate from the vowels but transpose or change the letters. Leaving out of view, therefore, such incidental discrepancies as are to be accounted for in the ways now suggested, a thorough and extended examination of the subject reveals, with all the general agreement, a number of regular and systematic deviations.

a. These are thus stated by Ewald, Lehrbuch, p. 116. (1.) An *ē* or *ī* derived from *ā* is written *ā*, as *תָּרַח* *Θαρα*, *בָּלָאֵם* *Balaaμ*, *גָּבֵעוֹן* *Γαβawν*, *מָרְיָם* *Μαριαμ*; and on the other hand, *a* is sometimes written *ē*, *אֶהְיֶה* *Ολιβεμα*, *קֵנִי* *Κενεζ*, *גֵּי* *Γεθ*, especially before *ח*, as *קָרַח* *Kορε*, *זָרַח* *Zαρε*. (2.) *ē* is written for *ī* and *ō* for *ū*, *בְּתָרִים* *Χετταιοι*, *גֵּי־חַנָּם* *Γεεννα*, *גְּדֵעוֹן* *Γεδεων*, *מִסְרָאִיμ* *Μεσραιμ*, *אֶחָד* *Οχοζαθ*, *עֲזִיָּה* *Οζια*. (3.) for the diphthongal *ē* and *ō* their constituents *ai* and *au* are substituted, *קָיִינָן* *Καιναν*, *נָבִי* *Ναβαν*. (4.) The vowel letters are softened into their homogeneous vowels *וִי־קָרָא* *συικρα*, *וִי־דָבָר* *συδαβηρ*. (5.) Vocal *Sh'va* is written as a full vowel, commonly *a*, or if an *o* follow, *o*, *פָּגֻזָּאֵל* *Σαβαωθ*, *רָגֻזָּאֵל* *Ραγουηλ*, *פְּרוּבִי־רִים* *Χερουβιμ*, *כֹּדֶם* *Σοδομα*; the final vowel of Segholates is also written *ō* if *o* precedes, *בִּלְלֹךְ* *Μολοχ*, *עֶגְמוֹר* *γομορ*.

3. The regularity of these deviations seems to be best accounted for by the assumption that the pronunciation represented in the Septuagint is that which prevailed among the Jews in Egypt, which would naturally be less pure than that of Palestine represented in the vowel points, and which, moreover, betrays in the particulars recited above a strong leaning to Aramæan forms and sounds. Accordingly the view now commonly entertained is that the vowel notation of the Masorites is correct, at least in all essential particulars, and that it is properly to be put at the basis of all investigations into the phenomena of the language.

ORTHOGRAPHIC CHANGES.

§ 50. The signs thus far described represent all the sounds of the Hebrew language. Its stock of words is formed by combining these in various significant ways. The laws of such combinations, and especially the mutations to which they are subject, or which they occasion, next demand attention. When a particular idea has been attached to a certain combination of sounds, its different modifications may naturally be expressed by slightly varying those sounds. This may take place,

1. By the substitution of one letter for another of like character, and for the most part of the same organ, e. g. :

הָיָה to be, exist, *חָיָה* to live ; *נָבַע* to pour forth, *נָבֵא* the same idea applied to words, to prophesy ; *עָנַף* to encircle the neck with an ornament, *חָנַף* to strangle, *אָנַף* applied to sounds uttered in strangulation, to groan ; *רָגַל* to go about as a spy, *רָבַל* to go about as a merchant ; *קָנַם* to collect, *קָנִיזִים* treasures ; *קִיבֵּי* a cup, *קִיבֵּעַ* or *קִיבֵּעַ* a helmet (of similar shape) ; *רָךְ* tender, delicate, *רָק* thin ; *חָקַן* to make straight, *חָקַן* to straighten the beam of the balance, to weigh ; *בְּכוֹר* first born, *בְּכוֹרִי* first ripe, *בֶּקֶר* the first portion of the day, the morning ; *חָלַה* to suspend, *חָלָה* applied to a bucket, to let down ; *עָזַר* to cut, *קָצַר* to reap ; *זָהָב* gold, *צָהָב* yellow ; *טָמַן* to conceal, *שָׁפַן* and *צָפַן* to hide away as treasures, *סָפַן* to cover with boards ; *נָחַץ* to destroy by tearing down, *נָחַשׁ* to destroy by uprooting ; *נָטַח* to slay, *זָבַח* to sacrifice ; *חָבַל* to bind, *גָּבַל* to bound ; *בָּרַח* to break up, flee, *פָּרַח* to break out, blossom, *פָּרַק* to break in pieces ; *חָצַב* to cut off, *חָצַב* to hew stone, *חָצַב* to cut wood ; *פָּתַר* to surround, *קָטַר* to encircle the head with a crown ; *נָהַךְ* to pour out, *נָסַךְ* to pour in libation or in casting metals ; *צָהַר* to shine, *טָהַר* to be pure ; *חָרַח* to engrave, *חָרַשׁ* to plough ; *בָּהֵן* to prove, *בָּחַר* to approve, choose ; *שָׁתָה* to drink, its causative *הִשְׁתָּה* to break through, *חָקַר* to investigate ; *נָצַב* to place, its reflexive *הִתְנַצַּב*.

2. By the transposition of letters, e. g. :

פָּרַץ to deal violently, *פָּצַר* to urge ; *קָצַר* to cut with the sickle, reap, *קָרַץ* to cut with the teeth, bite ; *נָשַׁף* to blow, *נָפַשׁ* breath ; *קָנַם* to collect, *נָכַם* riches, *מִסְכָּנוֹת* storehouses.

3. By the addition of a letter :

Thus, from the letters *צַר*, in which inheres the idea of compression, are formed *צָרַר* to bind, *צִיר* to press together, *אָצַר* to heap up, *רָצַר* to be

straitened, נָצַר *to guard, besiege*, כָּנַע *to restrain*, חֲצִיר *an enclosure*; from גו are formed גָּזַר *to cut*, גָּזַר *to cut off*, גָּזַר *to cut loose, go away*, גָּזַר *to shear*, גָּזַל *to plunder*, גָּזַר *hewn stone*; פָּרַשׁ *to unfold, make distinct*, פָּרַשׁ *to spread out*; בָּרֶמֶשׁ *a vineyard*, בְּרִמָּה *a garden*.

§ 51. Such literal changes as those just recited not only serve to express new shades of meaning, but even where the meaning remains precisely the same, they may represent diversities of other sorts. Thus, the distinction may be,

1. In point of currency or style: One form of the word being in more common and familiar use, the other more rare and savoring, perhaps, of the elevated or poetic style, e. g.:

נָצַר *to guard*, נָצַר poetic; בְּרוֹשׁ *cypress*, בְּרוֹחַ once in poetry; סָגַר *to shut*, rarely סָכַר; סִבְרָה *storm*, שִׁבְרָה rare and poetic; סָכַף *to cover*, once שָׁכַף; חָנַף *to be quenched*, once חָנַף; אָבַח *to abhor*, once אָבַח; סָכַל *to be foolish*, once סָכַל; עֲוֹנָה *iniquity*, once עֲוֹנָה.

2. Of antiquity: The pronunciation of a word or its form may undergo changes in the lapse of time. Of the few instances of this sort, which our imperfect data enable us to fix upon with some measure of confidence, the following may be taken as specimens, e. g.:

To laugh in the Pentateuch צָחַק, in other books (Judg. 16:25 excepted) שָׂחַק; *to cry out* in the Pentateuch צָעַק, only once (Ex. 2:23) זָעַק which is the more frequent form in other books; אֶלְיָצֵה, אֶלְיָצֵה *a lamb*, occur in the Pentateuch interchangeably with אֶלְיָצֵה, אֶלְיָצֵה, which are the only forms found in other books; *a sceptre* שֵׁבֶט, but in the book of Esther שֵׁבֶט; *Damascus* דַּמָּשְׁקַי, in Chronicles דַּמָּשְׁקַי; *how* 1 Chron. 13:12, Dan. 10:17 הִיא, in earlier books הִיא.

3. Of Dialect: The same word may come to be pronounced differently by those who speak distinct though related languages. Thus, the Aramæan dialects, the Chaldee and Syriac, in very many words regularly substitute א for the Hebrew final ה, and the corresponding linguals for the Hebrew sibilants, א being sometimes still further weakened by the loss even of the lingual sound to that of the guttural ע, e. g.:

Heb. *תָּזַח* to wander, Chald. *ܬܙܚܐ*, Syr. *ܬܙܚܐ*; Heb. *זָהָב* gold, Chald. *ܕܗܒܐ*, Syr. *ܕܗܒܐ*; Heb. *צֶדֶק* a rock, Chald. *ܥܕܪܐ*, Syr. *ܥܕܪܐ*; Heb. *שְׁלֹשׁ* three, Chald. *ܫܠܫܐ*, Syr. *ܫܠܫܐ*, Arab. *ثَلَاث*; Heb. *אֶרֶץ* the earth, Arab. *أَرْض*, Chald. *ܐܪܥܐ*, Syr. *ܐܪܥܐ*. Other consonant changes: Heb. *בֵּן* a son, Arab. *ابن*, Chald. *ܒܝܪ*, Syr. *ܒܝܪ*; Heb. *רָצַח* to kill, Arab. *قَتَلَ*; Heb. *כִּסֵּא*, Syr. *ܩܨܝܐ*; Heb. *כִּסֵּא* a throne, Chald. *ܩܨܝܐ*, Syr. *ܩܨܝܐ*, Arab. *كُرْسِي*; Heb. *שָׂדֵה* a field, Chald. *ܫܪܕܐ*, Syr. *ܫܪܕܐ*, Eth. *ሐቋ*.

4. Of simple euphony: An alternate form of a word may be produced to facilitate its pronunciation or make its sound more pleasing, e. g. :

אַדְמָתָא purple; *שָׂטֵן* to hate; *לְשָׁכָה* chamber, *אַחַן* Achan; *ܢܒܘܚܕܢܥܥܥܐܪ* Nebuchadnezzar; *דֹּג* Dog; *אַלְמוּגִים* *almug* or *algum* trees; *מַלְּחָמוֹת* teeth.

a. Mere varieties of orthography must not be mistaken for consonantal changes, e. g. *לֵא* occasionally for *לִי* and *vice versa*, probably *לֵא* for *לִי*, and such permutations of gutturals as abound in the manuscripts of the Samaritans, who, making no distinction in the sounds of these letters, perpetually confounded them in writing, Gesen. Sam. Pent. p. 52. A like faulty pronunciation has been attributed to the Galileans, to which there is a probable allusion in Matt. 26:73. Buxtorf Lex. Chald. p. 434.

§ 52. The changes thus far described result in the production of distinct words, and belong to the domain of the lexicon rather than of the grammar. The lexicographer regards such words as cognate, and traces them back to their common source; but, in the view of the grammarian, they are totally distinct. The mutations with which the latter concerns himself are such as take place in the direct derivation and inflection of words. These are altogether euphonic, are more restricted in their character, and take place within far narrower limits, than those heretofore considered. When words are subjected to grammatical changes their sounds are brought into new connections, attended, it may be, with

a difficulty of utterance which demands some measure of relief, or they pass readily and naturally into other sounds, which are easier of pronunciation or more agreeable to the ear. The mutations thus induced are of Three sorts, viz.: 1. Consonant Changes, the 2. Conversion of Consonants into Vowels, and 3. Vowel Changes. These will require to be considered separately.

CONSONANT CHANGES.

§ 53. The first class of changes embraces those which affect the consonants. These mostly arise from the concurrence of two consonants, creating a difficulty in the pronunciation or yielding a sound displeasing to the ear. This may take place either at the beginning or the close of a syllable. Syllables in Hebrew may, and often do, begin with two consonants, § 18. 1; but the necessity of this ^{is} avoided in ^{hard} certain cases by the following expedients:

1. In the beginning of words the Weak letter ה is sometimes Prefixed with a Short vowel, thus creating a new initial syllable, to which the first consonant may be transferred.

ה, *Prosthesis*:

a. The Only instances of this are afforded by the Second and Seventh conjugations of verbs, the Niphal and Hithpael, e. g. הִקְטִיל = הִקְטִיל for קָטַל; הִתְקַטֵּל probably for הִקְטִיל § 82. 5. b. In אֶהְיֶה Ezek. 14:3 א is prefixed instead of ה. Prosthesis is more common in the domain of the Lexicon, where א is always the letter used, e. g. יָדוֹ, אֶזְרוֹ arm; הִמְיֹל, אֶתְמֹל yesterday. A prefixed א is even occasionally employed to soften the pronunciation without the necessity stated above, e. g. אֶבְשָׁהּ, אֶגְבִּי, אֶרְבֵּי, אֶזְבֵּי. So in Chaldee אֶרֶם blood, Heb. דָּם; אֶגֶן garden, Heb. גֶּן. In Arabic the concurrence of two consonants at the beginning of a word is regularly obviated by prefixing ا. Comp. Greek χῆς, ἐχῆς.

2. The First of the Concurrent consonants, if it has a comparatively feeble sound, is sometimes dropped.

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in these, as in this or for example.

a. This occurs Regularly in Verbs whose first radical is ב or נ, and in The Nouns Derived from such verbs, e.g. יָשַׁב for יִשְׁבַּע, יָדָה for יִדְדָה, בָּוֵל for יִבְוֵל, יָבֵן for יִבְנֶה, חֵי Ezek. 2:10 for יִחְיֶה, חֲשַׁמֵּל Ezek. 1:4 for יִחְשַׁמֵּל, and perhaps בָּאֵר Am. 8:8 for יִבְאֵר.

ב is thus dropped in יָחַנֵּן for יִחְנֶנֶן, יָשַׁר for יִשְׁרַר; also in a few instances from the beginning of the second syllable of words, e.g. יָאֲבָדָה Ezek. 28:16 for יִאֲבָדָה; יָאֲזִין Job 32:11 for יִאֲזִין; יָאֲסִירִים Eccl. 4:14 for יִאֲסִירִים; יָאֲסִירִים 2 Chron. 22:5 for יִאֲסִירִים; יָאֲסִירִים Ezek. 20:37 for יִאֲסִירִים; יָאֲסִירִים 1 Kin. 5:25 with Daghash-forte conservative for יִאֲסִירִים; יָאֲהָב Prov. 8:17 for יִאֲהָב; יָאֲזִין Prov. 17:4 for יִאֲזִין; יָאֲזִין 1 Sam. 1:17 for יִאֲזִין. These examples likewise admit of a different explanation; א may give up its consonantal power, losing its sound in that of the preceding vowel, agreeably to §57. 2 (2), after which it may readily be dropped altogether.

מ is occasionally dropped from the participles of the Pual or fourth conjugation, as יָלָחַק for יִלְחָקוּ; יָלָחַק for יִלְחָקוּ; יָלָחַק for יִלְחָקוּ Ex. 3:2 for יִלְחָקוּ; יָלָחַק Ex. 7:22 for יִלְחָקוּ (Ex. 7:11) and perhaps יָלָחַק in יִלְחָקוּ Gen. 49:11, which appears to be for יִלְחָקוּ.

b. The rejection of a consonant from the beginning of a syllable, when not immediately followed by another consonant, is exceptional; as יָרַר Judg. 9:11 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר 2 Sam. 22:41 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר Ezek. 33:30 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר Neh. 3:13 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר Judg. 9:9 for יִרְרַר, and perhaps יָרַר Jer. 42:10, which seems to be for יִרְרַר.

3. The Second consonant is sometimes dropped, If it is a letter of Feeble sound.

a. This is Regularly the case with ה of the Article; and of Verbal Prefixes, And ב as the final Radical of Verbs, e.g. יָלָחַק for יִלְחָקוּ; יָלָחַק for יִלְחָקוּ; יָלָחַק for יִלְחָקוּ.

It occurs besides in a few sporadic examples with these same letters, and more rarely still with א, י, and ע, e.g. יָרַר for יִרְרַר Ezek. 2:10 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר for יִרְרַר and יָרַר with Daghash-forte conservative for יִרְרַר and יָרַר Lam. 3:53 for יִרְרַר Gen. 3:16 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר Job 35:11 for יִרְרַר Ex. 26:24 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר Isa. 13:20 for יִרְרַר 2 Sam. 22:40 for יִרְרַר Isa. 3:24 for יִרְרַר; יָרַר for יִרְרַר; יָרַר for יִרְרַר; יָרַר as a particle of entreaty, probably for יִרְרַר Am. 8:8 (K'thibh) for יִרְרַר; יָרַר the name of a Babylonish deity for יִרְרַר is a foreign contraction. The conjecture that יָרַר Mic. 1:10 is for יִרְרַר in Accho is ingenious and favoured by the occurrence of יָרַר in Gath in the parallel clause; but it is at variance with the points, which, upon this hypothesis, should be יָרַר.

b. In rare cases this rejection occurs even after a mixed syllable, whose final consonant is thus drawn forward, e.g. יָרַר for יִרְרַר Job 29:6 for יִרְרַר Ex. 2:4 for יִרְרַר and probably יָרַר Ps. 139:8 with Daghash-forte conservative for יִרְרַר.

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§ 54. When ~~this~~ concurrence takes place at the close of a syllable, whether the second consonant belongs to the same syllable with the first, as, at the end of words; or to a different syllable, as in the middle of words, the following changes may be produced.

1. An Aspirate ^{a)} Following another Consonant Loses its aspiration, § 21; or if it be brought into juxtaposition with its Like so as to form a doubled letter, the aspiration of both will be removed, § 23. 2. Unless the combination occurs at the End of a word, where the reduplication is not expressed, § 25. Thus, מֵתָּ for מֵתָהּ, הִתְחַמַּם for הִתְחַמָּה, לִבְבֶּהָ for לִבְבָּהּ, but רַב from רַבב, מִשְׁרָה 1 Kin. 1 : 15 for מִשְׁרָהּ or מִשְׁרָהָ, מִהֲבָה Ezek. 4 : 3 for מִהֲבָהּ, מִשְׁחָה Mal. 1 : 14 for מִשְׁחָהּ.

2. The First of two concurring consonants is, in certain cases, Assimilated to the second, the doubling thus occasioned being expressed, as in the case of letters originally alike, by Daghesh-forte, Except at the End of words, § 25, where Daghesh disappears or is only virtually present, being resumed upon the addition of a fresh vowel or syllable. This is most frequently the case with the liquid ׀, rarely with ל and ר and only in particular words; so ה of the Hithpael of verbs before ד and ט, and in a few instances before sibilants and other letters, and ד at the end of a few words before ה. Thus, יִתְּנָהּ for יִתְּנָהּ, מִנְּתָהּ for מִנְּתָהּ; יִלְּקָהּ for יִלְּקָהּ, כִּלְּקָהּ Ezek. 27 : 23 for כִּלְּקָהּ Am. 6 : 2; אֲשֶׁר לִי שְׁלִי for אֲשֶׁר לִי, יִתְּנָהּ for יִתְּנָהּ, יִתְּנָהּ for יִתְּנָהּ, הִתְּנָהּ for הִתְּנָהּ, תִּשְׁוֹמִים for תִּשְׁוֹמִים, תִּתְּנָהּ for תִּתְּנָהּ; אֲחֵהּ for אֲחֵהּ, אֲחֵהּ for אֲחֵהּ.

a. So perhaps כ in מִכָּה according to Gesenius for מִכָּה and מִכָּה. Compare Greek συγγενής for συγγενής, τέτυμμαι for τέτυμαι, and Eng. *il-logical*, *ir-religion*, *im-mature* formed by the negative prefix *in*.

3. A few isolated cases occur of the reverse process more common in Chaldee and Syriac, by which a doubled letter is resolved into two different consonants by the change of the

first or the second member of the reduplication to a liquid ר or נ, e. g. מְכַבֵּל for מְכַבֵּל, דְּרַמָּשֶׁק for דְּרַמָּשֶׁק, מִעֲזָיָה Isa. 23 : 11 for מִעֲזָיָה, קָצִי Job 18 : 2 in the judgment of some for קָצִי ends, though others make the ק a radical, and give the word the sense of *snares*. The conjecture that תָּמַנִּי Ps. 64 : 7, Lam. 3 : 22 is for תָּמַנִּי is unnecessary and unwarranted.

4. When ת of the Hithpael of verbs would stand before a sibilant, it is transposed with ס and ש, and with צ it is in addition changed to ט. Thus, מְסַתָּר for מְסַתָּר, וְשִׁתָּר for וְשִׁתָּר, וְהִשְׁתָּר for וְהִשְׁתָּר, נִתְּצָדָק for נִתְּצָדָק.

a. In הִתְשַׁבֵּחַ Jer. 49 : 3 the transposition does not take place in consequence of the number of similar letters which would thus be brought into proximity. In the cognate languages ת is likewise transposed with ז and changed to ר: thus, Chald. הִתְרַבֵּן for הִתְרַבֵּן; so, also, in Syriac and Arabic. The only example of a Hebrew verb whose first letter is ז appearing in this conjugation is הִזְבִּי Isa. 1 : 16, where ה is assimilated agreeably to 2. Compare with these transpositions the frequent Doric change of ζ (= δσ) into σδ, as στυίδω for στυίζω.

§ 55. The occurrence of a consonant at the end of a word may, inasmuch as the succeeding word must necessarily begin with one, be regarded as an additional case of the concurrence of consonants. As the contact is less close, however, than when they meet in the same word, it is less fruitful of changes than in the cases already considered.

1. There are three instances in which it has been doubtfully conjectured that a final ך has been assimilated to a following initial מ; viz. וְשִׁשִּׁים Isa. 35 : 1 presumed to be for וְשִׁשִּׁים; פְּרִיּוֹם Num. 3 : 49 for פְּרִיּוֹן Ex. 21 : 30, Ps. 49 : 9; כָּלֶם Gen. 28 : 12.

a. Final consonants are in Sanskrit perpetually modified by the initial letter of the following word. But it is by no means clear that this is so in Hebrew, even in the examples alleged, as the forms admit of a different explanation. See in regard to the first passage, Dr. Alexander's Commentary.

2. A few cases occur of the rejection of a letter, chiefly ך and ם, from the end of a word.

a. ך of the verbal endings וך and יך is almost always dropped, being only retained as an archaic or emphatic form, and chiefly at the end of a clause, e. g. רָדְעִין Deut. 8 : 16, but mostly תִּבְרָיון Gen. 32 : 20, commonly תִּבְרִיון; תִּגְשִׁין Ruth 3 : 4, commonly תִּגְשִׁי. So, too, in some proper nouns, מְגִדוֹן Zech. 12 : 11, מְגִדוֹ Josh. 12 : 21; שִׁילִי, whose original ך is shown in the derivative שִׁילְיָי and is perpetuated in the modern name *Seilûn*.

b. In like manner ם is rejected from the dual and plural terminations of nouns upon their entering into the close connection of the construct state with the following word, אֲזֻלִּי from אֲזֻלִּים, בְּהִי from בְּהִים.

c. If the feminine endings ה and הֵ have, as is probable, a common origin, this may be best explained by the assumption that ה is in many cases rejected from the termination, leaving only the vowel, though it is always retained when any addition is made to the word: thus, the construct state תְּבַמָּה, absolute תְּבַמָּה, but with a suffix תְּבַמָּתִי; קִטְלָה (comp. אֲזֻלָּה Deut. 32 : 36), קִטְלָתִי. It is to be observed here, that this phenomenon does not establish the possibility of an interchange between the consonants ה and הֵ, because ה in this case represents not *h* but the vowel *a*.

§ 56. A few other changes remain to be mentioned which are due to special causes.

1. Nun is often inserted in certain forms of verbal suffixes to prevent the hiatus between two vowels, תִּבְרָיוֹן Jer. 5 : 22, or § 53. 3. a. תִּבְרָיוֹן Isa. 33 : 21 for תִּבְרָיו, אֲרוֹמָמְהוֹ Ex. 15 : 2 for אֲרוֹמָמְהוּ. Comp. Gr. *ánóσios* and English indefinite article *an*.

2. Vav at the beginning of words is changed to י, e. g. וְעָד for וָעָד, וָעָד for וְעָד, וְקָטַל for וָקָטַל. The only exceptions are the four words וְיָ, וְזָר Prov. 21 : 8, וְזָר Gen. 11 : 30, וְזָר 2 Sam. 6 : 23 (K'ri), and the prefixes Vav Conjunctive and Vav Conversive.

3. Vav, though capable of being reduplicated, e. g. אֲוָוָד is in most instances relieved from this necessity by the substitution of י, or by doubling the following letter in its stead, e. g. אֲקָוָם or אֲקָוָם for אֲוָוָם.

a. In one instance after such a change of י to ו, a following י suffers the contrary change to ו to prevent the triple recurrence of the same letter, אַרְבָּנָה Isa. 6 : 9 for אַרְבָּנָה.

4. Yodh before the plural termination ים is in a few cases changed to א to prevent the conjunction of like sounds, תְּלוּאִים Hos. 11 : 7 for תְּלוּלִים Josh. 10 : 26 ; צְבוּאִים Hos. 11 : 8 for צְבוּלִים Gen. 10 : 19 ; דִּירָאִים from דִּירֵי ; צִבְאִים (also צִבְאוֹת) for צִבְלִים ; בְּלוּאִי Jer. 38 : 12 for בְּלוּי (or as some read, בְּלוּיִי) ver. 11.

a. In like manner ו is changed to א before ות in the word נְאוֹת for נְיוֹת from נָוָה ; it is consequently unnecessary to assume, as Gesenius does, a singular נָאָה which never occurs.

CHANGE OF CONSONANTS TO VOWELS.

§ 57. The second class of changes is the conversion of consonants into vowels, or the substitution of the latter for the former. This occurs,

1. Occasionally in reduplicated syllables or letters, כּוֹכַב for כְּכָכָב ; טוֹטְפוֹת for טַטְפְּטְפוֹת ; בָּבֶל for בִּלְבָּל Gen. 11 : 9 ; אֶלְחָוֹת 2 Chron. 35 : 13 from אֶלְחָה Prov. 19 : 24.

2. Much more frequently with the quiescents.

(1) A prefixed ו is softened to its homogeneous vowel *u* before other labials or vowelless letters, e. g. וּדְבָר, וּבִיחִי ; the softening of an initial י to *i* only occurs in אִישִׁי 1 Chron. 2 : 13 for יִשְׂרָאֵל ver. 12, אִשׁ 2 Sam. 14 : 19, Mic. 6 : 10 for יִשְׂרָאֵל.

(2) Medial or final quiescents without vowels of their own often lose their sound in that of a preceding vowel. This is invariably the case with ו and י following their homogeneous vowels, e. g. הַוִּירָד for הַוִּירָד § 59, בִּיהִירָה for בִּיהִירָה, unless they are doubled, as מִישְׁלִי, אֶלָּה, and occasionally even

then, e. g. מִימִי for מִימִי. Final א always, and medial א frequently, gives up its consonant sound after any vowel whatever, e. g. מִצָּא, מִצָּא, מִצָּא for מִצָּא.

a. Medial א regularly loses its consonantal power in the future Kal of Pe Aleph verbs, e. g. יִצָּא; in יִצָּא preceded by ל, thus יִצָּא; in יִצָּא preceded by the prefixes י, כ, ל, thus, יִצָּא, יִצָּא, but יִצָּא but יִצָּא. The following examples are of a more individual character, e. g. יִצָּא for יִצָּא, נִצָּא 1 Kin. 11:39 for נִצָּא, נִצָּא Num. 11:4, בִּצָּא Jer. 40:1, קִצָּא Isa. 14:23. In a few cases this has led to a change of orthography, the א which is no longer heard being dropped, or another vowel letter substituted for it, e. g. יִצָּא Ezek. 42:5, and אוֹבִי Hos. 11:4 from אֹבִי Job 8:8 for רֹאשִׁי, רֹאשִׁי Deut. 32:32 for רֹאשִׁי, and the examples cited § 53. 2, a.

b. The consonant ה never loses its sound in that of a preceding vowel like the rest of the quiescents. The letter ה is often used to denote a vowel, but if in any word it properly expresses a consonant this is never converted into a vowel, or *vice versa*. The exceptions are apparent not real, as in the frequent abbreviation of the ending הִי in proper names to ה, thus הִי, הִי. The change here does not consist in the rejection of the vowel ו and the softening of the consonant ה, but the syllable הִי is dropped, whereupon final Kamets is written by its appropriate vowel letter, § 11. 1, a, just as מִיִּה after the rejection of הִי becomes מִיִּה. So in those rare cases in which ה is substituted for the suffix ה, e. g. שִׁיִּה Lev. 13:4 for שִׁיִּה. The proper name פִּרְהָאֵל Num. 34:28 is derived not from פִּרְהָא but פִּרְהָא, a root of kindred meaning, of whose existence, though otherwise unattested, this word is itself a sufficient voucher.

(3) Medial א often gives its vowel to a preceding vowelless letter and rests in its sound; י occasionally does the same with a homogeneous vowel, when preceded by a vowelless prefix.

a. Thus. א: אֲשִׁים for אֲשִׁים, חָטָא for חָטָא, עָטָא Ezek. 25:6 from עָטָא ver. 15; נָשָׂא Ps. 139:20 for נָשָׂא, so נָשָׂא Jer. 10:5; רִאשִׁי from רִאשִׁי, בִּרְאָה Neh. 6:8 for בִּרְאָה; חָטָא Isa. 51:20, חָטָא Deut. 14:5; חָטָא 1 Sam. 14:33 for חָטָא; חָטָא Isa. 10:13 for חָטָא; חָטָא Zech. 11:5 for חָטָא; this even occurs after mixed syllables, e. g. חָטָא for חָטָא, חָטָא for חָטָא, particularly in proper nouns חָטָא for חָטָא, חָטָא for חָטָא. So, חָטָא Eccles. 2:13 for חָטָא, חָטָא Jer. 25:36 for חָטָא, חָטָא Prov. 30:17 for חָטָא. There is no instance of this with י, on the contrary, חָטָא Cant. 5:2, 12.

(4) At the end of words י and י, when without a vowel of their own and preceded by a vowelless letter, invariably

quiesce in their homogeneous vowels, ך in an unaccented *ū*, ך in *ī*, which draws the accent upon itself and frequently causes the dissolution of a previous syllable and the rejection of its vowel, בָּהוּ for בָּהוּ, יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה for יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה; יָהִי for יָהִי, פָּרִי, יָהִי for יָהִי, דָּמִי for דָּמִי, פָּרִי for פָּרִי.

(5) When preceded or accompanied by heterogeneous vowels, ך and ך are sometimes dropped, or if the vowel be *a*, they not unfrequently combine with it, forming the diphthongal *o* and *e*, § 62. 1, e. g. הִיָּצַק for הִיָּצַק, גָּלָה for גָּלָה, גָּלָה for גָּלָה, קָם for קָם, הָקִים for הָקִים, מָתָה for מָתָה; הוֹשִׁיב for הוֹשִׁיב, נָדָשׁ for נָדָשׁ, מוֹתָה construct state of מוֹתָה, מוֹתָה const. of מוֹתָה, הִלָּל for הִלָּל, הִלָּל for הִלָּל.

a. Vav rarely remains with a heterogeneous vowel unless accompanied by weak letters, by contrast with which it becomes comparatively strong, e. g. הָוָה, הָוָה, הָוָה.

VOWEL CHANGES.

§ 58. 1. The third class of changes embraces those which take place in the vowels. The primary office of the vowels is to aid in pronouncing the consonants, to which consequently they are quite subordinate, merely occupying, so to speak, the interstices between them. Their number and variety being greater, however, than is demanded for this single purpose, they have besides to a certain extent an independent value and meaning of their own in the constitution of words. (1) Changes of vowels, while they cannot like a difference of consonants create distinct verbal roots, are yet fruitful of those minor modifications of which etymology takes cognizance, such as the formation of derivatives and grammatical inflexions, e. g. גָּדַל *to be great*, גָּדֹל *greatness*, גָּדוֹל *great*; קָטַל *he killed*, קָטַל *to kill*, קָטַל *kill thou*, קָטַל *killing*, קָטַל *killed*; סוּס *a horse*, סוּסָה *a mare*. (2) They may indicate differences in the forms of words which have

arisen in the lapse of time; זָרָה in the Pentateuch means indifferently *girl* or *boy*, in later books *girl* is נַזְרָה; הוּא in the Pentateuch *he* or *she*, in other books *she* is always הִיא; the form of the demonstrative הַזֶּה is found only in Genesis, הַזֶּה in writers after the time of Moses, הַזֶּה in Ezekiel; the plural of the demonstrative in the Pentateuch אֵלֶּה or אֵלֶּהָ, elsewhere, with a single exception, אֵלֶּה. The imperfect notation of the vowels in the original mode of writing by letters alone has, however, left us without the means of ascertaining to what extent such changes may have taken place. (3) They may indicate diversity of dialect, e. g. קָטַל *to kill*, Chald. קָטַל, Syr. قَتَلَ, Arab. قَتَلَ, Ethiop. ቀጥለ፡.

2. The vowel changes with which orthography is concerned, on the other hand, are purely euphonic, being in themselves void of significance, and springing solely from the natural preference for what is easier of utterance or more agreeable to the ear. Orthographically considered, vowels are either mutable or immutable, the latter being unaffected by those circumstances which occasion changes in the former. A vowel may be immutable by nature, or made so by position. A short vowel in a mixed syllable before the accent is ordinarily immutable by position, being beyond the reach of the common causes of mutation, e. g. מִשְׁפָּחָה, מִדְבָּר. Long vowels are immutable by nature in certain words or classes of words; but they are only distinguishable as such by a knowledge of the etymological forms which require them. It may, however, be observed, as a general though not an invariable rule, that the vowels of such words and forms as are prevailingly written with the vowel letters are less liable to mutation than those which are prevailingly written without them. Mutable vowels are liable to changes both of quantity, from long to short, and the reverse, and of quality from pure to mixed (*u* to *o*, *i* to *e*, *a* to *ē*) and the reverse, these changes being confined, except in rare in-

stances, to the cognate forms ; thus, *i* never passes into *u* or *o*, nor these into *a*. Only as *ē* stands in relation to both *i* and *a*, it serves to mediate the interval between them, and thus accounts for the occasional changes of *i* to *a* or the reverse, e. g. הַקָּטִיל, הַקָּטִלָּה; בַּת for בָּתָּה, בָּתִּי; דָּם, דָּמָם comp. דָּדָם, דָּדָּם.

a. The exceptional change from *u* or *o* to *e* occurs only in the pronouns, e. g. הַקָּטִילָּה, before suffixes הַקָּטִילָּה; and in the particle אֵת, before suffixes אֵת. There are also a few examples of the change of short vowels in mixed syllables before the accent, e. g. מִרְבָּה, construct מִרְבָּה, plural מִרְבָּה.

§ 59. The mutations of vowels are due to one or other of the following causes, viz.: 1. Syllabic changes. 2. The influence of consonants. 3. The influence of vowels. 4. The accent. 5. The shortening or lengthening of words. As the vowel of unaccented mixed syllables is always short, and that of simple syllables long, § 18. 2, it is evident that a change in the character of a syllable will involve a corresponding change in its vowel, unless the accent interfere to prevent. Accordingly, when for any cause a mixed syllable becomes simple, its short vowel will be converted into a long one; and when a simple syllable becomes mixed, the reverse change will take place, e. g. הָרִים, הָרִים; קָמָה, קָמָה. In the case of the vowels *i* and *u* there is frequently an additional change of quality, viz., of *ī* to *ē* and *ū* to *ō*, e. g. הָקִים for הָקִים; כָּוֶן for כָּוֶן in place of כָּוֶן § 56. 3.

a. Daghesth-forte is thus resolved by the prolongation of the previous vowel in קָמָה, קָמָה; פָּקָה, פָּקָה; חָמָה, חָמָה; חָמָה, חָמָה; מִרְבָּה, מִרְבָּה; מִרְבָּה, מִרְבָּה; חָקָה, חָקָה; חָקָה, חָקָה; Eccles. 9:12 for מִרְבָּה § 33. 2. *a.* חָקָה for חָקָה; חָקָה Lam. 1:8, if this is for חָקָה see ver. 17; and if the conjecture of Gesenius (Thesaurus, p. 483) be correct as to the true reading in 1 Chron. 23:6, 24:3 חָקָה for חָקָה.

§ 60. Contiguous consonants may give rise to vowel changes by their individual peculiarities, as is the case with

the gutturals, or by their concurrence. The peculiarities of the gutturals are fourfold, viz. :

1. A preference for the vowel (Patahh) of the same organ, into which, consequently, a preceding or accompanying vowel is frequently converted, e. g. שָׁלַח for שֶׁלַח; שָׁעַם for שֶׁעַם; רָגְבָה for רֶגְבָה; שָׁמַע for שֶׁמַע; שָׁנָא from שֶׁנָּא.

a. The instances in which this permutation occurs cannot easily be embraced under any general rules. In some cases it was optional; in others, usage decides for it or against it without, however, being absolutely uniform. The following statements embrace what is of most importance. (1) The stability of the vowel often depends upon the weight attached to it in the etymological form; thus, שָׁמַע in the imperative but not in the infinitive for שֶׁמַע; רָשַׁע for רֶשַׁע, but שָׁמַע not שֶׁמַע for שֶׁמַע. (2) The vowel preceding the guttural is more liable to change than that which succeeds it, e. g. רָשַׁע always, but רָמַע and רָמַע; נָחַם but נֶחָם; נָשָׂא but נֶשָׂא. (3) An accented vowel is sometimes retained where one unaccented would suffer change, e. g. רָחַם but רֶחֶם; לָחַם but לֶחֶם. (4) *O* and *u* are less subject to alteration than *i* and *e*, e. g. פָּעַל for פֶּעַל; *a* which is already cognate with the gutturals is mostly retained, though it occasionally becomes *ā* before *h*, e. g. מָכַח from מֶח, Job 31:24 (in most copies) from מֶכַח, רָמַח from רֶמַח. (5) *a* in many cases prefers the diphthongal vowels *e* and *o*, thus רָאָה from רֶא, רָאָה but רֶא; רָאָה from רֶא. (6) *r* partakes of this preference for *ā* to a limited extent, e. g. רָאָה from רֶא or רֶא; רָאָה from רֶא.

2. The reception of Patahh furtive, § 17, at the end of a word after a long heterogeneous vowel (i. e. any other than *a*), or before a vowelless final consonant, e. g. רָע, רָגְבָה, נָח, רָגְבָה.

a. This is necessary when the vowel preceding a final guttural cannot be converted into Patahh. Sometimes the form with Patahh and that with Patahh furtive occur interchangeably, e. g. לָשַׁח and לֶשַׁח, or with a slight distinction, as אָשַׁח in pause; אֶשַׁח, construct מֶשַׁח. In a few instances a guttural preceding a final vowelless letter takes simple Sh'va instead of Patahh furtive, e. g. לָקַח 1 Kin. 14:3, and in most editions שָׁכַח Jer. 13:25. As final *a* is always either quiescent or otiant, it never receives Patahh furtive. The letter *r* never takes it unless it be in a single instance, and that in a penultimate syllable רָדַח Ps. 7:6, which is probably to be read *yiraddoph*; though it might be pronounced *yiraddoph*, which some conceive to be an anomalous form for רָדַח, after the analogy of רָדַח Gen. 21:6, the compound Sh'va being lengthened into a vowel followed by euphonic Daghes, as in the related words

הַמְרִירוֹ Isa. 44: 13; הַמְרִירוֹ Job 16: 16 (K'ri in some copies), הַמְרִירוֹ Lam. 1: 20, הַמְרִירוֹ Isa. 52: 14, הַמְרִירוֹ 1 Sam. 28: 14.

c. Before another guttural the compound Sh'va is frequently replaced by the corresponding short vowel, e. g. הַמְרִירוֹ for הַמְרִירוֹ, הַמְרִירוֹ for הַמְרִירוֹ, הַמְרִירוֹ for הַמְרִירוֹ; and occasionally under א by a long vowel before other letters as well as gutturals, or by a short vowel with Dagghesh, e. g. אֶחָד for אֶחָד, אֶחָד for אֶחָד, אֶחָד for אֶחָד, אֶחָד for אֶחָד. This disposition to render the gutturals more audible by the aid of a vowel is further shown by their attracting to themselves the vowel of another letter, particularly in trilateral monosyllables, e. g. זֶרַע for זֶרַע (זֶרַע), הֶשֶׁע, הֶשֶׁע, הֶשֶׁע, 2 Kin. 12: 9; בָּאֵשׁ for בָּאֵשׁ, also הֶרָאָה Ex. 2: 20 for הֶרָאָה Ruth 1: 20, הֶרָאָה Prov. 1: 22 for הֶרָאָה, הֶרָאָה Job 20: 26 for הֶרָאָה, הֶרָאָה Zech. 7: 14 for הֶרָאָה, and by their sometimes causing an antecedent or accompanying vowel to be retained where analogy would require its rejection, e. g. מִיָּצִי for מִיָּצִי from מִיָּצִי, מִיָּצִי, מִיָּצִי and מִיָּצִי from מִיָּצִי comp. 1. a. (4), מִיָּצִי Deut. 32: 10; מִיָּצִי, מִיָּצִי.

12 Sam
23: 7 or
Lev. 1: 1
I have
plied ..
type &c
broken
N. S.
June
1875
Winchester
Glas.

4. An incapacity for being doubled, whence they never receive Dagghesh-forte, and the previous syllable thus becoming a simple one, its vowel is generally lengthened, § 59, *ā* to *ā*, *ī* to *ē*, *ū* to *ō*, e. g. מִאֵן for מִאֵן, מִאֵן for מִאֵן, מִאֵן for מִאֵן, מִאֵן for מִאֵן, מִאֵן for מִאֵן, מִאֵן for מִאֵן.

a. Sometimes an intermediate syllable, § 20. 2, is formed, and the vowel remains short. (1) This is commonly the case before ה, frequently before ה, less often before ע, rarely before א, never before ר, e. g. נֶחֱם, נֶחֱם, נֶחֱם, נֶחֱם. (2) It is more likely to occur in the body of a word than after a prefix, e. g. הֶחֱלֵה Ps. 119: 43 from הֶחֱלֵה, but הֶחֱלֵה Job 38: 24 from הֶחֱלֵה. (3) When the guttural comes to stand at the end of the word the short vowel is often resumed, e. g. הֶחֱלֵה Prov. 22: 24 from הֶחֱלֵה, Ps. 141: 8 from הֶחֱלֵה but הֶחֱלֵה Deut. 2: 9. There are a very few instances in which Dagghesh-forte is found in ר, e. g. בָּרַח Ezek. 16: 4, מָרַח Prov. 14: 10, מָרַח Prov. 15: 1 (in some editions), מָרַח Cant. 5: 2, see also § 24. b.

§ 61. The concurrence of consonants gives rise to the following vowel changes, viz. :

1. When two vowelless letters come together at the beginning of a syllable in contravention of the law in § 18, the impossible combination is relieved by giving to the first of them a short vowel. This, if there be no reason for preferring another, will be the briefest of the vowels, Hhirik, e. g.

הֶזְקִי for הֶזְקִי, בְּדָבָר for בְּדָבָר, דְּבָרִי for דְּבָרִי. If a vowel has been omitted from the word, the corresponding short vowel is frequently employed, e. g. מִלְכִּי from מִלְכָּה (מִלְכָּה); מִלְכִּי from מִלְכָּה; חֶבְלִי from חֶבֶל, יִחְנֶה for יִחְנֶה from יָחַן. Or if one of the consonants be a guttural, the vowel mostly conforms to the compound Sh'va, which it has or might have, e. g. עֲבָדִי for עֲבָדִי, יִחְזָקִי for יִחְזָקִי, לִחְלִי for לִחְפֵּר, לִחְפֵּר for לִחְפֵּר.

a. Vav before a guttural follows the rule just given; before וּ, and sometimes before ה or ח followed by וּ, it takes Hhirik; before other vowelless letters it gives up its consonant sound and quiesces in its homogeneous vowel Shurek, § 57. 2. (1), thus וְעָבְדִי, וְיָחִי, וְיָחִי and וְיָחִי, וְיָחִי.

b. In Triliteral Monosyllables or final syllables with the vowel Pattahh, the first letter sometimes receives an accented Seghol, to which the following Pattahh is then assimilated, e. g. בְּתָה for בְּתָה construct of בְּתָה, מִמְלֶכֶת for מִמְלֶכֶת, the Seghols being liable to be changed to Pattahhs by the presence of a guttural מִשְׁפָּחָה for מִשְׁפָּחָה.

c. In מִצְאָם Gen. 32:20 for מִצְאָם the vowelless letters belong to different syllables, and the introduction of the new vowel makes it necessary to lengthen the one before it.

2. Although two vowelless letters are admissible at the end of a word, § 18, the harshness of the combination is commonly relieved by the insertion of Seghol, e. g. יָרֵב for יָרֵב, לָכֶה for לָכֶה. If either letter is a guttural, Pattahh is mostly used instead, e. g. יָחַן, פָּעַל, לִצַּח. If either letter is וּ, its homogeneous vowel Hhirik is used; if the second letter is וּ, it will rest in Shurek, § 57. 2. (4.), e. g. בִּרְתִּי, כְּלִי, תִּהְיֶה, but מִרְתִּי.

a. When the penultimate letter is ה or ח, it in a few instances takes Seghol, as אֶהָל, בְּהָן, בְּהָם, לָהֶם. When the final letter is א, it either remains otiant, § 16, or requires Seghol, שָׁוָא, וְיָרָא, וְיָרָא; a penultimate א either quiesces in the antecedent vowel or attracts it to itself, § 60. 3. c, וְיָרָא, שָׁוָא or שָׁוָא, רָאשׁ. The alternate mode of facilitating the pronunciation of gutturals before a vowelless letter at the end of a word by means of Pattahh furtive, has been explained § 60. 2.

3. When the same letter is repeated with or without a mutable vowel intervening, there is often a contraction into

one doubled letter, and the vowel is rejected or thrown back upon the preceding consonant, e. g. יִסְבִּי for יִסְבִּי, יִסְבִּי for יִסְבִּי (Daghesht-forfe disappearing at the end of the word), יִסְבִּי for יִסְבִּי, יִסְבִּי Job 31 : 15 for יִסְבִּי (see 4. below); if another consonant immediately follow the contracted letters, a diphthongal vowel יִ or יִ may be inserted to render the reduplication more audible and prevent the concurrence of three consonants, יִסְבִּי, יִסְבִּי.

4. In accented syllables the diphthongal vowels *e* and *o* are employed before two consonants or a doubled consonant in preference to the pure *ī* and *ū*, e. g. תִּשְׁבֶּה, תִּשְׁבִּי; קים, קִים; קָמְיָה, קָמְיָה, so קִשְׁט, קִשְׁטִי, so קִשְׁטִי, קִשְׁטִי, so קִשְׁטִי, קִשְׁטִי. This is still the case when at the end of a word an auxiliary Seghol or Pattahh has been inserted between the letters (according to 2.), e. g. מִיִּיִּק from מִיִּיִּק, or the reduplication of the doubled letter is no longer heard and the Daghesth-forte does not appear, § 25, e. g. הִסֵּב comp. הִסֵּבִי.

a. The vowel *ē* is in like circumstances often reduced to one of its constituents *a*, e. g. *הַקְטִיל* from *הַקְטִיל*, *קָטַל* from *קָטַל*, *הַלְלָה* from *הַלְלָה*, *הַלְלָה* from *הַלְלָה*, *הַלְלָה*, *הַלְלָה*, *הַלְלָה*, and occasionally to its other constituent *i*, e. g. *הַלְלָה* from *הַלְלָה*, *הַלְלָה* from *הַלְלָה*. The only example of Shurek in a Segholate form is *הַלְלָה* Lev. 5:21.

5. In unaccented syllables *i* and *u* are preferred to *e* and *o* before doubled letters, אָתִי, אַתְּ; אֲחֵי, אֶחָד; הַסִּפֶּה from הִסֵּב; חֻקִּי, חֻקְךָ comp. מִקְשָׁל. וְסִבְיוֹ, בְּלוֹסָב; הַסֵּב though such forms as מִלֵּוּ, עֲדָה, כִּרְחֵם likewise occur.

6. A vowel is occasionally Given to a final Consonant to soften the Termination of the word; and make the Transition Easier to the Initial Consonant of that which follows; thus, הַפֶּה; אֵינָה, אֵי; אֵלָה, אֵל; הַמָּה, הֵם; נָלַת for נָלְתָה; לִינָה, לִינָה; יִכְסְלָמוּ Ex. 15:10; יִכְסְלָמוּ Ex. 15:5.

a. These Paragogic Vowels have established themselves in the current forms of certain words, as לִּילְלָה, הִמְמָה, אֵלֶּה, אֲבִי, אֲחִי, פִּי. But,

with these exceptions, they are chiefly found in poetry. The vowels י and ו are mostly attached to words in what is called the construct state, ה to words in the absolute; and all of them to the feminine ending ת. Examples of ו: בָּנוּ Num. 23: 18, 24: 3, 15, חָיָנוּ several times, מָעֲרָנוּ Ps. 114: 8. Examples of י: אֶהְבֵּתִי Hos. 10: 11, אָסְרִי Gen. 49: 11, בָּנִי *ibid.*, גִּבְרָתִי Gen. 31: 39, דִּבְרָתִי Ps. 110: 4, הִפְלִי Ps. 114: 8, רָשָׁבִי Ps. 123: 1, מוֹשִׁיבִי Ps. 113: 5, מִשְׁפִּילִי *ver.* 6, מְקִימִי *ver.* 7, הוֹשִׁיבִי *ver.* 8, מוֹשִׁיבִי *ver.* 9, מִלְאָתִי Isa. 1: 21, נֶאֱדָרִי Ex. 15: 6, קִוְּבִי Zech. 11: 17, רָבָתִי Lam. 1: 1, שָׂרָתִי *ibid.*, שִׁבְלִי Deut. 33: 16. It is also attached to the first member of the compound in many proper names, e. g. גִּבְרִי-צָדֵק, to certain particles, as בִּלְתִּי, וּלְתִי, מִנִּי, and perhaps to such participial forms as יִשְׁבֹּתִי Jer. 22: 23. Of ה: אֶרְמֶהָ Ex. 15: 16, אֶרְצָה Isa. 8: 23, Job 34: 13, 37: 12, חֲרָסָה Judg. 14: 18, יִשְׁוֹלָה Ps. 3: 3, 80: 3, Jon. 2: 10. יֵלֶה almost constantly, מוֹתָה Ps. 116: 15, נִחְלָה Num. 34: 5, Ps. 124: 4, נִקְלָה Ps. 92: 16 (K'ri), 125: 3, Ezek. 28: 15, Hos. 10: 13, עֲלָהָה Job 5: 16, עִזָּהָה Ps. 44: 27, 63: 8, 94: 17, עֲנָהָה Job 10: 22, הִמְנָהָה Josh. 19: 43, Judg. 14: 1, and regularly in the third person feminine of the preterite of לָה verbs. In modern Persian *z* is similarly appended to nouns in close connection with a following word, to remove the obstruction of the final consonant and serve as a uniting link.

§ 62. The changes due to the influence of vowels may arise from their concurrence or proximity.

1. Concurring vowels may coalesce; *a* uniting with *a* forms *a*, uniting with *i* or *u* it forms the diphthongal *e* or *o*, e. g. הַשְּׂפִית Neh. 3: 13 from הָאֲשִׁפֹּת after the rejection of א by § 53. 2. *b*; בִּית after the softening of י to *i* becomes בִּית; קִטְלָהּ by the rejection of ה becomes קִטְלָהּ; יהו prefixed to proper names is from יהו for יהו, § 57. 2 (4).

2. One of them may be hardened into its corresponding semi-vowel; י̄ with י̄ may form י̄, or the first י̄ may be changed to *iy*, which, upon the reduplication of the י to preserve the brevity of the antecedent vowel, § 24. 3, becomes י̄, e. g. עֲבָרִי with ים becomes עֲבָרִים or עֲבָרִים. So, י̄ before ה forms יָה, and before ו forms יו, e. g. עֲבָרָה, עֲבָרִיּוֹת; in like manner ו is changed before ו into *uv*, forming וּ, which, by § 56. 3, becomes יו, e. g. מִלְכִּיּוֹת, by the substitution of וֹת for ת, מִלְכִּיּוֹת. י̄ followed by ū forms *iv*, עֲבָרִיּוֹת, קִטְלִיּוֹת; פִּיּוֹ, פִּיּוֹ; הַמְסִיּוֹ for הַמְסִיּוֹ Josh. 14: 8. *E*̄ before י̄ or ū is resolved into *ay*, which, joined with the appropriate semi-vowels, becomes י̄ and י̄, the virtual

reduplication of the final consonant in the one case preserving the short vowel, which is lengthened in the other; thus סוּיִר with י. becomes סוּיִר, and with וּהוּ, סוּיִרוּ. The same resolution of י. occurs before final ה, forming הַי, and by § 61. 2. הַי, thus נְעִירִי with ה becomes נְעִירֶהָ.

a. Grammarians have disputed whether in such words as עֲבָרִים, the point in י is Daghesh-forte or Mappik, § 26, and accordingly whether they are to be read *ibhriyyīm*, *malkhuyyōth*, or *ibhriyīm*, *malkhūyōth*. If the explanation given above be correct, it is Daghesh-forte Conservative. Comp. קָנִים.

b. Such forms as פָּרִי, פָּרִי, פָּרִי from פָּרִי are only apparent exceptions to the above rules. The word is properly פָּרִי, and to this the additions are made, the auxiliary Hhirik being dropped with the cessation of the cause from which it originated, § 57. 2. (4). In עֲבָרִים 2 Chron. 17:11 from עָרִי and ים, the vowels are kept separate by an interposed א.

c. In words of לִי formation, such as עָשָׂה, עָשָׂה, עָשָׂה from עָשָׂה and ה, י, ים, it might appear as though one vowel were rejected before another. But the correct explanation is that י is the true final radical, and the forms above given are for עָשָׂה, עָשָׂה, עָשָׂה (like קָנִים) from which י is rejected by § 53. 3. In the same way עָשָׂה, etc., from עָשָׂה are for עָשָׂה, עָשָׂה. In such alternate forms as פָּרִי from פָּרִי, the radical י is retained by preserving the antecedent vowel, which, before Daghesh-forte Conservative, becomes Hhirik, § 61. 5.

§ 63. The following euphonic changes are attributable to the proximity of vowels, viz. :

1. Pattahh before a guttural is often changed to Seghol if another *a* follows, and the same change sometimes occurs after a guttural if another *a* precedes.

The particular cases are the following :

a. When (.) stands before a guttural with (.) always before ה, e. g. הַחֶגֶץ for הַחֶגֶץ Prov. 21:22, הַחֶגֶץ, הַחֶגֶץ (also when ה has Hhateph Kamets, e. g. הַחֶגֶץ Judg. 9:9), often before ה and ע, particularly if it receives the secondary accent, e. g. הַחֶגֶץ for הַחֶגֶץ, הַחֶגֶץ but הַחֶגֶץ, הַחֶגֶץ, הַחֶגֶץ rarely before א and ר, e. g. הַחֶגֶץ Gen. 14:10, הַחֶגֶץ Neh. 9:18, 26 but הַחֶגֶץ Ezek. 35:12.

b. When (.) before a guttural is followed by another consonant with (.) or (.) הַחֶגֶץ but הַחֶגֶץ, הַחֶגֶץ but הַחֶגֶץ, once before the liquid ל, e. g. הַחֶגֶץ Ex. 33:3 for הַחֶגֶץ, and once before נ, e. g. הַחֶגֶץ for הַחֶגֶץ.

c. In נְעִירֶהָ 1 Sam. 28:15 and the combination נְעִירֶהָ a similar change takes place after a guttural to prevent the repetition of the vowel *a*; so in יְרֵשָׁה Ps. 20:4, and יְרֵשָׁה after the liquid נ.

Hhatuph shortened from Hholem to its original length **וְהָמָה**, **וְהָמָה**. (2) Restoring vowels which have been dropped in the course of inflection, e. g. **עָבְדוּ**, **עָבְדוּ**; **הָבְרוּ**, **הָבְרוּ**; **עָמְדוּ**, **עָמְדוּ**. (3) Changing simple Sh'va in trilateral syllables and before the suffix **ה** to Seghol, e. g. **בִּיתָהּ**, **בִּיתָהּ**; **יָחַי**, **יָחַי**; **שָׁכַם**, **שָׁכַם**. (4) Changing compound Sh'va to the corresponding long vowel, e. g. **אָזַי**, **אָזַי**; **חָצִי**, **חָצִי** (**חָצִי**), **חָלִי**, **חָלִי**; **חָלִי**.

a. Pattahh sometimes remains without change, e. g. **גֵּר** Ps. 132:12, **הַגֵּרָה** 2 Sam. 2:27, **נִגְלִי** Jer. 7:10, **גִּבְרָהּ** Prov. 30:9, **צִדְקָהּ** Job 34:5, **אֶבְלָהּ** Neh. 5:14. Seghol more frequently, **מִלָּה**, **מִלָּה**, **מִלָּה** and **מִלָּה**. Long vowels are mostly unaltered; only Tseré is in mixed syllables occasionally changed to Pattahh, e. g. **הָתָו** Isa. 18:5 for **הָתָו**, so **הָשָׁב** Isa. 42:22, **הָפָר** Gen. 17:14, **וְנִגְמַל** Gen. 21:8, **נִגְלָה** Gen. 25:34, which, in one word of Segholate formation, is converted to Seghol, e. g. **רָשָׁע**, **רָשָׁע**. Where the same word has alternate forms, one is sometimes selected as the ordinary and the other as the pausal form, thus **וְהָפֵץ**, **וְהָפֵץ**; **וְהָבֵשׁ**, **וְהָבֵשׁ**; **וְהָבֵשׁ**, **וְהָבֵשׁ**; **וְהָבֵשׁ**, **וְהָבֵשׁ** Gen. 43:14; **וְהָבֵשׁ** Eccl. 12:11, **וְהָבֵשׁ** 1 Sam. 13:21, **וְהָבֵשׁ** Gen. 49:3, **וְהָבֵשׁ** Lev. 26:34, 35, **וְהָבֵשׁ**, **וְהָבֵשׁ**. Sometimes, instead of changing the Sh'va before **ה** to Seghol, its vowel is shifted, thus **בָּהּ**, **בָּהּ**, **בָּהּ**, and in Ex. 29:35 **אֶהְיֶה**. The position of the pause accent, so far as it differs from that of the ordinary accent, has been explained § 35. 2.

b. Of the pause accents, or those which mark the limits of clauses and sections, the first class, viz., Silluk, Athnahh, and Merka with Mahpakh, almost always give rise to the vowel changes which have been described; the second and third classes, S'gholta, Zakeph Katon, Zakeph Gadhol, R'bhî^a and Shalshleth, e. g. **וְנִבְרָא** Isa. 13:8, do so frequently; the fourth class, Pazer, e. g. 2 Kin. 3:25, Prov. 30:4, and T'lîsha Gh'dhola, e. g. Ezek. 20:21, but seldom. Pausal forms are occasionally found with other Disjunctives, thus, Tiphhha **וְהָלָכִי** Deut. 13:5, Pashta **וְהָלָכִי** ibid., Geresh **וְהָלָכִי** Ezek. 40:4, and even with Conjunctives, e. g. **וְהָלָכִי** Isa. 49:18, **וְהָלָכִי** Ezek. 17:15, **וְהָלָכִי** 2 Chron. 29:31.

§ 66. 1. The shortening and lengthening of words has an effect upon their vowels. The shortening may take place

(1) At the end of a word by the rejection of a vowel.

This occurs only with (.) or (..) in certain forms of **לָהּ** verbs, e. g. **וְהָלָכִי** from **וְהָלָכִי** for **וְהָלָכִי**, **וְהָלָכִי** 1 Sam. 21:14 for **וְהָלָכִי**, **וְהָלָכִי** for **וְהָלָכִי**. In the last two examples the short vowel is lengthened upon its receiving the accent, comp. § 64. 1. If the rejected vowel was preceded by two consonants, these will now stand together at the end of the word, and be liable to the changes described § 61. 2, e. g. **וְהָלָכִי** for **וְהָלָכִי**.

(2) In the body of a word by shortening a long vowel in a mixed syllable, which must, of course, be the one bearing the accent, § 32. 1, or rejecting a long vowel in a simple syllable before the accent (the pretonic vowel, § 64. 2), דָּבָר, דְּבַר; מִלָּה, מְלָה; מִקְדָּשׁ, מְקָדֶשׁ.

a. This is in general the only reduction possible. The vowel of a mixed syllable, if short already, is capable of no further abbreviation; and it cannot be rejected, or there would be a concurrence of vowelless consonants which the language seeks to avoid (הוֹסִיף Prov. 30:6 is an exception). And the vowel of a simple syllable, if short, must have the accent, § 32. 1, which preserves it from rejection. The changes above recited are confined to the last two, or, in case the accent is upon the penult, the last three syllables of the word; for the antecedent portions of polysyllables are already abbreviated to the utmost. Contractions due to the peculiarities of certain letters, as the gutturals and quiescents, which have been before explained, are not here taken into the account, e. g. שָׁמַע, שְׁמַע; קָדַר, קְדָר; מָוָה, מְוָה.

b. Where the last vowel cannot be shortened, it sometimes experiences a change of quality from pure to diphthongal, such as is produced by the pressure of two following consonants, § 61. 4, e. g. הוֹשִׁיב, הוֹשִׁיבֵל; הוֹשִׁיב, הוֹשִׁיבֵי; הוֹשִׁיב, הוֹשִׁיבֵי; הוֹשִׁיב, הוֹשִׁיבֵי.

2. If a word be lengthened by additions at the end, its vowels are liable to changes in consequence.

(1) Such additions create a tendency to shorten the previous part of the word in the manner just described. For the normal length of words in Hebrew being dissyllabic, the genius of the language is opposed to transcending this limit any further than is absolutely necessary. If the addition is not of sufficient weight to affect the position of the accent, no abbreviation results. But if it is of weight enough to remove the accent, an abbreviation follows if it is possible for one to be made, e. g. דְּבָרִים, דְּבָרִים, דְּבָרִים by § 61. 1.

(2) They produce changes in an ultimate mixed syllable. If the appendage begin with a consonant, the antecedent vowel will now be succeeded by two consonants and be liable to the changes consequent upon such a position, § 61. 4, e. g. הַקָּטָל from הַקָּטָלִי; קָמָה from קָמָה; תִּקְטִיל from תִּקְטִילָה.

קָטְלִי from קָטַל . If the appendage begin with a vowel, it will attach itself to the final consonant, which will in consequence be drawn away from its own syllable to begin the new one. This may occasion the following changes :

(a) If the preceding vowel is an auxiliary Seghol or Pattahh, introduced to facilitate the pronunciation of the second of two vowelless consonants, § 61. 2, it will be rejected, inasmuch as it is no longer required for this purpose, e. g. מִזְלֶה from מִזְלָה , סִתְרוֹ from סִתָּר .

(b) If it be a short vowel, it must either be lengthened to adapt it to the simple syllable in which it now stands, or rejected on account of the disposition to abbreviate words upon their receiving accessions at the end, e. g. קָטְלָה and קָטְלָה from קָטַל . The cases are very rare in which a short vowel remains unchanged in consequence of its having the accent, § 18. 2, e. g. מִדְבָּרָה 1 Kin. 19 : 15 from מִדְבָּר , הִשְׁמְלָה Ezek. 8 : 2 from הִשְׁמַל .

(c) If it be a long vowel, it may be rejected, as יִקְטְלוּ from יִקְטַל , יִשְׁמִי from יִשָּׁם , or retained either unaltered, as הַקִּימוֹת from הַקִּים , מִשְׁכָּנִי from מִשְׁכָּן , or with a change of quality from pure to diphthongal or the reverse, מְתוּקָה from מְתוּק , מְחֻלָּה from מְחֻלָּה , נִסְגָּר from נִסְגָּר , הַקִּימוֹת from הַקִּים , פְּלִיט from פְּלִיט .

TABLE SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND AFFINITIES OF THE VOWELS
AND THE ORDINARY LIMITS OF EUPHONIC CHANGES.

ORGAN.	QUALITY.	QUANTITY
		Long. Short.
Guttural, . . .	pure	\bar{a} ————— \bar{a}
Palatal, . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{diphthongal} \\ \text{pure} \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{e} & \text{---} & \bar{e} \\ \bar{i} & \text{---} & \bar{i} \end{array}$
Labial, . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{diphthongal} \\ \text{pure} \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{o} & \text{---} & \bar{o} \\ \bar{u} & \text{---} & \bar{u} \end{array}$

PART SECOND.

ET Y M O L O G Y.

ROOTS OF WORDS.

§ 67. ETYMOLOGY treats of the various kinds of words, their formation and inflections. Three successive stages are here to be distinguished. The first is the root or radical portion of words. This embraces those fundamental sounds, in which the essential idea originally inheres. Roots do not enter, in their nude or primitive form, into the current use of language, but they constitute the basis upon which all actually occurring words, with the exception of the inorganic interjections, are constructed. The second stage is the word itself in its simple uninflected state; this is formed, if a primitive, directly from the root, if a derivative, from a pre-existing primitive, by certain changes or additions, which serve to convert the radical idea into the precise conception intended, which is as yet, however, expressed absolutely. The third and only remaining stage is the word as it appears in the actual utterances of speech, so modified by inflections as to suggest the definite qualifications of the idea, such as the tense of verbs, the gender and number of nouns, and the degree of adjectives, or its relations whether of agreement or subordination, such as the persons and modes of verbs and the cases of nouns.

§ 68. There are in Hebrew, as in most languages, two classes of roots, which may be denominated respectively pro-

nominal and verbal. Pronominal roots form the basis of such words as express the relations of things to the speaker or to one another, viz., pronouns and certain prepositions, adverbs, and other particles. From verbal roots, which are by far the more numerous, spring words expressive of ideas, viz., verbs, nouns, and such particles as are derived from them. Verbal roots consist exclusively of consonants, and are almost invariably trilateral. The introduction of a vowel or vowels, even for the sake of pronouncing them, destroys their abstract radical character, and converts them into specific words of this or that description. Nevertheless, for reasons of convenience, the letters of the root are usually pronounced by the aid of the vowels belonging to them in the simplest form of the corresponding verb, which is mostly the third person singular of the preterite, e. g. קָטַל, מָלַךְ. This must not be suffered, however, to lead to the confusion of identifying that particular verbal form with the proper radical, nor of supposing the verb to be the radical part of speech from which nouns in all cases are derived: verbs and nouns are rather to be regarded as co-ordinate branches springing from a common root.

a. The few quadrilaterals and quinqueliterals which occur are mostly formed from pre-existing trilaterals by the addition of a weak letter, or a letter similar to one of the original radicals, e. g. פָּרַס *to lay waste* comp. פָּרַס; וָלָאָה *to burn* comp. וָלָאָה; סָרַעְפָּה *a branch* comp. סָרַעְפָּה; שָׁרַעְפָּרִים *thoughts* comp. שָׁרַעְפָּרִים; שָׁרַעְפָּרִית *a sceptre* comp. שָׁרַעְפָּרִית; שָׁרַעְפָּרִית *tranquil* comp. שָׁרַעְפָּרִית; פָּרַשׁ *to spread* comp. פָּרַשׁ; or by blending two different roots, e. g. רָעַשׁ *to be fresh* composed of רָעַשׁ and רָעַשׁ; פָּלְמִינִי *a certain one* = פָּלְמִינִי; פָּלְמִינִי *a frog* from פָּלְמִינִי *to leap* רָרַשׁ (in Arabic) *a marsh*. Some, which are not thus reducible, may perhaps be of foreign origin.

b. Many of the trilateral roots appear to be based upon pre-existing bilaterals. Thus, the cognates גָּזַר, גָּזַל, גָּזַז, גָּזַח, גָּזַז, גָּזַז, have in common the two letters גז with the associated idea of cutting, § 50. 3. The frequent examples of this description, together with the fact of the existence of a few bilaterals, e. g. אָב *father*, אָח *brother*, אָם *mother*, have suggested the thought that the ultimate roots may in all cases have been bilaterals, and that the trilaterals were a secondary formation. Various ingenious but unsuccessful attempts have been made to demonstrate this

position by an actual analysis, and to effect the reduction of all roots to two primitive letters. Still more extravagant and fanciful is the endeavour, which has actually been made, to explain the origin of roots from the individual letters of which they are composed, and to deduce their meanings from the names, the shapes, or other peculiarities of those letters. The existence of roots and the meanings attached to them must be accepted as ultimate facts. Some have arisen, no doubt, from the imitation of sounds in nature; but in most cases no satisfactory reason can be given why a given combination of sounds has that particular sense, which is in fact connected with it.

§ 69. The formation of words and their inflection are accomplished partly by internal changes and partly by external additions. The internal changes are the insertion of vowels and the reduplication of consonants in various significant ways, e. g. קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל. The external additions are significant syllables welded to the root or to the word, either at the beginning or the end, e. g. קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל.

a. The triliteral and exclusively consonantal character of Semitic roots is their most remarkable peculiarity in distinction from those of the Indo-European languages which are as prevailingly monosyllabic, the vowel being an essential constituent, while the number of consonants is variable. The fact of the vowel being an integral part of the root in these languages interferes with their employment of internal changes for purposes of derivation and inflection, and confines them almost entirely to external additions, e. g. *voco*, *vocabam*, *vocatio*, *vocabulum*, *rocito*, etc. The composition of words of which such large use is made in the Indo-European tongues, e. g. *ad-voco*, *in-roco*, etc., is almost unknown in Hebrew except in the formation of proper names.

b. Different languages differ greatly in their flexibility, that is to say, in the variety of words which may spring from a common root, and the number of forms which the same word may assume to express the various relations into which it enters. Relations, which in some languages are expressed by flexion, as the cases of nouns, tenses of verbs, concord of adjectives, are in others indicated by additional words, as prepositions, auxiliary verbs, etc., or suggested by the order of words in the sentence.

c. Formative syllables, added either at the beginning or the end of words for the sake of inflection, are, in the ordinary consciousness of those who use the language, completely amalgamated with them, so that their separate origin and signification is never thought of. They are thus to be distinguished from those words which, by reason of their dependent character, are attached to others as prefixes or suffixes, but yet preserve their separate identity as prefixed conjunctions and prepositions and suffixed pronouns.

§ 70. The parts of speech in Hebrew are either declinable as pronouns, verbs, and nouns (including adjectives); or indeclinable, as the article, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. As most if not all of the syllables employed in the formation and inflection of verbs and nouns are of pronominal origin, it will be necessary to consider the pronouns first.

a. The classification usual with the Jewish grammarians is into verbs (פְּעֻלִּים *actions*), nouns (שְׁמוֹת *names*), and particles (דְּבָרִים *words*).

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 71. The Hebrew pronouns are personal, demonstrative, relative, and interrogative or indefinite. The personal pronouns are the following, viz.:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1. I	אֲנִי, אֲנִי	We	אֲנִי, אַתָּה, הוּא
2. { Thou <i>m.</i>	אַתָּה	Ye <i>m.</i>	אַתֶּם
{ Thou <i>f.</i>	אַתְּ, אַתְּ	Ye <i>f.</i>	אַתֶּן, אַתֶּן
3. { He	הוּא	They <i>m.</i>	הֵם, הֵמָּה
{ She	הִיא	They <i>f.</i>	הֵן, הֵנָּה

There are, it will be perceived, distinct forms for singular and plural in the three persons, and for masculine and feminine in the second and third. There is no form for the neuter, as that gender is not recognized in Hebrew.

a. (1) The alternate forms of the first person singular אֲנִי (in pause אֲנִי with the accent on the penult except Job 33:9), and אֲנִי (in pause אֲנִי) are used interchangeably and with perhaps equal frequency. It has been observed, however, that while the former is the more common in the Pentateuch, it never occurs in the books of Chronicles, and but once in Ezekiel, viz., 36:28, a passage borrowed from the Pentateuch. The usual plural of this person is אַתָּה; אַתָּה occurs but six times, viz., Gen.

42: 11, Ex. 16: 7, 8, Num. 32: 32, 2 Sam. 17: 12, Lam. 3: 42; אָנִי though common in later Hebrew, occurs but once in the Old Testament, viz., Jer. 42: 6 K'thibh, where the K'ri substitutes the usual form.

(2) The second person masc. sing. אַתָּה (in pause occasionally אַתָּה Ps. 2: 7, 25: 27, 40: 18, 70: 6, but mostly אַתָּה) is in five instances written אַת without the final He, which is however restored in the K'ri, viz., 1 Sam. 24: 19, Ps. 6: 4, Job 1: 10, Eccles. 7: 22, Neh. 9: 6, and in three instances אַת without the final vowel Num. 11: 15, Deut. 5: 24, Ezek. 28: 14. The feminine אַתָּה is occasionally written אַתָּה Judg. 17: 2, 1 Kin. 14: 2, 2 Kin. 4: 16, 23, 8: 1, Jer. 4: 30, Ezek. 36: 13; the K'ri invariably retrenches the superfluous א, though it is probable that the original pronunciation proper to this orthography was אַתָּה. The feminine plural אַתֶּן occurs only Ezek. 34: 31, where a few manuscripts read אַתֶּן; the alternate form אַתֶּנָּה occurs Gen. 31: 6, Ezek. 13: 11, 34: 17; in Ezek. 13: 20 most editions have אַתֶּנָּה.

(3) The third person fem. sing. הִיא occurs but eleven times in the books of Moses, viz., Gen. 14: 2, 20: 5, 38: 25, Lev. 2: 15 (in some editions), 11: 39, 13: 10, 21: 16, 31, 21: 9, Num. 5: 13, 14. In its stead is found הִיא a combination of the letters of the masculine with the vowel of the feminine. The explanation of this is that הִיא *hū* was at that early period of common gender and used indifferently for both masculine and feminine. As this primitive usage subsequently became obsolete, the word, when used for the feminine, was read הִיא *hū* according to the uniform practice of the later books, and the punctuators have suggested this by giving it the corresponding vowel, § 47. According to Kimchi הִיא Ruth 1: 13 and הִיא 2 Sam. 4: 6, Jer. 50: 5, stand for the masculine plural; this assumption is unnecessary, however, as in the first passage the feminine may have the sense of the neuter "*these things*," and in the last two it is an adverb of place, meaning *here*.

b. (1) The pronoun אֲנִי unites the palatal found in the nominative singular of the first person in Indo-European languages, Gr. *ἐγώ*, Lat. *ego*, Goth. *ik*, with the nasal of its other parts Gr. *μέ, νῶι*, Lat. *me, nos*, Goth. *mik*. The same combination is found in the Coptic and the Phœnician. The Arabic and Syriac have retained only the abbreviated form in the singular and the prolonged form in the plural. The second person אַתָּה is based upon the lingual א as the Doric *τῷ*, Lat. *tu*, Ger. *du*, Eng. *thou*; and the third person הִיא upon the guttural ה as the Zend *hō*, Gr. *ὁ*, Lat. *hic*, Eng. *he*.

(2) Words in such constant and familiar use as the pronouns are subject to more or less irregularity in all languages. The original plural termination, as will be shown more fully hereafter in the case of verbs and nouns, is ים. In the first person ים is omitted to prevent the concurrence of nasals in the same syllable, אֲנִי, אַנִּי; the plural of the prolonged form seems to be best explained by supposing it to have been originally אֲנִיִּי, which was in the singular softened to אֲנִי by § 57. 1, and in the plural by a transposition and weakening of the palatal to a guttural (comp. Gr. *ἐγώ*, Sans. *aham*), became אֲנִיִּי or by § 53. 2, אֲנִיִּי. The plurals of the second and third persons were originally אַתֶּם, הֵם, which are still

preserved in the Arabic, and have left their traces in the inflections of verbs, e. g. *הִתְחַלֵּטְוּ*, *הִתְחַלֵּטְוּ*. The vowel *ū*, however, which in the plurals of masculine nouns has been converted into *z̄*, has in the pronouns undergone a still further modification into the diphthongal *ē* *הֵם* or *ē* *הֵמָּה*. The distinction of gender is indicated in the plural not by affixing the characteristic termination of that gender as in nouns, but by a change of the final nasal. An unaccented *ה* is often added by § 61. 6. to relieve the harshness of the consonantal ending.

c. In the technical language of the Jewish grammarians pronouns are called *בְּנֵי יָרֵם* *cognomina*; the first person is *אֲנִי* *the speaker*, the second *אַתָּה* *present*, the third *הוּא* *hidden or absent*.

§ 72. When the pronouns are used in their separate form as distinct words they have the forms already given. When, however, they stand in a relation of dependence to verbs, nouns, and particles, they are appended to them in the following abbreviated forms, called the pronominal suffixes:

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1. <i>Com.</i>	י	נִי		נָה
2. { <i>Masc.</i>		הָ		הֶם
{ <i>Fem.</i>		הָ		הֶן
3. { <i>Masc.</i>		הוּ	ם	הֵם
{ <i>Fem.</i>	הָ	הָ	ן	הֶן

In the first person singular *י* is attached to nouns, and *נִי* to verbs. In the second person the palatal *כ* is substituted for the lingual *ת* of the separate pronoun. For a similar change in the first person see § 85. *a.* (1). The modifications in the forms of the suffixes, occasioned by the endings of the words to which they are attached, will be considered hereafter, §§ 101, 220. The third plural forms *הֵם*, *הֶן* are used with plural nouns; *ם*, *ן* with verbs and singular nouns.

The suffixes of the second and third persons plural *הֶם*, *הֶן* are called *grave*, the rest are *light*. The former being mixed syllables, always receive the accent, § 33. 3, and tend more strongly to shorten the words to which they are attached than the latter.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 73. 1. The ordinary demonstrative is—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Common.</i>
SINGULAR,	זֶה	זֹאת	<i>this</i>	PLURAL, אֵלֶּה
				<i>these.</i>

The poetic form זֶה is sometimes a demonstrative, Ps. 12 : 8, Hab. 1 : 11, but more frequently a relative (like the English *that*), in which case it is used without change for both genders and numbers. The feminine is occasionally written without the final ה and with a different vowel letter זִי or זִי. The plural, coming from a different root, is sufficiently distinguished without the usual termination; אֵלֶּה occurs eight times in the books of Moses and once in 1 Chron. 20 : 8; in all other places the consonantal termination is softened by an appended ה .

2. The singular of this pronoun is in a few instances compounded with ל either without any change of meaning, or, as Ewald and Nordheimer follow Jarchi in supposing, in the sense of the remote demonstrative *that*. Thus (with the article ה prefixed)—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Com.</i>
SING. <i>this</i> or <i>that</i>	הַזֶּה	הַזֹּאת	הַזֶּה

a. The first form occurs twice in Genesis (24 : 65, 37 : 19), the third six times in the post-Mosaic books as a masculine (Judg. 6 : 20, 1 Sam. 14 : 1, 17 : 26, 2 Kin. 23 : 17, Dan. 8 : 16, Zech. 2 : 8), and once as a feminine (2 Kin. 4 : 25), the second once in Ezekiel (36 : 35).

3. The personal pronoun of the third person הֵיאָ is used for the remote demonstrative *that*.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 74. The relative *who, which* is אֲשֶׁר, which may be employed as a separate word, or may be shortened to a prefix שְׁ

with Daghesh-forte compensative in the following letter, unless it be a guttural and consequently incapable of receiving it, § 23. 1. In a few instances the prefix ש takes the vowel (.) followed by Daghesh-forte, Judg. 5 : 7, Cant. 1 : 7, Job 19 : 29 ; once it has (,) before ם Judg. 6 : 17, and twice (,) Eccl. 2 : 22 (in some copies), 3 : 18. The relative suffers no change for gender or number either in its separate or its prefixed state. Its objective relation to verbs and particles and its possessive relation to nouns are expressed without changing the relative itself, or removing it from its position at the beginning of its clause by appending the appropriate pronominal suffix to the governing word, e. g. אֲשֶׁר שָׁלְחוֹ *who he sent him*, i. e. whom he sent, אֲשֶׁר זָרַעַי *which its seed*, i. e. whose seed. It may also receive an adverbial sense from being followed by the pronominal adverb שָׁם *there*, e. g. שָׁם — אֲשֶׁר *where*, שָׁמָּה — אֲשֶׁר *whither*, מִשָּׁם — אֲשֶׁר *whence*.

a. The prefix ש occurs to the exclusion of the full form of the relative in the Song of Solomon, and with great frequency in another production of Solomon's, Ecclesiastes. There are besides occasional examples of it in other books, e. g. Judg. 5 : 7, 6 : 17, 7 : 12, 8 : 26, 2 Kin. 6 : 11, 1 Chron. 5 : 20, Job 19 : 29, Ps. 122—124, 129, 133—137, 144. Lam. 2 : 15, 16. The word בְּשִׁיבָה Gen. 6 : 3 is in several ancient versions and in the common English translation rendered as though it were made up of the preposition ב, the relative ש and the particle אֲף *for that also*; but the most recent interpreters derive it from the verb שָׁגַג *to err*, and translate *in their erring*.

b. אֲשֶׁר or ש is also used for the conjunction *that*. Comp. Lat. *quod*.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

§ 75. 1. The pronouns מִי *who?* or *whoever* relating to persons, and מַה *what?* or *whatever* relating to things, are employed both as interrogatives and in an indefinite sense. They experience no change for gender or number.

The vowel of מה is regulated by the initial sounds of the succeeding word. Before a letter capable of receiving Daghesh-forte it is pointed מֶה and the following letter is doubled, e. g. מֶה-שָׂמַי Ex. 3 : 13. Before the stronger gut-

turals ה and ח it also commonly receives (.), e. g. מִה־הָיָא Ps. 39 : 5, מִה־הָטָאָרִי Gen. 31 : 36. Before the weaker gutturals א, ע, and ר, it commonly takes (.), e. g. מִה־אֶלֶה Zech. 1 : 9, מִה־עֲבָדָהָ 2 Kin. 8 : 13, מִה־רְאִיתָם Judg. 9 : 48. Before ה, ח, and ע with Kamets, and occasionally before other letters it takes (.), § 63. 1. *a*, e. g. מִה־הָיָה לוֹ Ex. 32 : 1, מִה־הָטָאָרִי Gen. 20 : 9, מִה־עֲשִׂיתָ ib., מִה־קֹּל 1 Sam. 4 : 14, מִה־מִּשְׁפָּט 2 Kin. 1 : 7. In a few instances the final vowel letter is omitted and the interrogative is joined with the following word, e. g. מִזֶּה Ex. 4 : 2, מִלָּכֶם Isa. 3 : 15, מִתְּלָאָה Mal. 1 : 13, מִהֶם Ezek. 8 : 6 K'thibh.

2. Another interrogative is formed by prefixing the particle אִי to the pronoun זֶה, זֹאת, thus אִי זֶה *which?* or *what?* 1 Kin. 13 : 12, Eccles. 11 : 6, אִי קִזָּאת *for what? why?* Jer. 5 : 7.

3. The words פֶּלִי אֵלֶמְנִי which are always used in combination, or contracted into one פֶּלְמִנִי, are in usage equivalent to an indefinite or indeterminate pronoun, Eng. *a certain one*, Lat. *quidam*, Gr. *ὁ δεῖνα*; they are, however, derived not from pronominal but verbal roots.

VERBS.

THEIR SPECIES.

§ 76. 1. Hebrew verbs have seven different forms which have been denominated species or conjugations (בְּנֵי־יָם *buildings*). These represent as many modifications of the verbal idea, and are as follows, viz. :

1.	קָל	Kal	Simple active.
2.	נִפְעַל	Niphal	" passive.
3.	פִּעַל	Piël	Intensive active.
4.	פֻּעַל	Pual	" passive.
5.	הִפְעִיל	Hiphil	Causative active.
6.	הִפְעַל	Hophal	" passive.
7.	הִתְפַּעַל	Hithpaël	Reflexive.

Palmoni, see Dan. 8:13 - where the marg. readg is mng as derived from Pala -

a. The term *conjugations* was introduced by Reuchlin, and is very generally employed in Hebrew grammars and in those of the cognate languages. It must be borne in mind, however, that Hebrew conjugations are totally unlike the conjugations of Latin and Greek. The latter denote the various modes of inflection adopted by different roots. The former are modifications of the same root, which differ in meaning while their inflections are substantially alike. They correspond rather with voices or with derivative verbs, such as frequentatives and causatives, although they not infrequently require to be translated by words radically distinct. The term *species* proposed by Schultens, though less commonly adopted, is more descriptive.

2. Kal means *light*, and denotes that species in which no other than the three radical letters appear, and these only in their single power. The other species are called *heavy* (כְּבִידִים), because burdened by the reduplication of the radicals or the addition of other letters. Their names are derived from פָּעַל *to do*, which was the model for inflection, the form assumed by this verb in each species serving as its designation. Unusual verbal forms are in like manner denoted by the corresponding forms imposed upon its radicals.

3. Other technical expressions, such as the names of the various classes of verbs, are also to be traced to this source. A verb whose first radical is a guttural, a Nun, or a Yodh, is called a Pe Guttural, Pe Nun (פֶּן), or Pe Yodh (פֶּי) verb, Pe as the initial of פָּעַל becoming the technical designation of a first radical generally. So a verb whose second radical is Vav is called an Ayin Vav (עֵי); one whose third radical is He, a Lamedh He (לֵי); one whose second and third radicals are alike an Ayin Doubled (עֵי), etc.

§ 77. The general idea of the several species already stated is liable to certain modifications in the variety of cases to which it is applied.

1. The Niphal is commonly the passive of Kal or of the simple idea of the verb, גָּנַב *to steal*, Ni. *to be stolen*; כָּתַב *to write*, Ni. *to be written*.

2. Sometimes, like the Greek middle voice which coincides with the passive in certain of its forms, it has a reflex-

ive signification, *נִמְן* to *hide*, Ni. to *hide one's self*; *שָׁמַר* to *keep*, Ni. to *keep one's self*, *φυλάττεσθαι*; *נָחַם* Ni. to *repent*, lit. to *grieve one's self*, *μεταμέλεσθαι*; or expresses reciprocal action, *רָצוּן* to *counsel*, Ni. to *take counsel together*; *לָחַם* Ni. to *fight*, *μάχεσθαι*, lit. to *devour one another*. In some verbs it has both a passive and a reflexive sense, *מָכַר* Ni. to *be sold* and to *sell one's self*; *רָאָה* Ni. to *be seen* and to *let one's self be seen*, to *appear*.

3. Sometimes when the Kal is intransitive and does not admit of a proper passive, the Niphal is either identical with it in signification, *קָרַב* K. and Ni. to *approach*, or retains a shade of its original force by representing the state or condition not absolutely as in Kal, but as something effected and involving a change from another previous condition, *מָלֵא* to *be full*, Ni. to *be filled*, *הָיָה* to *be*, Ni. to *become*.

§ 78. 1. The Piel gives new intensity to the simple idea of the verb, by which its meaning is variously modified according to the nature of the case, *מָעַט* to *be few*, Pi. to *be very few*; *רָדַף* to *follow*, Pi. to *follow ardently*, to *pursue*; *פָּחַד* to *fear*, Pi. to *fear constantly*, to *be timid*; *שָׁאַל* to *ask*, Pi. to *ask repeatedly and earnestly*, to *beg*; *בָּרָא* to *create*, as God, Pi. to *form* with pains and labour, as man; *כָּתַב* to *write*, Pi. to *write much* with the implication that it is to little purpose, to *scribble*; *קָבַר* to *bury*, Pi. to *bury great numbers*.

2. The energy resident in this species displays itself by signifying the producing or causing of that which is denoted by the simple idea of the verb, thus quickening intransitive verbs into transitives, and making such as were transitive before to be doubly so. In this, which is the more frequent case, it becomes virtually equivalent to a causative, *אָבַד* to *perish*, Pi. to *make to perish*, to *destroy*; *לָמַד* to *learn*, Pi. to *teach*, i. e. *cause to learn*. Both these senses are occasionally found united in the same verb, *קָרַב* Pi. to *be very near* and to *bring near*; *שִׁחָה* Pi. to *be very corrupt* and to *corrupt or destroy*.

3. Pual is the passive of Piel, and therefore can only exist when the sense of the latter is such that a passive is possible.

§ 79. 1. The Hiphil denotes the causing or producing of that which is signified by the simple form of the verb, and, as in the corresponding case of Piel, intransitive verbs become transitive, and such as admitted of one object before are now capable of receiving two: *יָרַד* to descend, Hi. to cause to descend, bring down; *בָּיָא* to come, Hi. to bring; *רָאָה* to see, Hi. to show.

2. In some verbs Hiphil has an intransitive sense, but in most of these cases there is either an ellipsis of the object or the idea of production and causation can still be obscurely traced, *קָשָׁב* Hi. to be attentive, prop. to make (one's ear) attend; *מִיֵּחַק* Hi. to be sweet, prop. to cause sweetness; *שָׂבִיל* Hi. to be wise, prop. to act wisely, exhibit wisdom; *אַמִּץ* Hi. to be brave, prop. to act bravely; *זָקֵן* Hi. to grow old, prop. to acquire age. In a few instances both senses are found united in the same verb, *פָּרַח* Hi. to cause to bud and to put forth buds; *אָרַךְ* Hi. to prolong and to be long; *עָשַׁר* Hi. to enrich and to grow rich; *שָׁמֵן* Hi. to make fat and to become fat (comp. Eng. *fatten*).

3. Hophal is the passive of Hiphil.

a. When Kal has both a transitive and an intransitive sense, Hiphil, as the causative of the latter, becomes substantially identical with the former, *נָקָה* K. to extend or to bend, trans. and intrans., Hi. *id.* trans. In Job 23 : 11, Ps. 125 : 5, Isa. 30 : 11, where the Hiphil of this verb appears to be used intransitively in the sense of *turning aside*, there is an ellipsis of its proper object, to bend (the steps).

§ 80. 1. The Hithpael is reflexive or reciprocal of the idea of the verb, mostly as this is expressed in the Piel species (from which it is formed, § 82. 5), the particular shade of meaning being modified according to the circumstances of the case. (1) It indicates that the subject is likewise the direct object of the action, *מָלַט* Pi. to deliver, Hith. to escape, deliver one's self; *צָדַק* Pi. to justify, Hith. to justify one's self;

הִשָּׁט Pi. *to seek*, Hith. *to disguise one's self*, prop. *to let one's self be sought for*; הִנָּה Pi. *to make sick*, Hith. *to make one's self sick* whether in reality or in the esteem of others, i. e. *to feign sickness*; הִחָם Hith. *to show one's self wise* whether in reality or in his own conceit. (2) Or that he is the indirect object of the action, which is for his benefit, or relates entirely to him, פָּתַח Pi. *to open*, Hith. *to open for one's self*; הִחֵל Hith. *to inherit (for one's self)*; הִחֵן Pi. *to make gracious*, Hith. *to implore favour*, prop. *to make to be gracious to one's self*. (3) Or that the action is mutual between two or more parties, קָשַׁר Pi. *to bind*, Hith. *to conspire*, prop. *to band together*; רָאָה *to see*, Hith. *to look upon one another*.

2. This species is sometimes a mere passive like the Niphal שָׁכַח *to forget*, Hith. *to be forgotten*; בָּאָר Pi. *to atone*, Hith. *to be atoned*; עֲיָדָר Pi. *to prepare*, Hith. *to be prepared*. In a few instances the reflexive and the passive senses are found in the same verb, מָכַר Hith. *to sell one's self* and *to be sold*.

a. (1) The affinity between the Piel and Hiphil species is such as in very many verbs to render it unnecessary to retain them both, and one or the other has been allowed to fall into disuse. Where both exist, they are often nearly or quite synonymous, and are used indiscriminately, קִדָּשׁ Pi. and Hi. *to sanctify*, or differ only in the frequency of their employment, שָׁלַח Pi. and Hi. (rare) *to send*, שָׁמַע Pi. (rare) and Hi. *to cause to hear*. In other cases they are distinguished by adhering to those significations of the species in which they depart palpably from one another, צָמַח Pi. (intens.) *to grow luxuriantly*, Hi. (caus.) *to make to grow*, סָבַל Pi. (caus.) *to make foolish*, Hi. (intrans.) *to act foolishly*; or by developing them from different significations of the root, בָּשַׁל Pi. *to cook* (food), Hi. *to ripen* (fruit); בָּרַךְ Pi. *to bless* (prop. *to kneel in worship*), Hi. *to cause to kneel* (as a physical act), נָצַח Pi. *to break the bones* (נָצַח), Hi. *to render strong*; or by restricting them to special applications, קָטַר Pi. *to burn incense* (to idols), Hi. *to burn incense* (to God); הִחֲלֶה Hi. *to change*, Pi. *to change* (the clothes); פָּשַׁט Hi. *to strip*, Pi. *to strip* (the slain in battle).

(2) It is still less common to find both Niphal and Hithpael in the same verb. Where this does occur they are sometimes used interchangeably, at others a distinction is created or adhered to, שָׁפַךְ Ni. and Hith. *to be poured out*; דִּבֶּר Ni. and Hith. *to talk with one another*; בֵּרַךְ Ni. *to be blessed*, Hith. *to bless one's self*; הִחֲלֵט Ni. *to be ploughed*, Hith. *to keep (one's self) quiet*; קָשַׁר Ni. *to be bound*, Hith. *to conspire*.

(3) When in particular verbs two species have substantially the same

sense, it sometimes happens that parts only of each are in use. one supplementing the deficiencies of the other, or that one of the active species, losing its proper passive, is supplied by another whose corresponding active is wanting. Thus *כָּבַל* *to be able* has a Kal preterite and infinitive; but its future is Hophal (strictly, *to be made able*, but in usage the equivalent of Kal); *פָּסָה* *to be pale*, *נָגַשׁ* *to draw near*, *נָחַךְ* *to be poured out*, have their futures in the Kal but their preterites in the Niphal; *רָסָה* *to add* has both a Kal and a Hiphil preterite, which are synonymous, but only a Hiphil future. Again, in *בָּדַל* *to separate* and *שָׁמַד* *to destroy*, the Kal has yielded to the Hiphil (strictly, *to cause separation, destruction*), but the Niphal is retained as its passive; *רָחַץ* *to bathe* and *נָזַק* *to sprinkle*, have in the active the Kal form and in the passive the Pual.

(4) All verbs are found in one or more of these species or conjugations, but very few in the whole of them. Of the 1,332 triliteral verbs in the Hebrew Bible, 530 appear in some one species only, 360 in two species, 235 in three, 118 in four, 70 in five, 12 in six, and but 7 in the entire number, viz.: *בָּקַעַ* *to cleave asunder*, *גָּלָה* *to uncover*, *הָלָה* *to be sick*, *רָדַע* *to know*, *רָבַר* *to bring forth*, *פָּקַד* *to visit*, *רָוַח* *to be high*. The number of species in which a given verb appears, is sometimes limited by the necessity of the case, as when its meaning will not admit of the modifications denoted by all the species; or by usage, as when certain species are dropped as unnecessary, the ideas which they would convey being expressed in another manner; or by the circumstance that in the small volume of the Old Testament, examples may not occur of all the species which actually were in use.

b. Instances occur in which the active species, and less frequently the passives, derive their meanings not directly from the root, but from some noun which has sprung from it. These are called Denominatives. Thus, *נָקַה* K. *to break the neck* (*נָקָה*); *נָשַׁר* K. *to tithe* (*נִשְׂרָה ten*); *לָבַן* *to make bricks* (*לִבְנָה*); *נָלַבַּב* Ni. *to be possessed of understanding*, or, according to others, *to be devoid of understanding* (*לִבְבָה heart*); *בָּהֵן* Pi. *to act as priest* (*בִּהְיָה*); *הָבֵן* Pi. *to build a nest* (*הָבָה*); *מָרָבַע* Pu. *part. square* (*אַרְבַּע four*); *מִשְׁקָד* Pu. *almond-shaped* (*שִׁקָד*); *מִתְלַבֵּן* Pu. *died scarlet* (*תִּלְבָּן*); *הִשְׁלִיךְ* Hi. *to snow* (*שִׁלְכָה*); *הָאֵזַן* Hi. *to give ear* (*אָזַן*); *הִפִּיחַ* Hi. *to snare* (*פִּיחַ*); *הִמְלִיחַ* Ho. *to be salted* (*מִלְחָה*); *הִתְיַהֵר* Hith. *to make one's self a Jew* (*יְהוּדָה*); *הִתְצַרֵּר* Hith. *to supply one's self with provision* (*צָרָה*). A verbal form may occasionally arise even from an adverb, *נִהְיָלָה* Ni. *part. removed far away* (*הִתְלָחָה*), or an interjection, *וַיִּהְיֶה* Hi. *and he stilled* (*הִשָּׁה hush!*).

PERFECT VERBS.

§ 81. There is one normal standard for the formation of these several species and their further inflection, to which all verbs conform unless prevented by the character of their radicals. There are no anomalous or irregular deviations

from this standard, such as are found in other languages, for which no explanation can be given but the fact of their occurrence. Whatever deviations do occur result from the presence of letters in the root which do not admit of certain combinations and forms, and compel the adoption of others in their stead. Verbs are hence distinguished into perfect and imperfect. "They are styled perfect when their radical letters are capable of entering into all those combinations and exhibiting all those forms which conformity with the standard requires. They are imperfect when the root contains a weak letter, § 7. 2, or is otherwise so constituted as to lead to a departure from the standard inflections.

§ 82. 1. In perfect verbs the Kal is formed by giving Pattahh, or more rarely one of its compounds, Tsere or Hholem, to the second radical as its essential or characteristic vowel, and to the first radical a pretonic Kamets, § 64. 2, thus: קָטַל, קָבַד, קָנַן.

a. The number of verbs, perfect and imperfect, whose second radical has Tsere or Hholem, or as they are technically called *middle ē* and *middle σ*, is quite inconsiderable. They are mostly of an intransitive signification.

(1) The following have Tsere, viz. :

זָבַח to be old.	קָבַד (Isa. 24:20 קָבַד) to be heavy.	מָח to die.
הִפִּיץ to delight.		נָבַל to fade.
הִצִּיב to hew.	קָיָם to be right.	צָמָא to thirst.
טָהַר to be clean.	קָבַשׁ and קָבַשׁ to put on.	קָמַל (Isa. 33:9 קָמַל) to wither.
נָחַא to be unclean.	קָלָא trans. or intrans. (Esth. 7:5 קָלָא trans.) to fill or be full.	שָׂנְא to hate.
רָבַשׁ to be dry.		שָׁפַל to be brought low.
יָרָא to fear.		

(2) The following have Tsere in pause, § 65. 3. a, or as a pretonic vowel, § 64. 2, before a suffix, but Pattahh in other cases. Such as only occur in pause or with suffixes are printed with Tsere.

אָהַב to love.	גָּדַל to be or become great.	הָדַל to cease.
אָשַׁם to be guilty.		הִפְיִץ to be leavened.
בָּצַק to swell.	הִבַּח to cleave to.	הִזַּה to be profaned.
יָבַר to prevail.	הִשָּׁן to grow fat.	חָסַר to lack.

הָפַר to blush (distinguished from הָפַר to dig).	נָצַח to be strong.	שָׂבַע to be sated.
הָפַר to dig).	צָלַח to come upon, to prosper.	שָׂמַח to rejoice.
רָגַע to be weary.	קָדַשׁ to be holy.	שָׁחַח to forget.
רָשַׁח to possess.	קָרַב to come near.	שָׁחַח to dwell.
נָחַם to be pleasant.	רָעַב to be hungry.	שָׁחַח to be desolate.
		שָׁמַע to hear.

Several others are marked with Tsere in the lexicon of Gesenius, in which that vowel does not occur.

(3) The following have Hholem :

אָר to shine.	יָכַל to be able.	רָב (Ps. 18 : 15 רָב) to shoot.
בּוֹשׁ to be ashamed.	רָקַשׁ to snare.	
טוֹב to be good.	זָלַ (see §86. a) to flow.	שָׁחַח (Gen. 43:14 שָׁחַח) to be bereaved.
יָרַע to dread.	קָטַן to be small.	

2. The Niphal is formed by prefixing נִ to the letters of the root ; thus, נִקְטַל, which by § 61. 1. becomes נִקְטַל.

3. The Piel and Pual are formed by doubling the second radical and attaching the appropriate vowels ; thus, קָטַל, קָטַל.

4. The Hiphil and Hophal are formed by prefixing הִ with the proper vowels ; thus, הִקְטִיל, הִקְטִיל.

5. The Hithpael is formed by prefixing הִתְ to the construct infinitive of the Piel ; thus, הִתְקַטֵּל. If the first radical be one of the sibilants ס, שׁ or שׁ, the ת of the prefixed syllable will be transposed with it, הִתְקַטֵּל, הִתְקַטֵּל, הִתְקַטֵּל. If the first radical be צ, the ת will be transposed, and in addition changed to ט, e. g. הִתְקַטֵּל. If the first radical be one of the linguals ד, ט or ת, the ת will be assimilated or united to it by Daghash-forte, הִתְקַטֵּל, הִתְקַטֵּל, הִתְקַטֵּל.

a. In one instance הִתְשַׁבֵּחַ Jer. 49:3 remains before שׁ without transposition, which would bring three linguals in close connection, and once it is assimilated to שׁ, Eccl. 7 : 16 רְשׁוּמָה, elsewhere רְשׁוּמָה ; הִתְשַׁבֵּחַ is likewise assimilated to the sibilant ז in the only Hithpael form in which that letter is the initial of the root הִתְזַבֵּחַ Isa. 1:16. In one instance הִתְהַפְּקִי Judg. 19:22 remains without assimilation before ר. The ת may either be assimilated or not to the initial ז of two verbs נָבֵא, נָבֵא, and the initial כ of two verbs בָּקַע, בָּקַע. It is assimilated to the כ of כָּבַשׁ, which occurs but twice in the Hithpael, to the ז of זָאָן, which only occurs once, and in one instance to ר, viz. אֲרוּמָה Isa. 33:10 but אֲרוּמָה Dan. 11:36.

b. The seven species may, agreeably to their formation, be reduced to three with their derivatives, viz.:

<i>Active</i>	1. Kal	2. Piel	3. Hiphil
<i>Passive</i>		Pual	Hophal
<i>Middle</i>	Niphal	Hithpael	

(1) The prefixed letters of the Niphal and Hithpael נ and ה (with ה prosthetic, §53. 1. a) are probably in their origin fragmentary pronouns signifying *self*; whether they are referable to אנני and אנה of the first and second persons must be left to conjecture. The idea primarily suggested is that of performing an action upon one's self; but in the Niphal usually, and in the Hithpael occasionally, the reflexive signification has, as in certain tenses of the Greek middle and in the reciprocal verbs of some modern languages, given place to the passive. In the Aramæan the forms with a prefixed נ have not only quite lost their original character as reflexives, but have superseded all other passives.

(2) The idea of causation in the Hiphil and Hophal, if the author may venture to offer his own opinion upon this perplexed subject, is not due, as in the Indo-European causatives, to the introduction of a syllable directly suggesting it. It appears to be primarily another intensive form, with which usage has ordinarily connected, as it frequently has with the Piel, the notion of productive energy or the quickening of an intransitive into a transitive. As in the Piel and its derivatives, the idea of intensity is suggested by giving a doubled and consequently more intense pronunciation to the central radical; so in the Hiphil, by a like symbolism, the power of the root is augmented by the accession of a new initial syllable, whether the weak letter ה is merely for the sake of pronouncing the vowel, which seems likely from the corresponding נ in Aramæan and Arabic, or is itself significant, in which case it must be of pronominal origin, related possibly to הניא of the third person, and having a prepositional or intensive force.

(3) The distinction between active and passive in the intensive and causative species is made by the vowels alone, and that in a way perfectly simple, and yet as clearly marked as possible. Of the three pure vowels *i* and *u* offer the most striking contrast, and these are severally set in opposite syllables in the forms to be distinguished; *i* or its cognate *e* marks the second syllable of the actives, *u* or its cognate *o* the first syllable of the passives, the other syllable receiving in every case the simplest and only remaining vowel: thus, הַקָּטַל, הִקָּטַל — הִקָּטַל, הִקָּטַל. For that *a* primarily belonged to the first syllable of both Piel and Hiphil is apparent from its retaining its place throughout these species with the exception of the preterite, and from its preservation in the cognate languages.

§ 83. If קָטַל *to kill* be taken as the representative of the regular verb, the various species with their significations will be as follows, viz.:

1. Kal	קָטַל	<i>to kill.</i>
2. Niphal	נִקְטַל	<i>to be killed.</i>
3. Piel	קָטַל	<i>to kill many or to massacre.</i>
4. Pual	קָטַל	<i>to be massacred.</i>
5. Hiphil	הִקְטִיל	<i>to cause to kill.</i>
6. Hophal	הִקְטַל	<i>to be caused to kill.</i>
7. Hithpael	הִתְקַטַּל	<i>to kill one's self.</i>

a. It is in each case the third person masculine singular of the preterite which is given above, and the strict signification therefore is *he has killed*, etc. These being the simplest forms of the various species, however, and destitute of any sign of tense or person, are commonly used to represent the species; and in this sense the proper equivalent is the infinitive, which is the form used for designating verbs in English.

b. The verb קָטַל is well fitted for a model, and is now generally so employed. The consonants, which compose its root, have no peculiarities to interfere with its inflection, it has a signification capable of being carried through all the species, and as it exists likewise in the cognate languages, it offers a good basis for their comparison. It occurs, indeed, but three times in the Bible, Job 13:15, 24:14, Ps. 139:19, and in but one species; still the very rarity of its occurrence only restricts it more completely to its use, as a representative or typical verb. The old Jewish model קָטַל, §76. 2, is objectionable on account of its weak letter ט, and on account of the twofold sound of its initial radical פ, which, with its Daghesh-lene, might prove perplexing to beginners.

c. (1) The existence of other and less usual species is a needless assumption. The Poel, Pilel, Pilpel and the like, are not additional species but identical in character and signification with those already named. The more copious Arabic, with its nicer shades of distinction, has greatly multiplied the number of its species or conjugations, incorporating into its standard paradigm forms corresponding to some of these which the Hebrew only occasionally employs. In the latter language, however, they are at the utmost alternate forms substituted in place of the ordinary ones, and found for the most part in the imperfect verbs, to the nature of whose radicals they owe their peculiarities of structure. When, as is the case in a very few instances, there is a double form to a particular species in the same verb, usage has mostly created an arbitrary distinction between them, e. g. Pi. שָׁרַשׁ *to uproot* and שָׁרַשׁ *to take root*; Pi. קָנַם *to cause to stand*, applied to covenants and oaths, *to ratify*, and קוּמָם, in a physical sense, *to raise up*; Hi. הִלִּיחַ *to cause to rest, to set down*, and הִזִּיחַ *to leave, to let alone*. There is no objection to the employment of these names as convenient designations of particular modes of formation, provided it is understood that they mean nothing more.

(2) There are very few instances of what may be called compound species; thus, Niphal of Pual נִקְטַל Isa. 59:3, Lam. 4:14, *to be exceed-*

ingly defiled, stronger than the simple Niphal נִגְזַל; Niphal of Hithpael נִגְזַלְתִּי Ezek. 23 : 48, נִגְזַלְתִּי Deut. 21 : 8, נִגְזַלְתִּי Prov. 27 : 15.

§ 84. To each of these species belong a preterite and future, two forms of the infinitive, an absolute and a construct, a participle, and, except to the Pual and Hophal which as pure passives cannot express a command, an imperative. The Kal has both an active and a passive participle, one more, consequently, than the other species. The preterite of each species is the form already described, § 83. The remaining parts are formed in the following manner, viz. :

1. The absolute infinitive is formed by changing the last vowel in Hiphil and Hophal to Tsere, and in each of the other species to Hholem, observing likewise that Hhirik in the penult of Piel and Hiphil is to be changed to Pattahh. (See Paradigm of the Perfect Verb.) This rule gives to Niphal the infinitive נִקְטֵל, which form actually occurs, § 91. *b*. If, however, the original Sh'va be suffered to remain after the prefixed נ, § 82. 2, thus, נִקְטֵל, a prosthetic ה will be required in order to its pronunciation, § 53. 1. *a*, after which נ will be assimilated to the following letter, § 54. 2, and a pretonic Kamets, § 64. 2, added to the ק in order to give full effect to the reduplication; thus הִנִּקְטֵל, which is the form written in the paradigm.

2. The construct infinitive is formed from the absolute in the Kal by rejecting the pretonic Kamets, § 82. 1, in Niphal by changing the last vowel to Tsere, and in the remaining species by making the last vowel conform to the corresponding vowel of the preterite.

3. The future is formed from the construct infinitive by the appropriate personal prefixes; if the first letter of the infinitive be ה, it is rejected, § 53. 3, and its vowel given to the prefix.

a. (1) Some verbs take Pattahh in the last syllable of the Kal future instead of the Hholem of the construct infinitive. This is particularly the case with intransitive verbs. Such as have Tsere in the preterite regu-

larly take Pattahh in the future; of the list given § 82. 1. *a.* (1) and (2) but three **הָצַב**, **נָבַל**, **שָׁבַן** take Hholem, and two **הָפִיץ** and **שָׁמַשׁ** take indifferently Hholem or Pattahh. Of verbs with middle *o* in the preterite three **נָזַל**, **קָנַן** and **שָׁבַל** take Pattahh in the future; the rest either do not occur in the future, or have imperfect letters in their root which obscure their true formation.

(2) The following verbs with Pattahh in the preterite have Pattahh likewise in the Kal future. Those which do not occur in the Kal preterite, or occur only in forms which do not reveal the character of the vowel following the second radical, are distinguished by an asterisk. Verbs having a Pattahh in the future, which is due to imperfect letters in the root, (e. g. Pe Yodh, Ayin Guttural, Lamedh Guttural), are not included in this list.

אָבַל to mourn.	נָגַשׁ to come near.	רָבַן to lie down.
* אָדָה to learn.	נָפַל (intrans.) to fall	רָגַז to rage or tremble.
* אָזַן to be strong.	off.	* רָטַב to be wet.
* אָזַה to be angry.	* נָהַךְ to be poured.	רָכַב to ride.
הָבַל to become rain.	סָלַק (§ 86. b.) to ascend.	* רָפַד to spread.
חָזַק to be strong.	הָשִׁיךְ to smoke.	* רָתַב to rot.
חָכַם to be wise.	* הָרַחַק to be removed.	שָׁבַב to lie down.
חָשָׁךְ to be dark.	* צָדִיק to be righteous.	שָׁלַט to rule.
* פָּסַל to be foolish.	קָלַל to be lightly esteemed.	* שָׁלַם to be complete.
לָמַד to learn.	.	* שָׁמַן to grow fat.
מָתַק to be sweet.	* קָשָׁב to be attentive.	

(3) The following with Pattahh in the preterite have both Pattahh and Hholem in the future.

בָּגַד to deal treacherously.	הָמַם to be hot.	נָשָׁךְ to bite.
גָּזַר fut. <i>o</i> , to tear, fut. <i>a</i> , to resolve.	חָזַן to be gracious.	פָּלַג to do.
הָלַךְ (mostly fut. <i>e</i>) to go.	* הָרַשׁ fut. <i>o</i> , to plough, fut. <i>a</i> , to be silent.	פָּשַׁט to strip off.
זָלַם to curse.	טָרַח to tear.	קָסַם to use divination.
* חָבַשׁ to bind.	רָצַר to form.	קָצַר fut. <i>o</i> , to cut off, fut. <i>a</i> , to be short.
* חָלַשׁ fut. <i>o</i> , to subdue, fut. <i>a</i> , to be weak.	מָצַל to trespass.	שָׁכַח to rest.
	נָדַד to flee.	הָמַם to be finished.
	נָדַר to vow.	

b. Some imperfect verbs, chiefly Pe Yodh, take Tsere in the second syllable of the Kal future, e. g. **יָרַשׁ**, **יָהֵן**.

4. The imperative has the same form with the construct infinitive except in Hiphil, where the last vowel is Tsere as in the infinitive absolute.

a. Where the Kal future has Pattahh or Tsere the imperative takes the same.

5. The Kal active participle takes the form קָטֵל and the passive קָטִיל. The participle of the Niphal lengthens the last vowel of the preterite from Pattahh to Kamets; those of the other species are formed by prefixing הַ to the construct infinitive, rejecting ה where this is the initial letter, § 53. 3, and lengthening the last vowel where this is short.

§ 85. 1. The preterite and future are inflected through three persons, the imperative only in the second person, a command presupposing the form of direct address. There are also distinct forms for the singular and plural numbers and for the masculine and feminine genders. Verbal inflections are made by means of pronominal fragments added to the end of the preterite and imperative, and for the most part prefixed to the future.

a. The following are the fragments used for this purpose in the various parts of the verb:

Preterite (עָבַר).

(1) SINGULAR. 3rd pers. masc. The third person alone has no personal ending in any of its forms; as each of the others has such a termination, none was needed for the sake of distinction. Nothing more was required than to indicate the gender and number. The masculine singular is expressed by the simple form of the species with no appended sign whatever.

3 fem. The original feminine termination is ת, which, appended to the masculine, would give קָטַלְת, a form used before suffixes, § 101. 1, in Lamedh He verbs and occasionally elsewhere, § 86. b. Commonly, however, in verbs as in nouns and adjectives, the final ת is dropped, § 55. 2. c, and the previous vowel, which thus comes to stand in a simple syllable, is lengthened, קָטַלְתָּ.

2 masc. The appended ה is derived from אָהָה.

2 fem. ה from אָהָה.

1 com. ה changed from בִּי of אָבִי; compare the similar relation of the suffixes ה, בִּי to the pronouns אָהָה, אָהָה § 72. The Ethiopic retains the *k* unaltered, *katalku*.

PLURAL. 3 *com.* The original plural termination § 71. *b.* (2) is a nasal ׀ or ך preceded by the vowel ך. The full ending ך׀ is still found in a very few instances, § 86. *b.* generally the ך is dropped, § 55. 2. *a.*

2 *masc.* ך׀ from ך׀׀׀׀.

2 *fem.* ך׀ from ך׀׀׀׀.

1 *com.* ך׀ from ך׀׀׀׀.

Future (ך׀׀׀׀).

(2) SINGULAR. 3rd *pers. masc.* The prefixed ך is from ך׀׀׀׀; the vowel ך, which distinguishes the masculine pronoun, is changed to the corresponding semivowel ך, and this at the beginning of words becomes ך, § 56. 2.

3 *fem.* ך, the sign of the feminine, is here prefixed.

2 *masc. and fem.* The prefixed ך is from ך׀׀׀׀, ך׀׀׀׀, from the latter of which is derived the appended ך of the feminine.

1 *com.* The prefixed ך is from ך׀׀׀׀.

PLURAL. 3 *masc. and 2 masc.* The same plural termination as in the preterite is appended to the corresponding singular forms.

3 *fem. and 2 fem.* The feminine plural is, as in the pronouns ך׀׀׀׀, ך׀׀׀׀, denoted by ך appended to the singular, the 2 *fem. sing.* termination ך being dropped as superfluous.

1 *com.* The prefixed ך is from ך׀׀׀׀.

Imperative (ך׀׀׀׀), etc.

(3) No designation of the person is here necessary as the second is the only one in use. Gender and number are indicated by the same terminations as in the corresponding person of the future. The future forms will, in fact, in every case directly yield those of the imperative by rejecting the prefixed ך, the sign of the second person, and restoring the ך in those cases in which it has been suppressed.

(4) The *Infinitive* (ך׀׀׀׀ fountain, whence other forms are derived) is an abstract verbal noun commonly masculine, but sometimes with a feminine termination.

(5) The *Participle* (ך׀׀׀׀ intermediate between the preterite and the future) shares the inflections of nouns and adjectives.

2. The inflections of the perfect verb in all the species are shown by the paradigm of ך׀׀׀ upon the next page.

		KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	PUAL.
PRET.	3 m.	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל
	3 f.	קָטְלָה	נִקְטְלָה	קָטְלָה	קָטְלָה
	2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
	2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
	1 c.	קָטַלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
	Plur. 3 c.	קָטְלוּ	נִקְטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ
	2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
	2 f.	קָטַלְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן
	1 c.	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ
INFIN. absol.		קָטוּל	הִקְטִיל	קָטַל	קָטַל
constr.		קָטֹל	הִקְטִיל	קָטֹל	(קָטֹל)
FUT.	3 m.	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל
	3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל
	2 m.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל
	2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי
	1 c.	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקְטֹל
	Plur. 3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ
	3 f.	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
	2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ
	2 f.	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
	1 c.	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל
IMPER.	2 m.	קָטֹל	הִקְטִיל	קָטֹל	
	2 f.	קָטְלִי	הִקְטִילִי	קָטְלִי	
	Plur. 2 m.	קָטְלוּ	הִקְטִילוּ	קָטְלוּ	wanting
	2 f.	קָטְלֶנָּה	הִקְטִילֶנָּה	קָטְלֶנָּה	
PART.	act.	קָטִיל		מִקְטִיל	
	pass.	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		מִקְטָל

PERFECT VERBS.

[illegible]

a. In order to a better understanding of the preceding paradigm, it should be observed that certain changes result from attaching the personal inflections to the verb, which are to be explained by the general laws of sounds and syllables.

(1) The prefixes of the future occasion no changes unless they stand before ה which is rejected, and its vowel given to the prefix, §53. 3, e. g. רָחֵם for רָחַם, or stand before a vowelless letter when the Sh'va of the prefix becomes Hhirik, §61. 1, thus forming a new syllable to which the initial radical is attached, e. g. רָחַם for רָחַם. Where א of the first person singular would receive Hhirik, it takes the diphthongal Seghol instead, §60. 1. *a* (5), e. g. אָחַם, אָחַם.

(2) Terminations consisting of a vowel, viz., ה, and י, of the feminine singular and ו of the plural, occasion the rejection of the vowel in the ultimate, §66. 2, which is no longer needed, except in the Hiphil whose long י is retained in the preterite and future, and takes the place of (..) in the imperative, e. g. הָרַחֵם, הָרַחֵם but הָרַחֵם. In the Kal imperative the rejection takes place although it creates a necessity for the formation of a new syllable, הָרַחֵם, הָרַחֵם for הָרַחֵם, הָרַחֵם from הָרַחֵם, §61. 1.

(3) Terminations consisting of a consonant ה or of a simple syllable ה, ה, ה, ה, ה occasion no change, except the compression of the antecedent vowel, which now stands before two consonants, to (..) in the preterite, and from י to (..) in the future, הָרַחֵם, הָרַחֵם, §61. 4. But verbs with middle *o* retain the Hholem in the Kal preterite, רָחַם.

(4) Terminations consisting of a mixed syllable ה, ה occasion the same compression of the vowel of the ultimate, and inasmuch as they always receive the accent, §33. 3, they likewise cause the rejection from the penult of the Kal preterite of the pretonic Kamets, which owes its existence to the proximity of the tone syllable, §82. 1, הָרַחֵם from הָרַחֵם.

REMARKS ON THE PERFECT VERBS.

KAL.

§86. *a.* PRETERITE. Verbs with middle Tsere exchange this for Patah upon the accession of a personal affix beginning with a consonant. Those with middle Hholem retain this vowel, unless it be deprived of the accent when it is shortened to Kamets Hhatuph, רָחַם, רָחַם, רָחַם, רָחַם, רָחַם. (The second vowel, whatever it be, is regularly dropped before affixes beginning with a vowel, but here, as elsewhere throughout the paradigm, is restored and if need be lengthened on the reception of a pause accent, e. g. רָחַם, רָחַם, רָחַם, רָחַם, רָחַם.) The words נָחַם Judg. 5:5, נָחַם Isa. 63:19. 64:2, are by Kimchi, Mikhol fol. 5, regarded as Kal preterites from נָחַם *flowed*, in which case the second must be added to the list of forms with Dagheshe-forte emphatic, §24. *c.*, by Gesenius as Niphal preterites from נָחַם *shook*, comp. נָחַם Gen. 11:7, נָחַם Am. 3:11 from נָחַם, נָחַם.

b. SING. 3 fem. The old form with ה is found constantly in Lamedh He verbs, occasionally in Lamedh Aleph, and in two instances besides, אָזַלְהָ Deut. 32:36 (with the accent on the penult because of a following monosyllable, § 35. 1.), and שָׁבַחְהָ Ezek. 46:17 from שָׁבַח. The vowel letter א is once written in place of ה, נָבְחָהּ Ezek. 31:5 *K'thibh*, § 11. 1. *a.*

2 masc. The vowel letter ה is sometimes appended as in the pronoun אָתָּה from which the termination is taken, בָּרַחְתָּהּ Mal. 2:14, שָׁמַעְתָּהּ Jer. 17:4; so in other species besides Kal, נָבְחָתָהּ Gen. 31:30, רָדַעְתָּהּ Job 38:12 *K'thibh*, הָצַחְתָּהּ Ps. 73:27. In the last example the ה of the root is united by Daghesh-forte with the ה of the personal affix; this union regularly occurs between roots ending with ה and affixes beginning with the same letter הָצַחְתָּהּ Job 23:17, הָשַׁבְתָּהּ Ps. 89:45, הָשַׁבְתָּהּ Isa. 16:10, הָשַׁבְתָּהּ Ex. 5:5, מָחָהּ Ezek. 28:8, מָחָהּ Gen. 19:19, וְהָחַמְתָּהּ Jer. 49:37.

2 fem. The full termination הִי of אָתִי is frequently added in Jeremiah and Ezekiel and occasionally elsewhere. נָבְחָתִי Ezek. 16:22, and repeatedly in the same chapter. רָדַעְתִּי Ruth 3:3; so in other species הָבַחְתִּי Jer. 3:5, נָבְחָתִי Jer. 13:21. See also Jer. 4:19, 22:23, 46:11.

1 com. The vowel letter י is, contrary to the ordinary rule, § 11. 1. *a*, omitted in four instances in the *K'thibh*, though it is supplied by the *K'ri*, רָדַעְתָּ Ps. 140:13, Job 42:2, בָּנִיתָ 1 Kin. 8:48, קָשִׁיתָ Ezek. 16:59.

PLUR. 3 com. The full ending הֵן only occurs in הָרַעְיוֹן Deut. 8:3, 16 זָכָרוֹן Isa. 26:16, and רָקַשְׁתָּן Isa. 29:21 from רָקַשׁ, the restoration of the Hholem before the pause accent causing the rejection of the Kamets, which is a pretonic vowel and can only remain in the immediate vicinity of the accent; the form is thus sufficiently explained without the necessity of assuming it to be the future of a verb קִישׁ which nowhere else occurs. An otiant א, § 16. 1, is twice added to this person, as is regularly the case in Arabic, הָלַכְנוּ Josh. 10:24, אָבִינוּ Isa. 28:12. The forms of similar appearance אָשִׁינוּ Ps. 139:20, רָנְנוּ Jer. 10:5, are in reality of different character as the א is in these a radical, whose vowel has been shifted to the preceding letter, § 57. 2. (3). The occasional omission of the vowel letter י from the *K'thibh*, e. g. אָחָרְךָ 1 Sam. 13:19, קָבַלְךָ Esth. 9:27, שָׁפַחְךָ Deut. 21:7, הָיָה Josh. 18:12, 14, 19 indicates a difference of reading. The words of the text are in the singular, and require the pointing אָחֶיךָ etc. שָׁפַחְךָ etc.; the *K'ri* has substituted אָחֶיךָ etc. שָׁפַחְךָ etc. for the sake of a more exact concord of the verbs with their subjects, § 48.

2 masc. and fem. There is no example of a verb middle *o* in the second person plural; the forms in the paradigm are inferred from analogy, to indicate which they are enclosed in parentheses. In הָשַׁלַּכְתָּהּ Am. 4:3, ה, is added to the *2 fem.* as to the corresponding pronoun.

§ 87. *INFINITIVE.* The Hholem of the construct is usually written without י, בָּגַדְךָ Isa. 33:1, though not invariably, שָׁכַחְךָ and שָׁכַחְךָ, and before Makkeph is shortened to Kamets Hhiatuph, § 64. 1, קָסַחְךָ Ezek. 21:26, 28, 34. The Hholem of the absolute infinitive is usually though

not invariably written with ו, e. g. בָּגִיד Isa. 48:8 but שָׁכַב Lev. 15:24, and is immutable. The construct infinitive has Pattahh in place of Hholem in שָׁכַב 1 Kin. 1:21 *et passim* and שָׁפַל Eccles. 12:4. The feminine form of the construct infinitive occurs repeatedly in imperfect though it is of rare occurrence in perfect verbs, e. g. הָרָחָה Deut. 11:22, 30:20, Josh. 22:5, שָׁנְאָה, אָהָבָה, יָרָאָה, הָאָדָה Jer. 31:12, חָמְלָה Ezek. 16:5, שָׁמְעָה Lev. 15:32. In Pe Yodh and Lamedh He verbs the feminine is the customary form.

§ 88. FUTURE. 3 *masc.* The Hholem is commonly written without Vav, though often with it וַיִּחַלֶּה, וַיִּבְחַלֶּה and וַיִּבְחֹלֶה, and before Makkeph is shortened to Kamets Hhatuph. § 64. 1, וַיִּחַלֶּה Isa. 32:1, the Vav being in such cases rejected by the K'ri if found in the K'thibh, e. g. וַיִּבְחֹלֶה Hos. 8:12; in וַיִּבְחֹלֶה Josh. 18:20 the Hholem remains. The vowel of the last syllable is rejected, as is the case throughout the paradigm, upon the reception of a vowel affix, § 66. 2, unless retained or restored by the pause accent, § 65. 2, וַיִּחַלֶּה Prov. 8:15, וַיִּחַלֶּה Jer. 10:12; twice, however, instead of rejection Hholem is changed to Shurek וַיִּשְׁפֹּטוּ Ex. 18:26, וַיִּתְּנוּ Ruth 2:8. A like form appears in the K'thibh, Prov. 4:16 וַיִּבְחֹלֶה.

3 *fem.* The sign of the feminine is in two instances added both at the beginning and the end of the verb, viz.: וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Deut. 33:16, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Job 22:21, paragoric הָ, being appended to the former, § 97. 1, and a pronominal suffix to the latter. A like duplication of the sign of the second person feminine occurs in וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ 1 Sam. 25:34 K'ri, where the K'thibh has the fuller ending וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ.

2 *fem.* ו is sometimes added to the long vowel with which this person ends וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Ruth 2:8, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Ruth 3:4, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ 1 Sam. 1:14. Occasionally the feminine ending is omitted and the masculine form used instead, e. g. וַיִּבְחֹלֶה Isa. 57:8.

1 *com.* וַיִּבְחֹלֶה Ps. 139:8, though by some grammarians referred to וַיִּבְחֹלֶה, is probably for וַיִּבְחֹלֶה from וַיִּבְחֹלֶה, the liquid ל being excluded, and Daghesheforte conservative inserted in the previous letter, § 53. 3.

PLUR. 2 *masc.* and 3 *masc.* The full plural termination וַיִּ is of more frequent occurrence here than in the preterite, the vowel of the second radical being either retained or rejected, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Ruth 2:9, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Josh. 24:15, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Ex. 9:29, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Josh. 4:6, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Ps. 104:28, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ 1 Sam. 2:22, Josh. 2:8, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Deut. 11:22, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Jer. 21:3; so in other species, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Job 19:23, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Job 21:24, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Gen. 32:20 and וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Ps. 58:2, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ 2 Kin. 6:19, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Mic. 2:8, וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Job 9:6. It is chiefly found at the end of a clause or verse, the pausal emphasis delighting in lengthened forms, or before words beginning with a weak letter, to separate the final vowel more completely from that of the following initial syllable. In the judgment of Nordheimer וַיִּבְחֹלֶהָ Isa. 35:1 preserves this ending in a still older form: Ewald thinks the final וַיִּ has been assimilated to the initial מ of the following word, § 55. 1; in all probability, however, מ is here, as it usually is, the 3 plur. suffix, and it is

properly so rendered in the common English version *shall be glad for them*.

3 fem. In a very few cases the initial ׀ of the masculine form is retained, the distinction of gender being sufficiently marked by the termination גַּבְדִּירָה Dan. 8 : 22, נִחֲמָה Gen. 30 : 38, וְשָׂרָה 1 Sam. 6 : 12; or, on the other hand, the termination ׀ of the masculine is retained, the gender being sufficiently indicated by the prefixed ה, הַבְּטָחוּ Jer. 49 : 11, הַקָּרָבִי Ezek. 37 : 7; sometimes the gender is neglected entirely and the masculine form used for the feminine, e. g. וְרָשָׁו Hos. 14 : 1. The assumption that the *3 fem. plur.* is used for the *3 fem. sing.* in הִקְלָאָה Ex. 1 : 10, הִדְרָה Job 17 : 16, הִרְבִּיעָה Isa. 28 : 3, הִשְׁבִּירָה Isa. 27 : 11, הִשְׁלַחָה Judg. 5 : 26, is unnecessary; in the first passage מִלְחָמָה, the subject of the verb, is used in a collective sense, *wars shall occur*; the others are to be similarly explained with the exception of the last, where נָה may be the suffix with Nun epenthetic in place of the more usual form הִשְׁלַחָה *her hand*—*she puts it forth*. Comp. Obad. ver. 13.

2 and 3 fem. The vowel letter ה is occasionally in the Pentateuch, and more rarely in other books, omitted from the termination נָה, particularly when there are other vowel letters in the word, וַהֲהִיָּה Gen. 27 : 1, הַבֹּאָה Gen. 30 : 38, וַהֲהִיָּה Gen. 33 : 6, הִשְׁבִּירָה Ezek. 3 : 20, הִתְהַיָּה nine times in the Pentateuch, three times in Ezekiel, and once in 1 Samuel.

When the root of the verb ends with ׀ this is united by Daghesh-forte with the affix נָה, § 25, הִשְׁבִּיעָה Ezek. 17 : 23, הִקְלָנָה Ezek. 32 : 16. or without Daghesh, הִשְׁבִּיעָה Ruth 1 : 13, הִאֲמָנָה Isa. 60 : 4, הִרְבִּנָה Ps. 71 : 23 in most editions. So in the fem. plur. imperative, הִקְלָנָה Gen. 4 : 23.

§ 89. IMPERATIVE. *Sing. masc.* The Hholem of the last syllable, as in the future and infinitive construct, is mostly written without ׀, e. g. מִקְדֵּשׁ, yet not always, מִשְׁפָּחָה and מִשְׁפָּחָה; before Makkeph it is shortened to Kamets Hhatuph מִקְדֵּשׁ Judg. 9 : 14. It may perhaps be similarly shortened without Makkeph מִקְדֵּשׁ Judg. 19 : 5, comp. ver. 8, § 19. 2. *a*, or the vowel may be Kamets lengthened from Pattahh by the accent, which does occur, though rarely, with conjunctives, § 65. 3. *b*.

Fem. sing. and masc. plur. The vowel of the first syllable is commonly Hhirik, but under the influence of the rejected Hholem it is occasionally Kamets Hhatuph, § 61. 1, מִקְדֵּשׁ Judg. 9 : 10, מִשְׁפָּחָה Ezek. 32 : 20 (but מִשְׁפָּחָה Ex. 12 : 21, for the Methegh see § 45. 2), מִקְדֵּשׁ Zeph. 3 : 14, מִקְדֵּשׁ Mic. 1 : 16, and (with ׀ retained in the K'thibh) מִקְדֵּשׁ 1 Sam. 28 : 8, Judg. 9 : 12. Upon the restoration of the original vowel by the pause accent, the vowel under the first radical is dropped as no longer necessary, מִשְׁפָּחָה Zech. 7 : 9, מִקְדֵּשׁ Nah. 2 : 9. When the third radical is an aspirate it rarely receives Dagesh-lene in this mood though preceded by Sh'va, § 22. *a*. (1); such cases as מִשְׁפָּחָה Isa. 47 : 2, מִשְׁפָּחָה Jer. 10 : 17, are exceptional.

Fem. plur. The final vowel ה is dropped in מִשְׁפָּחָה Gen. 4 : 23, § 90; occasionally ה is not written though the vowel remains, מִשְׁפָּחָה Ruth. 1 : 9.

§ 90. PARTICIPLES. *Active.* The Hholem of the first syllable is written differently with or without Vav, בּוֹלֵד and בֹּלֵד, mostly without when additions are made to the word. In מוֹנֵקֶה Prov. 25:19 Shurek is substituted for Hholem, unless, as Ewald suggests, it is a Pual participle with מְ omitted; or, as others propose, it is to be taken as an abstract noun. The Tsere of the second syllable is written without י except כֹּבֵד 2 Kin. 8:21; it is shortened to Seghol in הוֹלֵל Isa. 41:7, upon the recession of the accent. הוֹמֵיִךְ Ps. 16:5 and יוֹסֵף Isa. 29:14, 38:5, Eccles. 1:18, have been improperly regarded as participles with Hhirik in place of Tsere. The former is the Hiph. fut. of the verb הָרַחֵק, which is found in Arabic though it occurs only in this place in Hebrew, and means *thou wilt enlarge*; the latter is the ordinary Hiphil future of יָרַחֵק, and the construction is elliptical, *I (am he who) will add*, see Dr. Alexander's Commentaries. Participles are rarely formed from neuter verbs, yet נֹבֵל *fading*, שָׁמֵם *desolate*, verbal adjectives of the same form with the preterites middle *ē* and *ō* being mostly used instead, מְלֵא *full*, זָקֵן *old*, יָגֵר *afraid*.

Passive. This, in the few cases in which it is in use in intransitive verbs, has the sense of the active, לְבוֹשׁ and לְבוּשׁ *wearing*, שָׁכַן and שֹׁכֵן *dwelling*, בָּטַח and בְּטוּחַ *trusting*; there are occasional instances of the same thing in transitive verbs, זָכַר *remembering*, אָחַז *holding*. The last vowel is with few exceptions as בָּקַשׁ Deut. 32:34, שָׁאַל, נָאָ, written with Vav.

There are a very few instances in which participles appear to be inflected in the different persons by means of the terminations proper to the preterite. This, although common in Chaldee and Syriac, occurs in Hebrew only in the following examples:

2 *fem. sing.* יֹדֶה Gen. 16:11, Judg. 13:5, 7; and with the fuller ending יֹדְבִי Jer. 22:23, מְקַבְּלִי Jer. 51:13. The punctuators must have regarded these terminations as personal inflections, because the simple form of the feminine participle and that which it always has when joined with a noun of the third person, is יֹדֶה Gen. 17:19, and with י paragogic in the K'thibh יֹשְׁבֵי Ezek. 27:3.

2 *masc. plur.* מְשַׁתְּחִיחִים Ezek. 8:16, the Hithpael participle of שָׁתַח. There is, it is true, an abruptness and difficulty in the construction, *they, ye were worshipping*, which can only be explained upon the assumption that after describing these bold transgressors in the third person, Ezekiel turns to them and directly addresses them in the second, or that his meaning is, not only they but ye too (the people) were worshipping in these your representatives. But in view of the frequent and sudden changes of person found in the prophets, and the unusual forms and bold constructions which abound in Ezekiel, almost any explanation seems preferable to an unauthorized change of the text, with most modern interpreters, to the ordinary plural מְשַׁתְּחִיחִים which is contained in a very few manuscripts, but not enough to overcome the presumption in favor of the more difficult reading; or the supposition of a mongrel word compounded of the two roots שָׁתַח *to worship*, and שָׁחָה *to corrupt*, in order to suggest the idea of a corrupt or corrupting service.

3 *plur.* : מְקַלְלִי they are cursing me, Jer. 15:10. Kimchi explains this word as a compound of the roots קָלַל to curse, and קָלָה to treat as vile; Gesenius, as a confusing of two distinct readings, the participle מְקַלְלִי and the preterite קָלַלְתִּי; and Ewald changes the text to מְקַלְלִי, though his conjecture is unsustained by a single manuscript, and Nun epenthetic never occurs with participles. The suggestion is here offered that the letters of the word may be regarded as the plural of the participle inflected after the manner of the preterite, with the added suffix, so that the proper pointing would be מְקַלְלִי; the punctuators, however, have sought here, as not infrequently elsewhere, § 48, to establish a more exact agreement between the participle and its subject קָלָה by pointing the former as a singular, whereupon the Vav must be looked upon as epenthetic or superfluous, : מְקַלְלִי as if for : מְקַלְלִי. In fact, a few manuscripts omit the Vav, while others remark that it is superfluous; the weight of authority is certainly in favor of retaining it, though the other reading may be accepted as an explanatory gloss.

NIPHAL.

§ 91. *a.* PRETERITE SING. 3 *mas.* Some copies have נִקְלַח Jer. 50:23 with Seghol under the prefixed Nun for נִקְלַח.

b. INFINITIVE. The following may be mentioned as examples of the shorter form of the absolute נִקְלַח Gen. 31:30, נִקְלַח Judg. 11:25, נִקְלַח 1 Sam. 2:27, נִקְלַח 2 Sam. 1:6; of the longer form given in the paradigm הִקְלַח Jer. 32:4, which once appears with prosthetic א in place of ה Ezek. 14:3 אִקְלַח, § 53. 1. *a.* The construct infinitive usually has Tsere הִקְלַח Ezek. 16:36, but is in one instance הִקְלַח Ps. 68:3, formed as in Kal by rejecting the pretonic Kamets from the absolute. There are a few examples of the construct form used for the absolute הִקְלַח 1 Kin. 20:39, הִקְלַח Deut. 4:26. The prosthetic ה is commonly retained after prefixed prepositions לְהִקְלַח which are less closely connected with the word than the formative prefixes of the future; it is, however, rejected in הִקְלַח Prov. 24:17, comp. הִקְלַח Dan. 11:34. The Tsere of the last syllable of the construct infinitive, as well as of the future and imperative which are formed from it, is shortened to Seghol upon losing its accent, הִקְלַח Job 34:22, הִקְלַח Judg. 9:38, הִקְלַח Eccles. 7:26, rarely to Pattahh, הִקְלַח Job 18:4. In the Imperative הִקְלַח the form with Seghol is the usual one, that with Tsere only occurring in Isa. 7:4. The pretonic Kamets of this species is singular in not being liable to rejection on the shifting of the tone, e. g. הִקְלַח Ezek. 21:29, הִקְלַח Ps. 37:9.

c. FUTURE SING. 1 *com.* The prefixed א occasionally has Hhirik, אִקְלַח Ezek. 20:36, 1 Sam. 12:7, אִקְלַח Ezek. 14:3, אִקְלַח Ex. 14:4, 17.

PLUR. *fem.* Tsere rarely remains in the second syllable הִקְלַח Ruth 1:13, being, as in the Piel preterite, commonly changed to Pattahh before the concurring consonants, הִקְלַח Jer. 24:2, so with a pause accent, הִקְלַח Isa. 13:16 K'ri, Zech. 14:2 K'ri, הִקְלַח Isa. 28:3; the first, as the original form, is, however, placed in the paradigm.

d. IMPERATIVE. Ewald regards נִקְצֵה Isa. 43:9, Joel 4:11, נִקְדֵּה Jer. 50:5, as imperatives without the usual ה prosthetic; but this assumption is needless, for they can readily be explained as preterites.

e. PARTICIPLE. In 1 Sam. 15:9 נִמְדָּה contemptible, is in form a Niphal participle from the noun מְדָה contempt.

PIEL.

§ 92. a. The intensive species is usually formed by doubling the second radical; in נִקְלַל Ezek. 28:23, and the passive form אֶקְלַל the third radical is doubled instead, an expedient resorted to repeatedly in Ayin Vav verbs and occasionally in Ayin guttural. In אֶמְדָּהּ Ps. 88:17 both radicals are doubled; the entire second syllable is repeated in סִחַחְתִּי Ps. 38:11, חִמְדְּתִי Lam. 2:11, 1:20 a passive form, as shown by the Hhateph-Kamets, § 82. 5. b (3), and in אֶהֱבֵהּ Hos. 4:18, provided this is to be read as one word, § 43. b; if, according to the division in the Masoretic text, הֵבִי is a separate word, it is the imperative of הֵב to give, though this is always elsewhere pointed הֵבִי. In נִקְדַּחְתִּי Ps. 45:3, the first syllable is repeated, the ם under the first letter indicating it to be a passive form.

b. Intensity may likewise be denoted without a reduplication by inserting the long vowel Hholem in the first syllable of the root. This is often done in Ayin doubled verbs, but only in the following instances in others, *pret.* יוֹדַעְתִּי 1 Sam. 21:3, טָרַשׁ Isa. 40:24, זָרַמְתִּי Ps. 77:18, שוֹנֵאְתִי Isa. 10:13 *fut.* רָסַעַר Hos. 13:3. *inf. abs.* הִזְנִי and חִדְּנִי Isa. 59:13. *inf. const.* בּוֹשְׁסָבָם Am. 5:11, *part.* מְשַׁפְּעִי Job 9:15, מְלוֹשְׁתִּי Ps. 101:5 K'thibh. These are called Poel forms by many grammarians, and those in the preceding paragraph Piel, Pulal, Pealal, etc. They are in reality, however, only modified forms of the Piel, whose signification they share.

c. PRETERITE SING. 3 *masc.* The original Pattahh of the first syllable § 82. 5. b (3) is preserved in נִשְׁנִי Gen. 41:51. The second syllable has Seghol in דָּבַר (in pause דָּבֵר), קָבַח, קָבַט (twice קָבֵט), Pattahh in אָבַר, גָּבַל (in pause גָּבֵל), קָבַט (in pause קָבֵט), קָבַט (in pause קָבֵט), and before Makkeph in לָמַד, מָלַט (in pause מָלֵט); a appears likewise in the pausal form קָבַטָּה Mic. 1:7. The Tsere is always retained in the infinitive construct and future, and with the exception of פָּלַג Ps. 55:10, in the imperative; though throughout the species it is shortened to Seghol upon losing the accent, קָבַטָּה Deut. 30:3, קָבַטָּה Ex. 13:2, קָבַטָּה Deut. 7:10.

d. INFINITIVE. The primitive form of the infinitive absolute is of rare occurrence, e. g. יָשַׁב Ps. 118:18, קָבַט 1 Kin. 19:10, רָפָא Ex. 21:19, בָּלוּהָ Josh. 24:10. Most commonly it has Tsere in the second syllable like the infinitive construct, אָבַר Jer. 12:17, לָמַד Jer. 32:33, מָלַט Jer. 39:18, קָבַט Mic. 2:12, שָׁלַח Ex. 21:36; and in one instance it has Hhirik in the first syllable like the preterite יָנַח 2 Sam. 12:14. There is no need of assuming a similar form for the infinitive construct in הָלַךְ Lev. 14:43, which can readily be explained as a preterite. Tsere of the construct is shortened to Seghol before Makkeph, הָלַךְ Isa. 59:13, or on the recession of the

accent, צָחַק Gen. 39: 14, 17, and in one instance besides, לָחַם Judg. 5: 8. There are a few examples of the construct infinitive with a feminine termination, נִסְרָה Lev. 26: 18, וּמָרָה Ps. 147: 1, שָׁלַחְתָּ Isa. 6: 13, צִקְקִיםֶיךָ Ezek. 16: 52.

e. FUTURE SING. 1 *com.* א is commonly prefixed with Hhateph-Patahh; it has, however, the diphthongal Hhateph-Seghol in אֶזְרָה Lev. 26: 33, § 60. 3. b, and draws to itself the full vowel which has hence arisen to a preceding ו, in וְאֶסְגְּרֶם Zech. 7: 14 for וְאֶסְגְּרֶם, § 60. 3. c.

PLUR. 2 and 3 *fem.* Tsere under the second radical is sometimes changed to Patahh, though not with the same frequency as in the Niphal, הִרְגָּתִיִּי Isa. 13: 18, but הִרְגָּתִי Job 27: 4, and in pause Prov. 24: 2.

PUAL.

§ 93. a. Of the vowels proper to the first syllable of the passive, § 82. 5. b (3). Pual ordinarily has *ā*, which is preferred before a doubled consonant שָׁחַט, § 61. 5, and Hophal *ō* before concurrent consonants הִפְקִיחַ. This distinction is not steadfastly adhered to, however, and Pual occasionally appears with Kamets Hhatuph, בָּרַח Ezek. 16: 4, שָׁדְדָה Nah. 3: 7, כָּלַה Ps. 72: 20, כָּפַח Ps. 80: 11, Prov. 24: 31, יִתְבַּרְךָ Ps. 94: 20, מֵאֲדָם *passim*. This seems to furnish the best explanation of the disputed words הִרְצָחוּ or הִרְצָחוּ Ps. 62: 4, מְלַשְׁנִי Ps. 101: 5 K'ri, הִתְצַבְּהוּ Job 20: 26. Gesenius regards these as Piel forms with (.) lengthened to (,) on the omission of Daghesh forte, § 59. a; but the absence of Methegh, which Gesenius inserts without authority, shows the vowel to be *ō* not *ā*. Others think that הִתְצַבְּהוּ is the Kal future for הִתְאַבְּהוּ, the vowel being attracted to the guttural from the previous letter, § 60. 3. c. There is no difficulty, however, in regarding them all as Pual forms, and translating severally *may you be slain, armed with the tongue* (of a slanderer). *shall be made to consume him*. In Ps. 62: 4 the reading of Ben Naphtali הִרְצָחוּ is probably to be preferred to that of Ben Asher, which is found in the common text; the former is a Piel and has an active sense: (how long) *will ye slay or murder?* See Alexander and Delitzsch, *in loc.*

b. The vowel *ā* of the first syllable is occasionally written with Vav, וּזָחַח Ezek. 16: 34, הוֹצִלְנוּ Ps. 78: 63, יוֹצֵר Judg. 18: 29, 13: 8, Job 5: 7, מֵאֲדָם Ezek. 27: 19, but mostly without it.

c. PRETERITE SING. 3 *mas.* An instance of paragogic ה, appended to the preterite is found in עָלְפָה Ezek. 31: 15.

d. INFINITIVE. The absolute form occurs in לָבֵן Gen. 40: 15; there is no example of the construct.

e. PARTICIPLE. As מִשְׁחָר, מִשְׁחָר, מִשְׁחָר; in a few instances the initial מ is omitted. לָקַח 2 Kin. 2: 10 for מִלְקָח, בִּרְכָה (with Daghesh-forte euphonic) Ezek. 21: 15, 16, יוֹקָשִׁים Eccles. 9: 12 for מִיִּקְשָׁים, § 59. a. Some of the forms in which this has been alleged may however be better explained as preterites.

HIPHIL.

§ 94. *a. PRETERITE.* The first vowel is usually Hhirik but occasionally Seghol, e. g. הִכְלִימוֹ 1 Sam. 25:7, particularly in Pe guttural and a few Lamedh He verbs. Once א is prefixed instead of ה, אֶנְאָלְחִי Isa. 63:3; in Isa. 19:6 הִאֲזִיחוּ is not a double Hiphil with both א and ה prefixed, but is a denominative from אָזַח, a derivative of זָחַת, which does not indeed occur in its simple form but is justified by the analogy of אָזַב from זָבַח. ח takes the place of ה in הִרְגִּלְחִי Hos. 11:3; so likewise the future הִתְחַלְּהֵ Jer. 12:5, and participle מִתְחַלְּהֵ Jer. 22:15, though the corresponding preterite is הִחְלֵה Neh. 3:20.

SING. 3 masc. The ך of the second syllable is almost always written with Yodh, rarely without it, e. g. הִגְדֵּל 1 Sam. 12:24, but in every other place הִגְדִּיל. So in the participle מִדְּכֵל Job 11:3 but מִדְּכִיל Judg. 18:7.

b. INFINITIVE. Absolute. The Tsere of the second syllable which before Makkeph is shortened to Seghol הִכְרֵ Prov. 24:23, 28:21, is mostly written without י, thus הִכְרֵל, הִכְרֵר, הִכְרֵשׁ, הִכְרֵשׁ, הִכְרֵשׁ, הִכְרֵשׁ, though sometimes with it הִכְרֵשׁ Am. 9:8 but הִכְרֵשׁ Isa. 14:23, הִכְרֵשׁ and הִכְרֵשׁ, twice הִכְרֵשׁ, nine times הִכְרֵשׁ, הִכְרֵשׁ, הִכְרֵשׁ. Hhirik in this syllable is rare and exceptional, הִכְרֵשׁ Ezek. 21:31, הִכְרֵשׁ Josh. 7:7. א is prefixed instead of ה in אֶשְׁכֵּחַ Jer. 25:3 and אֶכְרֵה Gen. 41:43, provided the latter is a Hebrew and not a Coptic word.

Construct. The second vowel is commonly Hhirik written with י, הִקְלִי, הִקְלִי, rarely and as an exception without י, לִקְרֵה Isa. 23:11, or with Tsere הִקְרֵה Deut. 32:8, לִקְרֵה Deut. 26:12, Neh. 10:39, לִלְקֵה Dan. 11:35. In a few instances the first vowel is Hhirik as in the preterite הִשְׁמֵרָה Deut. 7:24, 28:48, Josh. 11:14, 1 Kin. 15:29, הִרְגִּי Jer. 50:34, הִרְרִיכָה Jer. 51:33, הִקְצִיחָה Lev. 14:43. The initial ה is mostly retained after prefixed prepositions, though it is sometimes rejected, as לִשְׁבִּיחָה Am. 8:4 but לִהֲשִׁבִּיחָה Ps. 8:3, לִשְׁמֵרָה once but לִהֲשִׁמֵּרָה fifteen times.

c. FUTURE PLUR. In a very few instances Hhirik is rejected upon the addition of the masculine plural termination וְיִדְבְּקוּ 1 Sam. 14:22, 31:2, וְיִדְרְכּוּ Jer. 9:2. There is no example of this without the presence of Vav conversive unless it be מִתְחַבְּרֵי Job 19:3, which may be regarded as Kal.

d. IMPERATIVE SING. masc. The second syllable usually has Tsere without Yodh הִשְׁלֵחַ, הִשְׁלֵחַ, and before Makkeph, Seghol הִסְכֵּךְ Job 22:21, הִקְדֵּר 1 Sam. 23:11, הִבֵּט Isa. 64:8. There are a very few examples with Hhirik in pause, הִוְשִׁיעַ Ps. 94:1, to which some would add הִוְשִׁיעַ Isa. 43:8, but see Alexander, הִוְשִׁיעַ Prov. 19:25, הִבֵּר Jer. 17:18.

e. PARTICIPLE. In מִיֵּצֵא Ps. 135:7, Tsere is taken in place of Hhirik upon the recession of the accent; מִסְתַּחֵר Isa. 53:3 is not a participle but a noun, Alexander *in loc.* Hhirik is, in a few exceptional cases occurring in

the later books, rejected in the plural. מְהִלִּיכִים Zech. 3:7 for מְהִלִּיכִים, מְהִלִּיכִים Jer. 29:8, מְהִלִּיכִים 2 Chron. 28:23, מְהִלִּיכִים 1 Chron. 15:24 K'ri, 2 Chron. 7:6 K'ri. Comp. Chald. מְהִלִּיכִין Dan. 3:25.

HOPHAL.

§ 95. *a.* The first vowel, though mostly Kamets Hhatuph הֶחֱלִיךְ, הֶחֱלִיךָ, is occasionally Kibbuts, both vowels even appearing in the same verb. הֶחֱלִיךְ Ezek. 32:32, הֶחֱלִיךָ ver. 19, מִשְׁכָּח 2 Kin. 4:32; הֶחֱלִיךְ Dan. 8:11, הֶחֱלִיךָ Isa. 14:19, הֶחֱלִיךְ Ezek. 16:5, מִשְׁכָּח 2 Sam. 20:21; הֶחֱלִיךְ Lev. 6:15, מִשְׁכָּח Mal. 1:11, הֶחֱלִיךְ, מִשְׁכָּחִים; מִשְׁכָּחִים, מִשְׁכָּחִים, מִשְׁכָּחִים Ezek. 29:18.

b. PRETERITE. In הֶחֱלִיכְתִּי *am I obliged to leave?* Judg. 9:9, 11, 13, the characteristic הֶ is rejected after ה interrogative.

c. INFINITIVE. The absolute has Tsere in the second syllable, הֶחֱלִיךְ Ezek. 16:4, הֶחֱלִיךְ Josh. 9:24. The construct has Pattahh, הֶחֱלִיךְ Ezr. 3:11.

d. IMPERATIVE. This mood occurs twice, הֶחֱלִיכֶּה Ezek. 32:19, הֶחֱלִיכֶּה Jer. 49:8.

e. PARTICIPLE. In הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Ezek. 46:22 ה remains after the preformative מ.

HITHPAEL.

§ 96. *a.* PRETERITE. In two instances אָחַ is prefixed instead of הָה, viz., אָחַתְּהֶם 2 Chron. 20:35, אָחַתְּהֶם Ps. 76:6. In the verb פָּחַר Daghesht-forste is omitted in the second radical and the previous vowel lengthened, § 59. *a.* הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Judg. 20:15, 17, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Judg. 21:9, in addition to which the vowel of the prefixed syllable is *o* in הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Num. 1:47, 2:33, 26:62, 1 Kin. 20:27. In three verbs upon the assimilation of ה to the first radical, the prefix takes *u*, § 61. 5, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ (the accentuation is unusual) Isa. 34:6, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Deut. 24:4 (but in the future always רִשָּׁא Lev. 21:1 and repeatedly elsewhere), הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ (*inf. const.*) Lev. 13:55, 56. These are sometimes called Hothpaal and regarded as passives of Hithpael. Where both forms exist in the same verb, however, as in פָּחַר and אָחַתְּהֶם, there appears to be no distinction in their meaning; they seem rather to have arisen from a disposition to give to the Hithpael, where it has a passive signification, § 80. 2, the vowels of a proper passive species, § 82. 5. *b* (3). In הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Jer. 25:16, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Jer. 46:8 (elsewhere הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ), and הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Isa. 52:5, *o* prolonged from *u*, on account of the absence of Daghesht-forste, is for a like reason given to the first radical.

b. The last vowel of the preterite, infinitive construct, future, imperative and participle, is Tsere written without Yodh, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ *inf. const.*, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ *imper.*, מִשְׁכָּח, which before Makkeph is shortened to Seghol, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Isa. 30:29, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Gen. 6:9, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ Job 6:16. Frequently, however, Pattahh is used, or, with a pause accent, Kamets, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ *pret.*, הֶחֱלִיכְתָּהוּ *pret.* and *imper.* (but *inf. const.* and *part.*

thou mayest understand or *understand thou*, Dan. 9:25, **לֹא-יִשְׁלֹט** *may it not* or *let it not rule*, Ps. 119:133. In some classes of imperfect verbs, as in the Ayin-Vav and particularly the Lamedh-He, it is used in other species still.

a. The only instances of the abbreviated future occurring in the first person are **אֶחָדֶיךָ** Isa. 42:6 and **נִרְאֶה** Isa. 41:23 K'thibh, where the K'ri has **נִרְאֶה**.

b. The paragogic and apocopated futures may be regarded as mutually supplementary, and as forming together something like a complete Optative or Subjunctive mood. The apocopated future has, it is true, no separate form for the *second fem. sing.* or the *second and third pers. plur.*, in which the verb has terminal inflections, but it may be regarded as coinciding in these with the ordinary future, except that it never has the final **י**. So in those species in which it is indistinguishable from the ordinary future, it may yet be regarded as included under it. Neither the apocopated nor the paragogic futures occur in the strictly passive species, viz., the Pual and Hophal, self-determination and command both implying that the subject is the originator of the action. The more flexible Arabic has three varieties of the future in addition to the ordinary one, to express as many modifications or moods.

c. The apocopated future derives its name from the apocopation of the final letter by which it is characterized in **לִּי** verbs; the brevity of its form is adapted to the energy and rapid utterance of a command. On the other hand, the speaker dwells upon the word expressive of his own desire or determination, thus giving rise to the prolonged form of the paragogic future. The appended **י** may perhaps be identical with a like termination added to nouns to indicate motion or direction, denoting as it does the direction of the speaker's will or wishes towards that which the verb expresses.

§ 98. 1. Paragogic **י** is sometimes appended to the masculine singular of the imperative, softening the command into an earnest entreaty or expression of strong desire, **שְׁמַע** *hear* (thou), **שְׁמַעֲהָ** *oh, hear!* or *pray, hear!* **הִקְשֵׁב** *listen*, **הִקְשִׁיבָה** *pray, listen!* The addition of this vowel to the imperative and to the future causes, as in the regular inflections of the paradigm, § 85. 2. a. (2), the rejection of the vowel of the ultimate syllable, except in the Hiphil where **י** remains in the future and is restored in the imperative. In the Kal imperative this rejection occasions the concurrence of two vowelless consonants, the first of which must accordingly take a short vowel, § 61. 1; if the rejected vowel was Hho-

lem this will be Kamets-Hhatuph, otherwise it will be the briefest of the vowels, Hhirik, **זָדב**, **זָדָה**, Jer. 49:11; **זָר**, **זָרָה** 2 Chron. 6:42, **זָלָב**, **זָלָה** Gen. 39:7. 12.

a. In a few instances the vowel-letter remains in the K'thibh though invariably thrown out in the K'ri, e. g., **זָרופָה** K'thibh, **זָרָה** K'ri Ps. 26:2. **זָלֹבָה** K'thibh, **זָלָה** K'ri Judg. 9:8; **זָאשְׁקֹלָה** K'thibh, **זָאשְׁקֹלָה** K'ri Ezr. 8:25; **זָאשְׁקֹלָה** K'thibh, **זָאשְׁקֹלָה** K'ri Isa. 18:4. This may not indicate, however, the retention of the full vowel but only of an audible remnant of it, § 13. a, which is likewise attested by the occasional appearance of Hhateph Kamets, **זָאשְׁקָה** 1 Kin. 19:20, **זָאשְׁמָה** Dan. 8:13 (in some copies) or Hhateph Pattahh **זָאשְׁמָה** Ezr. 8:26, Jer. 32:9, and by the fact that the resulting Sh'va, even when simple, is always vocal, § 22. a (1). Occasionally Kamets-Hhatuph is found in the paragodic imperative when the vowel of the ordinary imperative is Pattahh; thus, **זָלָב** Lev. 9:7, **זָרָה** Ps. 69:19, and on the contrary, **זָלָה** Gen. 25:31, *ful.* **זָלָה** Ex. 21:7, **זָלָה** (with Daghesh separative) Ps. 141:3.

2. As the imperative is itself a shortened form there is little room for further abbreviation; it sometimes, however, suffers apocopation of the final **ה**, of the feminine plural, **זָמְעָה** Gen. 4:23 for **זָמְעָה**, § 61. 2, **קָרָאָה** Ex. 2:20 for **קָרָאָה**, § 60. 3. c, and in Lamedh He verbs of final **ה** of the masculine singular, **זָהָה** 2 Kin. 6:18 for **זָהָה** Ezek. 6:11, **זָהָה** Ps. 119:18 for **זָהָה**; **זָהָה** Deut. 9:14 for **זָהָה** Judg. 11:37, but without any evident change of meaning.

VAV CONVERSIVE.

§ 99. 1. The primary tenses are supplemented by two others, formed in a peculiar manner by what is called Vav Conversive (**וְ** **הַפְּתִיחַ**). This prefix has the remarkable effect, from which its name is derived, of converting the ordinary future into a preterite and the ordinary preterite into a future. The following appear to be the reasons of this singular phenomenon. Past and future are relative and depend for their signification in any given case upon the point of time from which they are reckoned. This may be the moment of speaking, when all anterior to that moment will be past, and all

posterior to it future. Or by some conventional method understood between the speaker and his hearers, an ideal present may be fixed distinct from the real present and the measurements of past and future made from the former. Now Vav Conversive placed before a future indicates that its tense is to be reckoned not from the actual present but from the time denoted by some previous word, whether verb, noun, or adverb. And when the stand-point is thus taken in the past, events may be described as future with reference to it, though they have actually taken place at the time of narration. Vav is properly the copula *and*; when this is prefixed to the future for the purpose already designated, it is followed by Pattahh and Daghesh-forte, which give to it the force of *and then* or *and so*, indicating that what follows is the sequel of what precedes. Consequently a narration begun in the preterite may be continued in the future with Vav Conversive, the opening words fixing the initial point from which all that come after proceed in regular succession; and the future so employed is converted into what may be called a continuative preterite. Thus, in the account of the creation in Gen. 1, the original condition of things is described in the preterite, ver. 2, *the earth was* הָיְתָה *without form and void*. The subsequent scene is then surveyed from this point. The next statement is accordingly made by a future with Vav Conversive, ver. 3, וַיֹּאמֶר *and God said*, in its primitive import, *and then God says* or *will say*, his speaking being future to the state of things previously described. This fixes a new stand-point from which the next step in the process is a fresh advance; it is hence followed by another future with Vav Conversive, ver. 4, וַיֵּרָא *and he saw*; and so on, וַיִּבְרָא *and he divided*, ver. 5, וַיִּקְרָא *and he called*, etc.

a. The nature of this prefix would be more precisely expressed perhaps by calling it Vav Consecutive, as Ewald and others propose. But as Vav Conversive is the name in common use, and as this sufficiently characterizes its most striking effect, it is here retained. There have been various con-

jectures respecting its origin. In the judgment of some ו is an abbreviation of the verb **וְהָיָה** *was*, hence **וַיֹּאמֶר** *he was* or *it was* (so that) *he will say* i. e. *he was about to say* or *was saying*, which is then likened to the Arabic combination of the preterite of the substantive verb with the future tense to express past action; but ו evidently has the sense of the conjunction *and*, **וַיֹּאמֶר** does not mean *he said*, but *and he said*. Others regard it as an abbreviation of **וְהָיָה** *and he was*; Ewald of **וַיֹּאזְזֵהוּ** *and then*. Rödiger thinks that the vowel has no inherent significance, but is attached to the conjunction on account of the emphasis of its peculiar use. Perhaps the best suggestion is that of Schultens, *Instit.* p. 424, that **וַיֹּאמֶר** may be for **וַיְהִי־אָמַר**, by § 53. 3; ה prefixed to a noun is the definite article, and points it out as one previously known; its use in this particular case is to define the time of the action of the verb before which it stands by pointing it out as known from what preceded. The vowel of this prefix is upon this hypothesis analogous both in its origin and its effects to the augment ε in Greek, or α in Sanskrit, by which a preterite is formed from a present or a future, **τύπτω**, **ἔτυπτον**; **τύψω**, **ἔτυψα**, and which is traced by Bopp to a pronominal root having a demonstrative sense, *Vergleichende Grammatik* pp. 786 ff. The fact that the Samaritan Pentateuch sometimes substitutes ה for ו conversive might seem to lend confirmation to this theory of its derivation. But as ה stands with equal frequency for ו copulative, and ו for the article ה, it is probable that these commutations are to be classed with the other numerous inaccuracies of this edition.

2. This employment of Vav Conversive to alter the meaning of the tenses by transporting the mind of the hearer or reader to an ideal present in the past or future is one of the most remarkable idioms of the Hebrew language, and one which may appear to be extremely arbitrary, as it certainly is in some of its applications, at least, quite difficult of conception and foreign to our habits of thought. It nevertheless imparts a beauty and a vividness to Hebrew description which are altogether peculiar and which are incapable of being adequately transferred to any other language. The narrator lives in the midst of that which he records, and watches its progress step by step telling what he sees. This peculiarity of the Hebrew tenses may perhaps be illustrated by an analogous though far more restricted usage in English, by which certain tenses may be transferred to another sphere than that which they describe if measured from the time of narration, without any confusion or liability to mistake resulting from it. Thus, the present may be used of past

events, as, Then the devil *taketh* him up into an exceeding high mountain and *sheweth* him, etc. Or the present and the perfect may be used of what is still future, as, When thou *art converted* strengthen thy brethren; When he *is come* he will reprove the world of sin.

3. Vav Conversive, it has already been stated, is prefixed to the future with Pattahh and Daghesth-forte in the following letter, וַיִּקְבֹּץ, וַתִּמְלִיכֵהוּ, וַיִּפְּדֵהוּ. If the first letter of the future be Yodh with Sh'va, Daghesth is commonly omitted, § 25, but rarely if it be יָ, and never if it be הָ, since its removal in this case would change the sound of the letter by restoring its aspiration, וַיִּדְבֹּר, וַיִּסְפֹּר but וַיִּדְבֵּר, וַיִּסְפֵּר. Before א of the first person singular, which cannot receive Daghesth, § 23. 1, Pattahh is lengthened to Kamets, § 60. 4, וַאֲלֶהָ, וַיִּהְיֶה. In the Hiphil י is, with few exceptions, e. g. וַיִּהְיֶה Ps. 105 : 28, compressed to (.) as in the apocopated future, וַיִּקְשֹׁב, וַיִּתְקַל, and before Makkeph it is shortened to (,) וַיִּגְדֹּר. In the first person singular, however, י remains in the Hiphil, and a paragogic ה is not infrequently appended in all the species, e. g. וַאֲשַׁלִּיכֶהָ, וַאֲשַׁלֵּךְ or וַאֲשַׁלִּיכֶהָ; וַאֲגִיד or וַאֲגִידָה; וַאֲמַלִּיכֶהָ; וַאֲמַלֵּךְ or וַאֲמַלִּיכֶהָ; paragogic ה also occurs though more rarely in the first pers. plur. וַנִּהְיֶה Gen. 41 : 11, וַנִּבְרָאָה Ezr. 8 : 23, ver. 31.

a. The tendency to abbreviation produced by Vav Conversive is much more apparent in some classes of imperfect verbs. Thus, final ה is rejected from ל"ה verbs as in the apocopated future וַיִּקְלַח, וַיִּגְלַח; the accent is drawn back from a mixed ultimate to a simple penult in the Kal and Hiphil of Ayin doubled verbs and of those which have a quiescent for their first or second radical, in consequence of which the vowel of the last syllable, if long, is shortened, § 64. 1, וַיִּקְסַב, וַיִּקְסַל; וַיִּשָּׁב, וַיִּשָּׁל; וַיִּקְרַם, וַיִּקְרַם; וַיִּקְרַם, וַיִּקְרַם; וַיִּקְרַם, וַיִּקְרַם. The same drawing back of the accent and shortening of the ultimate syllable occurs in the Piel of the following verbs, whose middle radical is ר, וַיִּרְבֶּה, וַיִּרְבֶּה; but not in וַיִּרְבֶּה; so in וַיִּמְדֹּר Hab. 3 : 6, and the Hithpael וַיִּתְחַסֵּם Dan. 2 : 1. It occurs also in the Niphal of a few verbs, which form the exception, however, not the rule, וַיִּתְחַסֵּם, וַיִּתְחַסֵּם or וַיִּתְחַסֵּם; וַיִּתְחַסֵּם but וַיִּתְחַסֵּם, וַיִּתְחַסֵּם, etc. The first person singular is mostly exempted from shortening or change of accent, וַאֲשַׁב, וַאֲשַׁל,

וְאָקַם or וְאָקַם, though it sometimes suffers apocopation in ל"ה verbs וְאָקַם, וְאָקַם. The prolonged plural ending וְ is very rarely used after Vav Conversive; it does, however, occur, e. g. וְתִקְרְבוּן Deut. 1:22, וְתִקְרְבוּן Deut. 4:11, וְתִקְרְבוּן Judg. 11:18.

b. In a very few instances Vav Conversive takes Pattahh before א, its vowel being conformed to the compound Sh'va, which follows, e. g. וְאָקַם Judg. 6:9, וְאָקַם 2 Sam. 1:10, וְאָקַם Ezek. 16:10 but וְאָקַם ver. 8, וְאָקַם Job 30:26, וְאָקַם Ps. 73:16.

§ 100. 1. Vav Conversive prefixed to the preterite makes of it a continuative future or imperative, by connecting with it the idea of futurity or command expressed in a preceding verb. It is properly the conjunction וְ *and*, whose pointing it takes, its peculiar force being derived from its connecting power. Accordingly, in speaking of coming events, the stand-point is first fixed in the future by the opening words, and the description is then continued by the preterite with Vav Conversive. Thus, in Samuel's recital, 1 Sam. 10:1-8, of what was to happen to Saul, he first refers the whole to the future by the word, ver. 2, בְּלִכְתָּהּ *upon thy departing*, and then proceeds with preterites with Vav prefixed, וְיִמְצְאָהּ *thou shalt find*, וְאָמְרוּ *and they shall say*, ver. 3, וְהָלַכְתָּ *and thou shalt pass on*, etc. etc. In like manner injunctions begun in the imperative are continued in the preterite with Vav Conversive. Thus the Lord directed Elijah, 1 Kin. 17:3 לֵךְ (imper.) *go*, וּפְנֵיהָ (pret.) *and turn*, וְנִסְתַּרְתָּ (pret.) *and hide*, וְהָיָה (pret.) *and it shall be*.

2. This prefix commonly has the effect of removing the accent to the ultimate in those forms in which it ordinarily stands upon the penult; and if the penult be a long mixed syllable, as in the Kal preterite of verbs with Hholem, it will in consequence be shortened, רָלַכְתָּ, וְרָלַכְתָּ.

a. The shifting of the accent, which served in some measure to indicate to the ear the alteration in the sense, takes place chiefly in the following cases, viz.:

(1) It occurs with great regularity in the first and second persons singular of every species, וְהָלַכְתָּ *thou hast gone*, וְהָלַכְתָּ *and thou shalt go*, וְהָלַכְתִּי *and I will go*, so וְהָלַכְתָּ, וְהָלַכְתִּי, though וְהָלַכְתָּ Zeph. 1:17, except in ל"א and ל"ה verbs, where the accent usually re-

mains in its original position although the usage is not uniform, וַיִּבְרָאֵהוּ Lev. 26 : 9, וַיִּבְרָאֵהוּ 1 Kin. 18 : 12, וַיְהַרְבֵּהוּ 1 Chron. 4 : 10, וַיְהַשְׁתַּחֲוֶינֵהוּ 1 Sam. 15 : 30, וַיַּחֲזִיקֵהוּ Isa. 8 : 17 but וַאֲפִיָּהּ Lev. 24 : 5, וַיִּבְרָאֵהוּ Gen. 6 : 18, וַיְהַרְבֵּינֵהוּ Lev. 26 : 9, וַיַּהֲבֵאֵהוּ Ex. 26 : 33. In the first person plural of all verbs the accent generally remains upon the penult, וַיִּזְבְּחֵנוּ Ex. 8 : 23, וַיְהַלְלֵנוּ Gen. 34 : 17.

(2) It occurs, though less constantly, in the third feminine singular and third plural of the Hiphil of perfect verbs, and of the various species of Ayin-Vav and Ayin-doubled verbs. וַיְהַבְּרֵהָ Ex. 26 : 33, וַיְהַבִּיָּהּ Lev. 15 : 29, וַיַּחֲזֶה Isa. 11 : 2, וַיִּבְרָאֵהוּ Hab. 1 : 8 but וַיְהַשְׁלִיכֵהוּ Ezek. 43 : 24, וַיִּשְׁטֹף Hab. 1 : 8.

VERBS WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 101. Pronouns are frequently suffixed to the verbs of which they are the object. The forms of the suffixes have already been given § 72. It only remains to consider the changes resulting from their combination with the various parts of the verb.

1. The personal terminations of the verbs undergo the following changes :

Preterite.

SING. 3 *fem.* The old ending הַ, § 85. *a* (1), takes the place of הָ.

2 *masc.* הָ sometimes shortens its final vowel before the suffix יִ of the first person.

2 *fem.* The old ending הִי, § 86. *b*, instead of הִי.

PLUR. 2 *masc.* הֵם from the old pronominal ending תִּים, § 71. *b* (2), takes the place of הֵם. The feminine of this person does not occur with suffixes.

Future.

PLUR. 2 and 3 *fem.* The distinctive feminine termination is dropped, and that of the masculine assumed, תִּקְטְלֵנָה for תִּקְטְלֵי.

a. In several of these cases it would be more correct to say that it is the uncompounded state of the verb in which the change has taken place, and that before suffixes the original form has been preserved, the added syllable having as it were protected it from mutation.

2. Changes in the suffixes : The suffixes are joined directly to those verbal forms which end in a vowel ; those forms which end in a consonant insert before the suffixes of the second pers. plur. כֶּם , כֶּן , and the second masc. sing. הִי , a vocal Sh'va, and before the remaining suffixes a full vowel, which in the preterite is mostly *a* and in the future and imperative mostly *e*.

The 3 fem. sing. preterite inserts *ă* before the suffixes of the third pers. plural, and *ĕ* before the second fem. singular ; when it stands before the third sing. suffixes הִי , הָ , there is frequently an elision of הִ , requiring Daghesh-forte conservative in the verbal ending הִ to preserve the quantity of the previous short vowel, קָטְלָתִי for קָטְלָתִי , קָטְלָתָהּ for קָטְלָתָהּ , see § 57. 2. *b*.

When the third masc. sing. suffix הִי is preceded by (,) , the הִ may be elided and the vowels coalesce into יִ , קָטְלָיו for קָטְלָיו ; when it is preceded by יִ , Shurek may be hardened to its corresponding semi-vowel וִ , קָטְלָוִי for קָטְלָוִי § 62. 2.

When the third fem. suffix הִ is preceded by (,) , final Kamets is omitted to prevent the recurrence of the same sound, קָטְלָהּ for קָטְלָהּ .

When הִ , הָ of the third pers. singular are preceded by (..) , the vowel of union for the future, a נ , called Nun Epenthetic, is sometimes inserted, particularly in emphatic and pausal forms, to prevent the hiatus between the two vowels, (..) being at the same time shortened to (..) ; הִ is then commonly elided and a euphonic Daghesh-forte inserted in the Nun, יִקְטְלֶהּ for יִקְטְלֶהּ . The same shortening of the (..) and insertion of Daghesh may occur in the first person singular and plural and the second masculine singular ; this, like the preceding, takes place chiefly at the end of clauses.

a. The Nun Epenthetic of the future and the Preterite vowel of union *a*, which is abbreviated to Sh'va before נ, נָ, נַ, may be relics of old forms of the verb still represented in the Arabic, where the Preterite ends in *a*, and one mode of the future has an appended Nun. Daghesht-forte in the suffixes of the first and second persons may be explained, as is usually done, by assuming the insertion and assimilation of Nun Epenthetic, נָקַטְנִי for נָקַטְנִי; or it may be Daghesht-forte emphatic, §24. 6, and the few cases in which Nun appears in these persons may be accounted for by the resolution of Daghesht, §54. 3, instead of the Daghesht having arisen from the assimilation of Nun, so that נָקַטְנִי may be for נָקַטְנִי instead of the reverse.

b. The suffixes, since they do not in strictness form a part of the word with which they are connected, are more loosely attached to it than the pronominal fragments which make up the inflections; hence vowels of union are employed with the former which serve to separate as well as to unite. Hence too the vocal Sh'va, inserted before the suffixes of the second person, does not so completely draw the final consonant of the verb to the appended syllable as to detach it from that to which it formerly belonged; this latter becomes, therefore, not a simple but an intermediate syllable, §20. 2. A like distinction exists between prefixed prepositions, etc., and the personal prefixes of the future. The latter form part and parcel of the word, while the former preserve a measure of their original separateness. Hence when they form a new initial syllable by the aid of the first consonant of the word, this is properly a mixed syllable after a personal prefix but intermediate after a preposition, רָבִיתִּי but בְּרָבִיתִּי, §23. *a.* Hence, too, a liability to contraction in one case which does not exist in the other, רָבִיתִּי but בְּרָבִיתִּי; רָבִיתִּי but בְּרָבִיתִּי.

3. Changes in the body of the verb :

Except in the Kal preterite those forms which have personal terminations experience no further change from the addition of suffixes; those which are without such terminations reject the vowel of the last syllable before suffixes requiring a vowel of union and shorten it before the remainder, וְקָטַלְתִּי, וְקָטַלְתִּי, וְקָטַלְתִּי; but י. of the Hiphil species is almost always preserved, וְקָטַלְתִּי, וְקָטַלְתִּי.

In the Kal imperative and infinitive the rejection of the vowel occasions the concurrence of two vowelless letters at the beginning of the word, which impossible combination is obviated by the insertion of Hhirik to form a new syllable; or, if the rejected vowel was Hholem, by the insertion of Kamets Hhatuph.

In the Kal preterite, where both vowels are liable to mutation, a distinction is made by rejecting the first before suffixes and the second before personal inflections where this is possible, e. g. קָטַל, קָטַלָה, קָטַלְוּ but קָטַלְתָּ, קָטַלְתָּם. Accordingly upon the reception of a suffix the vowel of the second radical, whether it be *a*, *e*, or *o*, must be restored, and if need be lengthened, whenever, in the course of regular inflection, it has been dropped, and the vowel of the first radical, wherever it remains in the regular inflection, must be rejected.

a. Final mixed syllables, as shown in 2 *b*, ordinarily become intermediate upon appending כֶּךָ, כֶּנָּה, הֶהָ, and consequently take a short vowel notwithstanding the following vocal Sh'va. This is invariably the case before כֶּךָ and כֶּנָּה, unless the word to which they are attached has a long immutable vowel in the ultimate which is of course incapable of being shortened; it is also usually the case before הֶהָ, the principal exception, so far as verbal forms are concerned, being the *a* and *e* of the Kal preterite, *a* of the Kal future, and *i* of the Hiphil, הִנְהִיךָ, הִנְהִיכָה, הִנְהִיכְוּ, אֶשְׁאֲחֶה, אֶשְׁאֲחֶהְךָ, אֶשְׁאֲחֶהְכָּה but הִנְהִיכְוּךָ, הִנְהִיכְוּכָה, הִנְהִיכְוּכָה.

§ 102. 1. The first and second persons of the verb do not receive suffixes of the same person with themselves, for when the subject is at the same time the object of the action the Hithpael species is employed or a reciprocal pronoun is formed from the noun נַפְשׁ *soul, self*, as נַפְשִׁי *myself*. Suffixes of the third person may, however, be attached to the third person of verbs, provided the subject and object be distinct.

a. There is a single example of a verb in the first person with a suffix of the first person, but in this case the pronoun expresses the indirect object of the verb, עָשִׂיתִּי לִי *I have made for me*, Ezek. 29 : 3.

2. Neuter verbs and passive species, whose signification does not admit of a direct object, may yet receive suffixes expressive of indirect relations, such as would be denoted by the dative or ablative in occidental languages, יָצַמְתִּי לִי *ye fasted for me* Zech. 7 : 5, תִּשְׁכַּח לִי *thou shalt be forgotten by me*. Isa. 44 : 21.

3. The infinitive may be viewed as a noun, in which case its suffix is to be regarded as a possessive, and represents the subject of the action; or it may be viewed as a verb when its suffix represents the object, e. g. *קָטַלְתִּי* *my killing*, i. e. that which I perform, *קָטַלְתִּי* *killing me*. The participle may also receive the suffix either of a verb or a noun, the pronoun in either case denoting the object, *רֹאֶהְנִי* *seeing me* Isa. 47 : 10, *שֹׂנְאִי* *hating me*, lit. *my haters*, Ps. 35 : 19.

a. The infinitive with a verbal suffix represents the subject in *בָּשׁוּבִי* *at my returning*, Ezek. 47 : 7.

§ 103. The paradigm upon the next page exhibits certain portions of the regular verb *קָטַל* with all the suffixes.

a. The parts of the verb selected are sufficient representatives of all the rest, and by the aid of the rules already given will enable the student to determine any other required form for himself. The third person singular of the Hiphil preterite, which undergoes no change in the body of the verb, will answer *mutatis mutandis* for all the forms in that species ending with the final radical. The third singular of the Piel preterite, which suffers a change in its last syllable only, will in like manner answer for all the forms in that species ending with the final radical. The Kal preterite is given in all the persons, both on account of the peculiarity of that tense, which suffers changes in both its vowels, and in order to exhibit the changes in the personal terminations which apply equally to the preterites of the other species. "The Kal infinitive and imperative are peculiar in forming a new initial syllable which echoes the rejected vowel." The third person singular of the Kal future affords a type of all the forms in that tense which end with the final radical; and the third plural of the same tense is a type of all the future forms in this and in the other species which have personal terminations appended. The participles undergo the same changes in receiving suffixes with nouns of like formation, and are therefore not included in this table.

PARADIGM OF THE PERFECT

SINGULAR.

1 com. 2 masc. 2 fem. 3 masc. 3 fem.

KAL PRETERITE.

*1 = q: t̄ā - laḥ²khā, § 22: a) (6.), p. 30, * & the syllab. is Int. medu*

SING. 3 masc.	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
			קָטַלְתָּ		
3 fem.	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
			קָטַלְתְּ		
2 masc.	קָטַלְתָּ	—	—	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
	קָטַלְתָּ			קָטַלְתָּ	
2 fem.	קָטַלְתְּ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
				קָטַלְתְּ	
1 com.	—	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
PLUR. 3 com.	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2 masc.	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
1 com.	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם

see p. hozite,

INFINITIVE.

קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
קָטַלְתָּ				

FUTURE.

SING. 3 masc.	יִקָּטַלְתָּ	יִקָּטַלְתָּ	יִקָּטַלְתָּ	יִקָּטַלְתָּ	יִקָּטַלְתָּ
	יִקָּטַלְתָּ	יִקָּטַלְתָּ		יִקָּטַלְתָּ	יִקָּטַלְתָּ
PLUR. 3 masc.	יִקָּטַלְתֶּם	יִקָּטַלְתֶּם	יִקָּטַלְתֶּם	יִקָּטַלְתֶּם	יִקָּטַלְתֶּם

un Epenthetic, § 105, -n. 142,

IMPERATIVE.

SING. 2 masc.	קָטַלְתָּ	—	—	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
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PIEL PRETERITE.

SING. 3 masc.	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
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HIPIL PRETERITE.

SING. 3 masc.	הִקָּטַלְתָּ	הִקָּטַלְתָּ	הִקָּטַלְתָּ	הִקָּטַלְתָּ	הִקָּטַלְתָּ
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VERBS WITH SUFFIXES.

11 q-²lā-b-khm.

[illegible]

REMARKS ON THE PERFECT VERBS WITH SUFFIXES.

PRETERITE.

§ 104. *a.* There are two examples of (..) as the union vowel of the preterite, יָסַרְתִּי Isa. 8:11, שָׁאַלְתָּ Judg. 4:20. Daghesh-forte euphonic is sometimes inserted in the suffix of the first pers. sing., יָסַרְתִּי Ps. 118:18, הִנֵּנִי Gen. 30:6.

b. The suffix of the second masc. sing. is occasionally הָ, in pause: פָּאָרְתָּ Isa. 55:5, so with the infinitive, הַשְׁמָרְתָּ Deut. 28:24, 45; and a similar form with the future may perhaps be indicated by the K'thikh in Hos. 4:6 אֲבִיאֲסֶאֱךָ, § 11. 1. *a.* where the K'ri has אֲמַאֲסֶךָ. With לָא and לֵה verbs this form of the suffix is of frequent occurrence, עָנֶהְךָ Isa. 30:19, Jer. 23:37, הִבְרָאָהְךָ Ezek. 28:15. In a few instances the final *a* is represented by the vowel letter ה, and the suffix is written כָּה, הִגְצַרְכָּה 1 Kin. 18:44, הִתְנַצְּרָהְךָ Prov. 2:11, יִבְרָכְנוּכָה Ps. 145:10, הִגְנוּכָה Jer. 7:27.

c. The suffix of the second fem. sing. is commonly הָ, קָרְאַתְּ Isa. 54:6, פָּאָרְתְּ Isa. 60:9, except after the third fem. sing. of the verb, when it is הָ, אֶחָדְהָ Ruth 4:15, שִׁוְכָדְהָ Isa. 47:10; sometimes, especially in the later Psalms, it has the form כִּי corresponding to the pronoun אֶתִּי, אָזְכְּרֶכִּי Ps. 137:6, הִמְשַׁכְּתֶכִּי Ps. 103:4.

d. The suffix of the third masc. sing. is written with the vowel letter ה instead of ו פָּרַעְתָּ Ex. 32:25, קָבַחְתָּ Num. 28:8, and in some copies אָכַלְתָּ 1 Sam. 1:9, where it would be feminine; this form is more frequently appended to nouns than to verbs.

e. In a few instances the ה of the third fem. suffix is not pointed with Mappik, and consequently represents a vowel instead of a consonant, שִׁבְרָה (with the accent on the penult because followed by an accented syllable) Am. 1:11, so with the infinitive, הִסְכָּרָה Ex. 9:18, הִתְנַצְּרָה Jer. 44:19, and the future, וְהִתְחַמְּרָה Ex. 2:3.

f. The suffix of the third masc. plur. receives a paragogic ו once in prose, גִּבְרַתְּשָׁמוֹ Ex. 23:31, and repeatedly in poetry, הִמְלִאֲשָׁמוֹ Ex. 15:9; once ו is appended, יִכְסִּיָּמוֹ Ex. 15:5; הֵם is used but once as a verbal suffix, אֶפְאִירָהְם Deut. 32:26.

g. The suffix of the third fem. plur. ךְּ is seldom used, יִרְעָתֶיךָ Isa. 48:7, יִחִיתֶיךָ Hab. 2:17; more frequently the masculine ם is substituted for it, סִתְּמוּם Gen. 26:15, 18, וַיִּגְרָשׁוּם Ex. 2:17, וַיַּאֲסִרוּם 1 Sam. 6:10, so Num. 17:3, 4, Josh. 4:8, 2 Kin. 18:13, Hos. 2:14, Prov. 6:21; הֶן is never used with verbs. When attached to infinitives a paragogic ה is sometimes added to ךְּ, בִּיאָהְךָ Ruth 1:19, לִדְתָּהְךָ Job 39:2.

h. Verbs, which have Tsere for the second vowel in the Kal preterite, retain it before suffixes, אֶחָדְכֶּךָ Deut. 7:13, לִבְשֶׁיֶךָ Lev. 16:4, שִׁנְאָהְךָ Deut. 24:3, יִרְאֵהְךָ Job 37:24. The only example of a suffix appended to a preterite whose second vowel is Hholem, is רִבְלִיתִי Ps. 13:5 from רִבְלֵיתִי,

the Hholem being shortened to Kamets Hhatuph by the shifting of the accent. Tserē of the Piel species is mostly shortened to Seghol before ה, כ, ב, נ, ח, ק, Deut. 30:3, רָבַחְךָ ver. 4, but occasionally to Hhirik, אֶמְצָאֲכָם (the Methegh in most editions is explained by § 45. 2) Job 16:5, אֶרְוִמְמָה Isa. 25:1, מְקַוְּשָׁכֶם Ex. 31:13, פָּרַשְׁתָּם Isa. 1:15. Hhirik of the Hiphil species is retained before all suffixes with very few exceptions, רָשָׁתְּוֹ 1 Sam. 17:25, Ps. 65:10; in רָבַחְךָ Deut. 32:7, the verb has the form of the apocopated future.

i. The third fem. preterite sometimes takes the third masc. sing. suffix in its full form, מִתְּחַהוּ Prov. 31:12, אֶכְלֶהוּ Ezek. 15:5, so in pause: אֶחְבְּהוּ 1 Sam. 18:28, אֶכְלֶהוּ Gen. 37:20, סִמְכֶהוּ Isa. 59:16, and sometimes contracted by the exclusion of ה, מִתְּחַהוּ 1 Sam. 1:24, רָלַחְתוּ Ruth 4:15, גִּבְרַתוּ Job 21:18. The third fem. suffix is always contracted, אֶחְוֶהָ Jer. 49:24, חִלְקֶהָ Isa. 34:17, כָּנַסְתָּהּ 1 Sam. 1:6. The suffix of the third masc. plural is ׁ, not ׁ, with this person of the verb, the accent falling on the penult, אֶלְכֶם Gen. 31:32, מִצְאֶתֶם Ex. 18:8, נִצְלַחְתֶּם Ps. 119:129, שִׁרְפָתֶם Isa. 47:14. In the intermediate syllable before ה the vowel is usually short in this person, רָלַחְתָּ Jer. 22:26, אֶכְלָהּ Ezek. 28:18, though it is sometimes long, חִבְלָתָּהּ Cant. 8:5, as it regularly is in pause רָלַחְתָּהּ *ibid.*; so before נִי and נוֹ of the first person, אֶכְלָחֶנִּי Ps. 69:10, מִצְאֶהֶנִּי Num. 20:14.

j. The second masc. sing. preterite usually takes Pattahh before נִי except in pause, חִקְרֶתָנִי Ps. 139:1, חִתַּתָנִי Job 7:14, יָנֹכַתָנִי Ps. 22:2. It takes the third masc. sing. suffix either in its full form, כָּפַרְתָּהוּ Ezek. 43:20, or contracted, אֶסְפָּתָהּ 2 Kin. 5:6, שָׁמַתָּ Hab. 1:12, קָבַחְתוּ (accent thrown back by § 35. 1) Num. 23:27, הִקְבַּחְתוּ Ps. 89:44.

k. The second fem. sing. preterite assumes (.), commonly without Yodh, § 11. 1. a, before suffixes, and is accordingly indistinguishable from the first person except by the suffix which it receives, § 102. 1, or by the connection in which it is found, רָלַחְתָּנִי Jer. 15:10, לָבַדְתָּנִי Cant. 4:9, רָמִיתָנִי 1 Sam. 19:17, מִשִּׁיתָהוּ Ex. 2:10; once it takes (.), הוֹרִיתָנִי Josh. 2:18, and in a few instances the masculine form is adopted in its stead, הִשָּׁבַעְתָּהוּ Josh. 2:17, 20, Cant. 5:9, רָלַחְתָּנִי Jer. 2:27 K'ri, הִבְאֵחֹו 2 Sam. 14:10.

l. The plural endings of the verb may be written fully ו or defectively (), thus, in the third person, סָבְבוּנִי Ps. 18:6, סָבְבוּנִי Hos. 12:1; the second צִמְחָנִי Zech. 7:5, הִעֲלִינָנוּ Num. 20:5, 21:5; and the first הִרְשָׁנָהוּ 1 Chron. 13:3.

FUTURE.

§ 105. a. The union vowel *a* is sometimes attached to the future, thus נִי, תִּדְבְּקֵנִי Gen. 19:19, יִאָּחֲזֵנִי Gen. 29:32, יִרְאֵנִי Ex. 33:20, Num. 22:33, רָבִיחֵנִי Isa. 56:3, נִשְׁבַּעְנִי Job 9:18; נוֹ (for נִי), יִבְרִינִי Isa. 63:16; ו (for נִי), יִרְחֵבֵנוּ Hos. 8:3, תִּלְבְּדוּ Ps. 35:8, תִּתְקַפוּ Eccles. 4:12, יִרְשָׁנוּ 1 Sam. 21:14, so in the K'thibh, 1 Sam. 18:1 וִיאָחֲזֵנוּ, where the K'ri has יִאָּחֲזֵנוּ וִיאָחֲזֵנוּ (for נִי), וִיאָחֲזֵנוּ Gen. 37:33, וִתְחַלְּנָה 2 Chron. 20:7, רִשְׁפֵּלָהּ Isa. 26:5; ׁ, יִלְבָּשֶׁם Ex. 29:30, יִשְׁרָאֵם Deut. 7:15, יִרְאֵם Num. 21:30, נִיֵּם Ps.

74:8, אִמְרֵלֶם Ps. 118:10; יוֹשִׁעַן Ex. 2:17. In 1 Kin. 2:24 the K'ri has יוֹשִׁיעַנִי, while the K'thibh has the vowel letter י representing the ordinary *e*, יוֹשִׁיעִנִי.

b. The suffixes with Daghesth inserted occur chiefly in pause; thus יָנִי, Jer. 50:44; יָנִי, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Gen. 27:19; תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 7:14, 9:34; נָנוּ (1st plur.), תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 31:15; יָנִי, אֶקְרָאָה Isa. 43:5. יָנִי, יָנִי Isa. 44:2; אֶקְרָאָה Ps. 30:13; נָנוּ (3 masc. sing.), תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 7:18, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 41:2 K'ri, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Hos. 12:5; יָנִי, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ps. 65:10, or without Daghesth, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Judg. 5:26, Obad. ver. 13; the unemphatic form of the suffix and that with Daghesth occur in conjunction, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Isa. 26:5. There are a very few examples, found only in poetry, of נ inserted between the verb and the suffix without further change, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ps. 50:23; אֶתְהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 22:24, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 5:22, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ps. 72:15, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Deut. 32:10, אֶתְהַרְבֵּנִי Ex. 15:2.

c. The plural ending נִי is in a few instances found before suffixes, chiefly in pause, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Prov. 1:28. תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ps. 63:4, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ps. 91:12, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Isa. 60:7, 10, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 5:22, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 2:24; twice it has the union vowel *a*, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 19:2, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Prov. 5:22.

d. When the second vowel of the Kal future is *o*, it is rejected before suffixes requiring a union vowel, compound Sh'va being occasionally substituted for it in the place of simple, אֶקְרָאָה Hos. 10:10, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Num. 35:20, אֶקְרָאָה Isa. 27:3, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Isa. 62:2, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ezek. 35:6, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 31:33; once the vowel remains, but is changed to Shurek, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Prov. 14:3; *a*, on the other hand, is retained as a pretonic vowel, §64. 2, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 29:14, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ex. 29:30, אֶקְרָאָה Cant. 5:3, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Gen. 19:19. Hholem is shortened before ה, כ, ב, though the vowel letter י is occasionally written in the K'thibh, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 1:5.

e. The following are examples of feminine plurals with suffixes: 2 *fem. plur.* תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Cant. 1:6, 3 *fem. plur.* תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Job 19:15, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Jer. 2:19. The masculine form is sometimes substituted for the feminine, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Cant. 6:9.

INFINITIVE AND IMPERATIVE.

§106 *a. Kal Infinitive.* Before ה, כ, ב, Hholem is shortened to Kamets Hhatuph, אֶקְרָאָה Gen. 2:17, אֶקְרָאָה (Methegh by §45. 2) Obad. ver. 11, אֶקְרָאָה Gen. 3:5, אֶקְרָאָה Mal. 1:7. Pattahh remains in the single example, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Isa. 30:18; sometimes the vowel of the second radical is rejected before these as it is before the other suffixes, and a short vowel given to the first radical, commonly Kamets Hhatuph, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Deut. 29:11, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי 2 Kin. 22:19, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Deut. 27:4, once Kibbuts, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Lev. 23:22, sometimes Hhirik, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Gen. 19:33, 35 but שָׁבְדִי Ruth 3:4, שָׁבְדִי Zech. 3:1, נָפְלִי 2 Sam. 1:10, פָּהִלִי Neh. 8:5, and occasionally Pattahh, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ezek. 25:6. In the feminine form of the infinitive, as in nouns, the old feminine ending ת is substituted for ה, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Isa. 30:19, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Hos. 7:4. The Niphal infinitive retains its pretonic Kamets before suffixes, תְּהַרְבֵּנִי Ezek. 21:29.

b. Kal Imperative. The first radical commonly receives Kamets Hhatuph upon the rejection of Hholem, יָהִי, יִהְיֶה, יִהְיֶה Jer. 15 : 15, but occasionally it takes Hhirik, יְהִי (with Daghesh-forte euphonic) Prov. 4 : 13.

IMPERFECT VERBS.

§ 107. Imperfect verbs depart more or less from the standard already given, as the nature of their radicals may require. They are of three classes, viz. :

I. Guttural verbs, or those which have a guttural letter in the root.

II. Contracted verbs, two of whose radicals are in certain cases contracted into one.

III. Quiescent verbs, or those which have a quiescent or vowel letter in the root.

These classes may again be subdivided according to the particular radical affected. Thus there are three kinds of guttural verbs :

1. Pe guttural verbs, or those whose first radical is a guttural.

2. Ayin guttural verbs, or those whose second radical is a guttural.

3. Lamedh guttural verbs, or those whose third radical is a guttural.

There are two kinds of contracted verbs :

1. Pe Nun verbs, or those whose first radical is Nun, and is liable to be contracted by assimilation with the second.

2. Ayin doubled verbs, or those whose second and third radicals are alike, and are liable to be contracted into one.

There are four kinds of quiescent verbs :

1. Pe Yodh verbs, or those whose first radical is Yodh.

2. Ayin Vav and Ayin Yodh verbs, or those whose second radical is Vav or Yodh.

3. Lamedh Aleph verbs, or those whose third radical is Aleph.

4. Lamedh He verbs, or those in which He takes the place of the third radical.

The guttural differ from the perfect verbs in the vowels only ; the first division of the contracted verbs differ only in the consonants ; the quiescent and the second division of the contracted verbs differ from the perfect verbs in both vowels and consonants.

a. The third class of imperfect verbs may either be regarded as having a quiescent letter in the root, which in certain forms is changed into a vowel, or as having a vowel in the root, which in certain forms is changed into a quiescent letter. As the settlement of this question is purely a matter of theory, the usual name of quiescent verbs has been retained as sufficiently descriptive.

b. The origin of these various technical names for the different kinds of imperfect verbs is explained § 76. 3.

GUTTURAL VERBS.

§ 108. Gutturals have the four following peculiarities, § 60, viz. :

1. They often cause a preceding or accompanying vowel to be converted into Pattahh.

2. They receive Pattahh furtive at the end of a word after a long heterogeneous vowel or before a vowelless final consonant.

3. They take compound in preference to simple Sh'va.

4. They are incapable of being doubled, and consequently do not receive Daghesht-forde.

§ 109. Pe guttural verbs are affected by these peculiarities as follows, viz. :

of, or, as seen in the Strong, or regular

1. The Hhirik of the preformatives^a is changed to Pattahh, Before the guttural, in the Kal future, if the second vowel be Hholem, נִמְדָּר, for נִמְדָּר^{*}; But, if the second radical has Pattahh this change does not occur, because it would occasion a repetition of the same vowel in successive syllables, § 63. 1. *b.* ⁽¹⁾In the Kal future^{§ 110: 2, 114: 6.} ⁽²⁾therefore; in the Niphal preterite and participle, where the vowel of the second syllable is likewise *a*, and in the ⁽²⁾Hiphil preterite, where *i* is characteristic and therefore less subject to change, Hhirik is compounded with Pattahh, ^{or}, in other words, is changed to the diphthongal Seghol, נִמְדָּר, נִמְדָּר, נִמְדָּר. ^bSeghol accompanying *s* of the first person singular of the Kal future, § 60. 1. *a* (5), and Kamets Hhatuph, characteristic of the Hophal species, suffer no change. ^bThe same is true of Hholem, in the first syllable of the Kal participle, Hhirik of the Piel preterite, and Kibbuts of the Pual species, for the double reason that these vowels are characteristic of those forms, and that their position after the guttural renders them less liable to mutation, § 60. 1. *a* (2); ^cthe second reason applies likewise to the Hhirik of the feminine singular and masculine plural of the Kal imperative, which, as the briefest of the short vowels, is besides best adapted to the quick utterance of a command, נִמְדָּר, נִמְדָּר.

2. As the guttural does not stand at the end of the word, there is no occasion for applying the rule respecting Pattahh furtive; this consequently does not appear except in נִמְדָּר, apocopated future of נִמְדָּר, and in one other doubtful example, § 114.

3. Wherever the first radical should receive simple Sh'va the guttural takes compound Sh'va, instead; this, if there be no reason for preferring another, and, especially, if it be preceded by the vowel Pattahh, will be Hhateph Pattahh, whose sound is most consonant with that of the gutturals; this is the case in the Kal second plural preterite, construct infinitive, future and imperative with Hholem; and, in the Hiphil, ^{hence} "Pattahh amount gutturals"

- infinitives, future, imperative, and participle, עֲמַדְתָּם, יַעֲמֹד. If, however, the guttural be preceded by another vowel than Pattahh the compound Sh'va will, generally, be conformed to b) it; thus, after Seghol it becomes Hhateph Seghol, as in the Kal future and imperative ā, the Niphal preterite and participle, and the Hiphil preterite, יִחַזֵּק, יִחַזְּקִי. And, after c) { Kamets Hhatuiph it becomes Hhateph Kamets, as in the { Hophal species, יִחַזְּקִי. // If this compound Sh'va, in the course of inflection, comes to be followed by a vowelless d) letter, it is changed to the Corresponding short vowel, § 61. 1, thus, (.) becomes (.), in the second feminine singular, and the (1) second and third masculine plural of the Kal future; (.) becomes (.) in the third feminine singular, and the third plural of the Niphal preterite; and (.) becomes (.) in the corresponding persons of the preterite and future Hophal, יִחַזְּקִי, יִחַזְּקִי.

a. The simple Sh'va following a short vowel thus formed, remains vocal as in the corresponding forms of the perfect verb, the new syllable being not mixed but intermediate, and hence a succeeding aspirate will retain its aspiration, thus יִחַזְּקִי *yaam'dhū*, not יִחַזְּקִי *yaamdū*, § 22. a. In like manner the Kal imperative has יִחַזְּקִי, יִחַזְּקִי not יִחַזְּקִי, יִחַזְּקִי, showing that even in the perfect verb יִחַזְּקִי, יִחַזְּקִי were pronounced *kit'lū*, not *kitlū*, *kitlū*.

4. The reduplication of the first radical being impossible in the infinitive, future and imperative Niphal, the preceding vowel, which now stands in a simple syllable, is lengthened in consequence from Hhirik to Tsere, § 60. 4, יִחַזְּקִי for יִחַזְּקִי.

§ 110. 1. The verb עֲמַד *to stand*, whose inflections are shown in the following paradigm, may serve as a representative of Pe guttural verbs. The Piel, Pual, and Hithpael are omitted, as they present no deviation from the regular verbs. The Niphal of עֲמַד is not in use, but is here formed from analogy for the sake of giving completeness to the paradigm.

PARADIGM OF PE GUTTURAL VERBS.

	KAL.	NIPHAL. <i>Pret: §109: = Ditto</i>	HIPHAL.	HOPHAL.
PRET. 3 m.	עָמַד	נָעַמַד <i>1. 2) (2)</i>	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד
3 f.	עָמְדָה	נָעַמְדָה	הָעָמְדָה	הָעָמְדָה
2 m.	עָמַדְתָּ	נָעַמַדְתָּ	הָעָמַדְתָּ	הָעָמַדְתָּ
2 f.	עָמַדְתְּ	נָעַמַדְתְּ	הָעָמַדְתְּ	הָעָמַדְתְּ
1 c.	עָמַדְתִּי	נָעַמַדְתִּי	הָעָמַדְתִּי	הָעָמַדְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	עָמְדוּ	נָעַמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ
2 m.	עָמַדְתֶּם	נָעַמַדְתֶּם	הָעָמַדְתֶּם	הָעָמַדְתֶּם
2 f.	עָמַדְתֶּן	נָעַמַדְתֶּן	הָעָמַדְתֶּן	הָעָמַדְתֶּן
1 c.	עָמַדְנִי	נָעַמַדְנִי	הָעָמַדְנִי	הָעָמַדְנִי
INFIN. Absol.	עָמַד	הָעָמַד <i>§109:</i>	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד
Constr.	עָמַד	הָעָמַד <i>4.</i>	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד
FUT. 3 m.	יָעַמַד	יָעַמַד	יָעַמַד	יָעַמַד
3 f.	תָּעַמַד	תָּעַמַד	תָּעַמַד	תָּעַמַד
2 m.	תָּעַמַד	תָּעַמַד	תָּעַמַד	תָּעַמַד
2 f.	תָּעַמְדִי	תָּעַמְדִי	תָּעַמְדִי	תָּעַמְדִי
§109: 1 c. 1: k =	אָעַמַד	אָעַמַד	אָעַמַד	אָעַמַד
Plur. 3 m	יָעַמְדוּ	יָעַמְדוּ	יָעַמְדוּ	יָעַמְדוּ
3 f.	תָּעַמְדְנָה	תָּעַמְדְנָה	תָּעַמְדְנָה	תָּעַמְדְנָה
2 m.	תָּעַמְדוּ	תָּעַמְדוּ	תָּעַמְדוּ	תָּעַמְדוּ
2 f.	תָּעַמְדְנָה	תָּעַמְדְנָה	תָּעַמְדְנָה	תָּעַמְדְנָה
1 c.	נָעַמַד	נָעַמַד	נָעַמַד	נָעַמַד
IMPER. 2 m.	עָמַד	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד	wanting
2 f. §109: k	עָמְדִי	הָעָמְדִי	הָעָמְדִי	
Plur. 2 m. c)	עָמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ	
2 f.	עָמְדְנָה	הָעָמְדְנָה	הָעָמְדְנָה	
PART. Act. §109: k	עָמֵד	§109: k 2) (2)	מְעָמֵד	מְעָמֵד
Pass.	עָבֹד	נָעָבַד		

2. The Kal imperative and future of those verbs which have Pattahh in the second syllable may be represented by הִיץ *to be strong*.

IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
הִיץ	הִיְצִי	הִיְצִי	הִיְצִינָה

FUTURE.

	3 masc.	3 fem.	2 masc.	2 fem.	1 com.
{ SING. § 109. 1:	יִהְיֶה	תִּהְיֶה	תִּהְיֶה	תִּהְיֶה	אִהְיֶה
{ PLUR. a) (1)	יִהְיוּ	תִּהְיוּ	תִּהְיוּ	תִּהְיוּ	נִהְיוּ

3. Certain verbs, whose first radical is א, receive Hholem in the first syllable of the Kal future after the following, which is distinctively called the Pe Aleph (פֶּא) mode.

FUTURE OF PE ALEPH VERBS.

	3 masc.	3 fem.	2 masc.	2 fem.	1 com.
SING.	יֵאָכֵל	תֵּאָכֵל	תֵּאָכֵל	תֵּאָכְלִי	אֵכֵל
PLUR.	יֵאָכְלוּ	תֵּאָכְלָה	תֵּאָכְלוּ	תֵּאָכְלָה	נֵאָכֵל

gster. Table I. p. 39, (Analyt. Lex.) gives this Fully: & explains Mr. 39,

Five verbs uniformly adopt this mode of inflection, viz. : אָבַד *to perish*, אָבָה *to be willing*, אָכַל *to eat*, אָמַר *to say*, אָפָה *to bake*; a few others, indifferently, follow this, or the ordinary Pe guttural mode, אָהַב *to love*, אָחַז *to take hold*, אָסַף *to gather*.

REMARKS ON PE GUTTURAL VERBS.

§ 111. 1. The preformative of the Kal future a has (א) in one instance, יִתְחַבֵּב Ezek. 23: 5. That of the Kal future o has (ו) in יִתְחַבֵּב Prov. 10: 3, יִתְחַבֵּב Ps. 29: 9. Three verbs with future o, הָלַם, הָרַם, הָמַד have Pat-

tahh in the first syllable when the Hholem appears, but Seghol in those forms in which the Hholem is dropped, **יָהִי** Job 12:14, **יָהִי** 2 Kin. 3:25 but **יָהִי** Ex. 19:21, 24; so with suffixes, **יָהִי** Ps. 141:5, **יָהִי** Isa. 22:19, **יָהִי** Isa. 53:2. **יָהִי** has **יָהִי** but **יָהִי**.

2. *a.* If the first radical be א, which has a strong preference for the diphthongal vowels, §60. 1. *a* (5), the preformative takes Seghol in most verbs in the Kal future, whether *a* or *o*, **יָהִי**, **יָהִי**, **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** as well as **יָהִי**; **יָהִי**; **יָהִי**; in a few with future *a*, §110. 3, it takes the other compound vowel Hholem when to complete the diphthongal character of the word the (.) of the second syllable usually becomes (.) in pause, and in a few instances without a pause accent, **יָהִי**, **יָהִי**, **יָהִי**, and in two verbs it becomes (.) after Vav conversive, **יָהִי**, **יָהִי**.

b. As א is always quiescent after Hholem in this latter form of the future, §57. 2. (2) *a.* Pe Aleph verbs might be classed among quiescent verbs, and this is in fact done by some grammarians. But as א has the double character of a guttural and a quiescent in different forms sprung from the same root, and as its quiescence is confined almost entirely to a single tense of a single species, it seems better to avoid sundering what really belongs together, by considering the Pe Aleph as a variety of the Pe guttural verbs. In a few instances א gives up its consonantal character after (.) which is then lengthened to (.), **יָהִי** Mic. 4:8. When thus quiescent after either Tsere or Hholem, א is always omitted in the first person singular after the preformative א, **יָהִי** Gen. 32:5 for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Prov. 8:17 for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Gen. 24:33 for **יָהִי**, and occasionally in other persons, **יָהִי** Jer. 2:36 for **יָהִי**; so **יָהִי** Deut. 33:21, **יָהִי** Prov. 1:10, **יָהִי** Ps. 104:29, **יָהִי** 2 Sam. 19:14, **יָהִי** 2 Sam. 20:9, **יָהִי** 1 Sam. 23:24; in a few instances the vowel letter ו is substituted for it, **יָהִי** Ezek. 42:5 for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Neh. 2:7, Ps. 42:10.

c. A like quiescence or omission of א occurs in **יָהִי** Num. 11:25 Hi. fut. for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Ezek. 21:33 Hi. inf. for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Job 32:11 Hi. fut. for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Prov. 17:4 Hi. part. for **יָהִי**, §53. 2. *a.* **יָהִי** Job 35:11 Pi. part. for **יָהִי**, §53. 3, **יָהִי** 2 Sam. 22:40 Pi. fut. for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** 1 Sam. 15:5 Hi. fut. for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Isa. 21:14 Hi. pret. for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Isa. 13:20 Pi. fut. for **יָהִי**, and after prefixes **יָהִי** for **יָהִי**, the Kal infinitive of **יָהִי** with the preposition **יָהִי** Ezek. 28:16 Pi. fut. with Vav conversive for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Zech. 11:5 Hi. fut. with Vav conjunctive for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Eccles. 4:14 Kal pass. part. with the article for **יָהִי**.

d. The diphthongal Hholem is further assumed by Pe Aleph roots once in the Niphal preterite, **יָהִי** Num. 32:30 for **יָהִי**, and five times in the Hiphil future, **יָהִי** Jer. 46:8 for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Hos. 11:4 for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** Neh. 13:13 for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** 1 Sam. 14:24 abbreviated from **יָהִי** for **יָהִי**, **יָהִי** 2 Sam. 20:5 K'ri for **יָהִי**.

e. א draws the vowel to itself from the preformative in **יָהִי** Prov. 1:22 Kal fut. for **יָהִי** in pause **יָהִי** Zech. 8:17, Ps. 4:3, §60. 3. *c.* Some so explain **יָהִי** Job 20:26, regarding it as a Kal future for

הַאֲבִלָהּ with the vowel attracted to the א from the preformative; it is simpler, however, to regard it as a Pual future with Kamets Hhatuph instead of Kibbutz, as מֵאֲדָם Nah. 2:4, יִהְיֶה֩ Ps. 94:20.

3. *a.* Kamets Hhatuph for the most part remains in the Kal infinitive and imperative with suffixes, as עֲבֹלָהּ, עֲבֹלָהּ, עֲבֹלָהּ, being rarely changed to Pattahh, as in חֲבֹלָהּ Prov. 20:16, or Seghol, as אֶסְפָּהּ Num. 11:16, עֲרָהּ Job 33:5. In the inflected imperative Seghol occurs once instead of Hhirik, חֲשֹׁפִי Isa. 47:2, and Kamets Hhatuph twice in compensation for the omitted Hholem, עֲלֹי Zeph. 3:14 but עֲלֹי Ps. 68:5, חֲרְבוּ Jer. 2:12 but חֲרְבוּ Jer. 50:27, though the *o* sound is once retained in the compound Sh'va of a pausal form, חֲרָבִי Isa. 44:27. Ewald explains תִּשְׁבְּרִים Ex. 20:5, 23:24, Deut. 5:9, and נִשְׁבְּרִים Deut. 13:3 as Kal futures, the excluded Hholem giving character to the preceding vowels; the forms, however, are properly Hophal futures, and there is no reason why the words may not be translated accordingly *be induced to serve*. In a few Kal infinitives with a feminine termination ה has (,) חֲמָלָה Ezek. 16:5, חֲמָצָהּ Hos. 7:4.

b. In a very few instances Pattahh is found in the first syllable of the Niphal and of the Hiphil preterite, נִפְתָּךְ Ps. 89:8, הִתְחַלַּתְּ Judg. 8:19.

§ 112. 1. The guttural invariably receives compound Sh'va in place of simple, where this is vocal in the perfect verb; and as in these cases it stands at the beginning of the word, it is more at liberty to follow its native preferences, and therefore usually takes (,). In הִירִיָּה 2 plur. pret., הִיוּ inf., הִיָּה imper. of הָיָה, the initial ה has (,) under the influence of the following ר; א receives (,) in the second plural of the Kal preterite, and in the feminine and plural of the passive participle, אֲבִלָּהּ, אֲבִלָּהּ, אֲבִלָּהּ, but commonly (,) in the imperative and infinitive, § 60. 3. *b.* אֲבִלָּהּ imper., אֲבִלָּהּ and אֲבִלָּהּ inf., אֲהִי and אֲהִי inf., אֲחִי imper., אֲחִי inf. and imper. (but אֲחִי Job 34:18 with ה interrogative), אֲחִי (with ה, paragogic אֲחִי), and in a very few instances the long vowel (,); § 60. 3. *c.* אֲחִי Ex. 16:23 for אֲחִי, אֲחִי Isa. 21:12.

2. Where the first radical in perfect verbs stands after a short vowel and completes its syllable, the guttural does the same, but mostly admits an echo of the preceding vowel after it, inclining it likewise to begin the syllable which follows. In the intermediate syllable thus formed, § 20. 2, the vowel remains short, only being modified agreeably to the rules already given by the proximity of the guttural, which itself receives the corresponding Hhatuph. The succession is, therefore, usually (,) or (,) or (,). In a very few instances this correspondence is neglected; thus, in תִּפְלֶה 3 fem. fut. of תִּפְלֶה *to go* (comp. תִּפְלֶה from תִּפְלֶה *to laugh*) the Hhirik of the preformative remains and the guttural takes Hhatuph Pattahh; in תִּפְלֶה (once, viz., Hab. 1:15 for תִּפְלֶה) and תִּפְלֶה Hiphil and Hophal preterites of תִּפְלֶה *to go up*, and תִּפְלֶה (once, viz., Josh. 7:7 for תִּפְלֶה) Hi. pret. of תִּפְלֶה *to pass over*, the guttural is entirely transferred to the second syllable, and the preceding vowel is lengthened. The forms תִּפְלֶה, תִּפְלֶה, תִּפְלֶה, and תִּפְלֶה from תִּפְלֶה *to be*, and תִּפְלֶה from תִּפְלֶה *to live*, are peculiar in having simple vocal Sh'va.

3. Where (א) or (אֵ) are proper to the form these are frequently changed to (אֵ) or (אֵ) upon the prolongation of the word, or the removal of its accent forward. Thus, in the Kal future, יִרְאֶה 2 Kin. 5:3; יִרְאֶה Ex. 4:29; יִרְאֶה Ps. 27:10; יִרְאֶה Josh. 2:18; יִרְאֶה Isa. 59:5; יִרְאֶה Judg. 16:13; the Niphal, יִרְאֶה 1 Kin. 10:3; יִרְאֶה Nah. 3:11; יִרְאֶה Ps. 26:4; And, especially in the Hiphil Preterite, with Vav Conversive, יִרְאֶה Job 14:19; יִרְאֶה Deut. 7:24; יִרְאֶה Deut. 9:3 (comp. יִרְאֶה Ps. 80:6); יִרְאֶה Lev. 23:30; יִרְאֶה Isa. 49:26; יִרְאֶה Neh. 5:16; יִרְאֶה Ezek. 30:25; יִרְאֶה Isa. 43:23; יִרְאֶה Jer. 17:4; יִרְאֶה Deut. 1:45; יִרְאֶה Ex. 15:26; יִרְאֶה Jer. 49:37; after Vav conjunctive, however, the vowels remain unchanged, יִרְאֶה 1 Sam. 17:35; יִרְאֶה Ps. 50:21. (The change from (אֵ) to (אֵ) after Vav conversive occurs once in the third person of the Hiphil preterite, יִרְאֶה Ps. 77:2; but is not usual, e. g. יִרְאֶה . . . יִרְאֶה Lev. 27:8. There is one instance of (אֵ) instead of (אֵ) in the Hiphil infinitive, יִרְאֶה Jer. 31:32.

4. A vowel which has arisen from Sh'va in consequence of the rejection of the vowel of a following consonant, will be dropped in guttural as in perfect verbs upon the latter vowel being restored by a pause accent, יִרְאֶה, יִרְאֶה; יִרְאֶה, יִרְאֶה.

5. Sometimes the silent Sh'va of the perfect verb is retained by the guttural instead of being replaced by a compound Sh'va or a subsidiary vowel which has arisen from it. This is most frequent in the Kal future, though it occurs likewise in the Kal infinitive after inseparable prepositions, in the Niphal preterite and participle, in the Hiphil species, and also though rarely in the Hophal. There are examples of it with all the gutturals, though these are most numerous in the case of ה, which is the strongest of that class of letters. In the majority of roots and forms there is a fixed or at least a prevailing usage in favour either of the simple or of the compound Sh'va; in some, however, the use of one or the other appears to be discretionary.

a. The following verbs always take simple Sh'va under the first radical in the species whose initial letters are annexed to the root, viz.:

אָדָם Hi. to be red.	הָבֵל K. Hi. to be vain.	הָגֵר K. to gird.
אָרֵר Ni. Hi. to be illustrious.	הָהָה K. Hi. to meditate.	הָרַל K. (not Ho.) to cease.
אָסַם Hi. to close.	הָרָה K. Ni. to honour.	הָסַב K. to cut.
* אָשַׁר K. to shut.	הָהָה K. Ni. to be.	הָהָה K. (not Hi.) to live.
אָלַם K. to learn.	* הָהָה K. to injure, wound.	
אָרַר K. to gird on.	הָהָה Ni. Hi. Ho. to hide.	הָהָה K. Hi. to be wise.
אָשַׁם K. Ni. (not Hi.) to be guilty.	הָהָה K. to beat off.	* הָהָה K. meaning doubtful.
	הָהָה Hi. to join together.	

חָמַד K. Ni. <i>to desire.</i>	חָפַר K. <i>to dig.</i>	עָרַח K. <i>to put on as an ornament.</i>
חָמַל K. <i>to spare.</i>	חָפַר K. Hi. <i>to blush.</i>	
חָמַס K. Ni. <i>to do violence to.</i>	חָפַשׁ K. Ni. <i>to search.</i>	עָרַח Hi. <i>to gather much.</i>
	חָצַב K. (not Hi.) <i>to hew.</i>	עָרַר Ni. <i>to be wanting.</i>
חָמַץ K. <i>to be leavened.</i>	חָפַר K. Ni. <i>to investigate.</i>	עָבַר K. Ni. <i>to trouble.</i>
חָמַר K. <i>to ferment.</i>		עָפַל Hi. <i>to be presumptuous.</i>
חָנַף K. <i>to dedicate.</i>	* חָרַג K. <i>to tremble.</i>	
חָסַל K. <i>to devour.</i>	חָתַח K. <i>to take up.</i>	עָקַשׁ K. Ni. <i>to pervert.</i>
חָסַס K. <i>to muzzle.</i>	חָתַח Ni. <i>to be destined.</i>	עָטַר K. Hi. <i>to tithe.</i>
חָסַר K. Hi. <i>to lack.</i>	חָתַל Ho. <i>to be swaddled.</i>	* עָתַם Ni. <i>to be burnt up.</i>
חָפַח Ni. <i>to cover.</i>	חָתַם K. Ni. Hi. <i>to seal.</i>	עָחַק K. Hi. <i>to be removed.</i>
חָפַז K. Ni. <i>to be panic-struck.</i>	חָתַח K. <i>to seize.</i>	
	חָתַר K. <i>to break through.</i>	עָתַר K. Ni. Hi. <i>to entreat.</i>
חָפַץ K. <i>to delight.</i>	עָנַב K. <i>to love, dote.</i>	

b. The following are used with both simple and compound Sh'va, either in the same form or in different forms, viz. :

אַסַּר <i>to bind.</i>	חָסַח <i>to trust.</i>	עָטַח <i>to wear.</i>
הָפַח <i>to turn.</i>	חָשָׁח <i>to withhold.</i>	עָטַר <i>to encircle.</i>
חָבַל <i>to take in pledge.</i>	חָשַׁח <i>to uncover.</i>	עָלַם <i>to conceal.</i>
חָבַשׁ <i>to bind.</i>	חָשַׁב <i>to think.</i>	עָצַר <i>to shut up, restrain.</i>
חָזַק <i>to be strong.</i>	חָשָׁךְ <i>to be dark.</i>	עָנַב <i>to supplant.</i>
חָלַהּ <i>to be sick.</i>	עָבַר <i>to pass over.</i>	עָשַׁן <i>to smoke.</i>
חָלַק <i>to divide.</i>	עָזַר <i>to help.</i>	עָשַׁר <i>to be rich.</i>

c. The following have simple Sh'va only in the passages or parts alleged, but elsewhere always compound Sh'va, viz. :

אַהֵב 2 Chr. 19 : 2, Pr. 15 : 9, <i>to love.</i>	חָרַר Ezek. 26 : 18, <i>to tremble.</i>
אַוֵּר Ps. 65 : 7, <i>to gird.</i>	חָשָׁה Hi. part. <i>to be silent.</i>
אַסַּף Ps. 47 : 10, <i>to gather.</i>	חָתַח Jer. 49 : 37, <i>to be dismayed.</i>
הָלַךְ Ps. 109 : 23, <i>to go.</i>	עָבַר Eccl. 5 : 8, <i>to serve.</i>
חָלַם Job 39 : 4, Jer. 29 : 8, <i>to dream.</i>	עָלַז Jer. 15 : 17, Ps. 149 : 5, and
חָלַף Job 20 : 24, <i>to change, pierce.</i>	עָלַץ Ps. 5 : 12, <i>to exult.</i>

All other Pe guttural verbs, if they occur in forms requiring a Sh'va under the first radical, have invariably compound Sh'va.

The use or disuse of simple Sh'va is so uniform and pervading in certain verbs, that it must in all probability be traced to the fixed usage of actual speech. This need not be so in all cases, however, as in other and less common words its occurrence or non-occurrence may be fortuitous; additional examples might have been pointed differently.

§ 113. 1. The Hhirik of the prefix is in the Niphal future, imperative and participle, almost invariably lengthened to Tsere upon the omission of Daghes-sh-forte in the first radical, **הִהְסֶן**, **הִהְסֶר** Isa. 23: 18, **הִהְסֶט** (the retrocession of the accent by § 35. 1) Isa. 28: 27, **הִהְסֶק** Job 38: 24. **הִהְסֶן** Num. 32: 17, **הִהְסֶק** 2 Sam. 17: 23, which is in one instance expressed by the vowel letter **י**, **הִיְסֶשָׁה** Ex. 25: 31. The only exception is **הִהְסֶג** (two accents explained by § 42. a) Ezek. 26: 15 for **הִהְסֶק**, where the vowel remains short as in an intermediate syllable, only being changed to Seghol before the guttural as in the Niphal and Hiphil preterites. According to some copies, which differ in this from the received text, the vowel likewise remains short in **הִהְסֶה** Job 19: 7, **הִהְסֶה** Ezek. 43: 18, **הִהְסֶה** 1 Chron. 24: 3, **הִהְסֶה** Lam. 2: 11.

2. The initial **ה** of the Hiphil infinitive is, as in perfect verbs, rarely rejected after prefixed prepositions, as **לְהִסֶק** Jer. 37: 12 for **לְהִסֶק**, **לְהִסֶה** Eccles. 5: 5, **לְהִסֶה** 2 Sam. 19: 19, **לְהִסֶה** Deut. 26: 12, **לְהִסֶה** Neh. 10: 39, **לְהִסֶה** 2 Sam. 18: 3 K'thibh; and still more rarely that of the Niphal infinitive, **הִסֶה** Lam. 2: 11 for **הִסֶה**, **הִסֶה** Ezek. 26: 15.

§ 114. The letter **ר** resembles the other gutturals in not admitting Daghes-sh-forte, and in requiring the previous vowel to be lengthened instead, **וַהֲרֶם** Jon. 1: 5, **וַהֲרֶם** Ps. 106: 25. In other cases, however, it causes no change in an antecedent Hhirik, **וַהֲרֶה** Deut. 19: 6, **וַהֲרֶה** 2 Sam. 7: 10, **וַהֲרֶה** Ps. 66: 12, except in certain forms of the verb **רָאָה** to see, viz., **וַהֲרָא** Kal future with Vav conversive, shortened from **וַהֲרָאָה**, **וַהֲרָאָה** which alternates with **וַהֲרָאָה** as Hiphil preterite, and once with Vav conversive preterite, **וַהֲרָאָה** Nah. 3: 5. It is in two instances preceded by Hhirik in the Hiphil infinitive, **וַהֲרָאָה**, **וַהֲרָאָה** Jer. 50: 34. In the Hophal species the participles **וַהֲרָאָה** Isa. 14: 6, **וַהֲרָאָה** Lev. 6: 14 take Kibbuts in the first syllable, but **וַהֲרָאָה** have the ordinary Kamets Hhatuph. Resh always retains the simple Sh'va of perfect verbs whether silent or vocal, **וַהֲרָה** Gen. 44: 4, **וַהֲרָה** Ps. 129: 86, except in one instance, **וַהֲרָה** Ps. 7: 6, where it appears to receive Pattahh furtive contrary to the ordinary rule which restricts it to the end of the word, § 60. 2. a.

§ 115. The verb **אָמַל** reduplicates its last instead of its second radical in the Pual, **אָמַלְלָה**; **חָמַר** reduplicates its last syllable, **חָמַרְמָרְוּ** Lam. 2: 11, § 92. a. **חָמַרְמָרְוּ** Hos. 11: 3 has the appearance of a Hiphil preterite with **ח** prefixed instead of **ה**.

חָמַר is a secondary root, based upon the Hiphil of **חָמַל**. See **חָמַר** verbs. For the peculiar forms of **אָמַל** and **חָמַר** see the **חָמַר** verbs, **חָמַר** and **חָמַר**.

AYIN GUTTURAL VERBS.

§ 116. Ayin guttural verbs, or those which have a guttural for their second radical, are affected by the peculiarities of these letters, § 108, in the following manner, viz. :

1. The influence of the guttural upon a following vowel being comparatively slight, this latter is only converted into Pattahh in the future and imperative Kal, and the feminine plural of the future and imperative Niphal, Piel, and Hithpaël, where the like change sometimes occurs even without the presence of a guttural, רָגַל for רָגַל; תִּפְאֵלָה for תִּפְאֵלָה.

2. No forms occur which could give rise to Pattahh furtive.

3. When the second radical should receive simple Sh'va, it takes Hhateph Pattahh instead as the compound Sh'va best suited to its nature; and to this the new vowel, formed from Sh'va in the feminine singular and masculine plural of the Kal imperative, is assimilated, גָּאֵל for גָּאֵל.

4. Daghesh-forte is always omitted from the second radical in Piel, Pual, and Hithpaël, in which case the preceding vowel may either remain short as in an intermediate syllable, or Hhirik may be lengthened to Tsere, Pattahh to Kamets, and Kibbutz to Hholem, § 60. 4, גָּאֵל, גָּאֵל.

§ 117. The inflections of Ayin guttural verbs may be shown by the example of גָּאֵל, which in some species means *to redeem*, and in others *to pollute*. The Hiphil and Hophal are omitted, as the former agrees precisely with that of perfect verbs, and the latter differs only in the substitution of compound for simple Sh'va in a manner sufficiently illustrated by the foregoing species.

a. The Pual infinitive is omitted from the paradigm as it is of rare occurrence, and there is no example of it in this class of verbs. As the absolute infinitive Piel mostly gives up its distinctive form and adopts that of the construct, § 92. *d.* it is printed with Tsere in this and the following paradigms.

PARADIGM OF AYIN GUTTURAL VERBS.

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	PUAL.	HITHPAEL.
PRET. 3 m.	פָּאַל	נִפְּאַל	פִּיֵּאַל	פִּיֵּאַל	הִתְפַּאַל
3 f.	פָּאַלָּה	נִפְּאַלָּה	פִּיֵּאַלָּה	פִּיֵּאַלָּה	הִתְפַּאַלָּה
2 m.	פָּאַלְתָּ	נִפְּאַלְתָּ	פִּיֵּאַלְתָּ	פִּיֵּאַלְתָּ	הִתְפַּאַלְתָּ
2 f.	פָּאַלְתְּ	נִפְּאַלְתְּ	פִּיֵּאַלְתְּ	פִּיֵּאַלְתְּ	הִתְפַּאַלְתְּ
1 c.	פָּאַלְתִּי	נִפְּאַלְתִּי	פִּיֵּאַלְתִּי	פִּיֵּאַלְתִּי	הִתְפַּאַלְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	פָּאַלוּ	נִפְּאַלוּ	פִּיֵּאַלוּ	פִּיֵּאַלוּ	הִתְפַּאַלוּ
2 m.	פָּאַלְתֶּם	נִפְּאַלְתֶּם	פִּיֵּאַלְתֶּם	פִּיֵּאַלְתֶּם	הִתְפַּאַלְתֶּם
2 f.	פָּאַלְתֶּן	נִפְּאַלְתֶּן	פִּיֵּאַלְתֶּן	פִּיֵּאַלְתֶּן	הִתְפַּאַלְתֶּן
1 c.	פָּאַלְנוּ	נִפְּאַלְנוּ	פִּיֵּאַלְנוּ	פִּיֵּאַלְנוּ	הִתְפַּאַלְנוּ
INFIN. Absol.	פֹּאַל	הִפְּאַל	פִּיֵּאַל		
Constr.	פֹּאַל	הִפְּאַל	פִּיֵּאַל		הִתְפַּאַל
FUT. 3 m.	יִפְּאַל	יִפְּאַל	יִפְּאַל	יִפְּאַל	יִתְפַּאַל
3 f.	תִּפְּאַל	תִּפְּאַל	תִּפְּאַל	תִּפְּאַל	תִּתְפַּאַל
2 m.	תִּפְּאַל	תִּפְּאַל	תִּפְּאַל	תִּפְּאַל	תִּתְפַּאַל
2 f.	תִּפְּאַלִּי	תִּפְּאַלִּי	תִּפְּאַלִּי	תִּפְּאַלִּי	תִּתְפַּאַלִּי
1 c.	אֶפְּאַל	אֶפְּאַל	אֶפְּאַל	אֶפְּאַל	אֶתְפַּאַל
Plur. 3 m.	יִפְּאַלוּ	יִפְּאַלוּ	יִפְּאַלוּ	יִפְּאַלוּ	יִתְפַּאַלוּ
3 f.	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּתְפַּאַלְנָה
2 m.	תִּפְּאַלוּ	תִּפְּאַלוּ	תִּפְּאַלוּ	תִּפְּאַלוּ	תִּתְפַּאַלוּ
2 f.	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּפְּאַלְנָה	תִּתְפַּאַלְנָה
1 c.	נִפְּאַל	נִפְּאַל	נִפְּאַל	נִפְּאַל	נִתְפַּאַל
IMPER. 2 m.	פֹּאַל	הִפְּאַל	פִּיֵּאַל		הִתְפַּאַל
2 f.	פִּיֵּאַלִּי	הִפְּאַלִּי	פִּיֵּאַלִּי	wanting	הִתְפַּאַלִּי
Plur. 2 m.	פִּיֵּאַלוּ	הִפְּאַלוּ	פִּיֵּאַלוּ		הִתְפַּאַלוּ
2 f.	פִּיֵּאַלְנָה	הִפְּאַלְנָה	פִּיֵּאַלְנָה		הִתְפַּאַלְנָה
PART. Act.	פֹּאַל		מִפְּאַל		מִתְפַּאַל
Pass.	פֹּאַל	נִפְּאַל		מִתְפַּאַל	

REMARKS ON AYIN GUTTURAL VERBS.

§ 118. 1. If the second radical is ר, the Kal future and imperative commonly have Hholem; but the following take Pattahh, אָרָה *to be long*, הָרַב *to be dried or desolate*, תָּרַר *to tremble*, תָּרַח *to reproach, to winter*, חָרַץ *to sharpen*, צָרַב *to be sweet*, קָרַב *to come near*, קָרַב *to cover*; טָרַף *to tear in pieces*, has either Hholem or Pattahh; חָרַשׁ *to plough* has fut. *o*, *to be silent* has fut. *a*.

2. With any other guttural for the second radical the Kal future and imperative have Pattahh; only נָהַם *to roar*, and רָחַם *to love*, have Hholem; זָעַם *to curse*, מָעַל *to trespass*, and פָּעַל *to do*, have either Pattahh or Hholem; the future of אָחַז *to grasp*, is יִאָחֹז or יִאָחֹז.

3. Pattahh in the ultimate is as in perfect verbs commonly prolonged to Kamets before suffixes, where Hholem would be rejected, אָהָרָה Prov. 4:6, יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה 2 Kin. 10:14, אָשְׁתַּחֲוֶה 2 Sam. 22:43, שָׁאֲלוּנִי Isa. 45:11, רָאִיתִנִּי Gen. 29:32.

4. The feminine plurals of the Niphal and Piel futures have Pattahh with the second radical whether this be ר or another guttural, תִּפְחֲלֶנָּה Ezek. 7:27, תִּשְׁרַפְנָה Prov. 6:27, תִּהְרַגְנָה Ezek. 16:6, תִּהָאָצְפָּנָה Hos. 4:13, but Tsere occasionally in pause, תִּפְחֲלֶנָּה Jer. 9:17.

§ 119. 1. With these exceptions the vowel accompanying the guttural is the same as in the perfect verb; thus the Kal preterite *mid. ē* אָהָב Gen. 27:9, אָהָבָה Deut. 15:16; infinitive וָאֵבַר 1 Sam. 7:8, סָחַב Jer. 15:3, with Makkeph, פָּרַח 1 Kin. 5:20; Niphal infinitive, תִּהְלֹחַם Ex. 17:10, with suffixes, הִשְׁעִינָה 2 Chron. 16:7, 8, with prefixed נ, נִלְחָם Judg. 11:25, נִשְׁאָל 1 Sam. 20:6, 28, and once anomalously with prefixed א, אָהָרַשׁ Ezek. 14:3 (a like substitution of א for ה occurring once in the Hiphil preterite, אָנְאָלְתִּי Isa. 63:3); future וְלָחַם Ex. 14:14, with Vav conversive, וַיִּמָּאֵס Job 7:5, וַיִּקְהָל Ex. 32:1, וַיִּנָּצֵק Judg. 6:34, וַיִּתְחַדֵּר Ex. 9:15, וַיִּתְחַח Num. 22:25, or with the accent on the penult, וַיִּנָּחֵם Ex. 17:8, וַיִּתְחַפֵּם Gen. 41:8; imperative, הִלָּחֵם 1 Sam. 18:17, or with the accent thrown back, הִפָּרַד Gen. 13:9; Hiphil infinitive, תִּבְאָשׁ 1 Sam. 27:12, תִּרְחֹק Gen. 21:16, תִּתְחַלֵּם Deut. 7:2, apocopated future, יִרְגֵּם 1 Sam. 2:10, יִקְהָל 1 Kin. 8:1 (in the parallel passage, 2 Chron. 5:2, יִקְהָלִי), תִּשְׁחַח Deut. 9:26, יִכְרֹחַ Ps. 12:4, with Vav conversive, וַיִּכְרַע 1 Kin. 22:54, וַיִּצְחַח Zech. 11:8; imperative, תִּקְרַב Ex. 28:1, with Makkeph, תִּרְחַב Ps. 81:11, תִּזְנַק 2 Sam. 20:4, תִּקְהַל Deut. 4:10, with a pause accent the last vowel sometimes becomes Pattahh, תִּרְחַק Job 13:21, תִּמָּצַד Ps. 69:24, though not always, תִּקְהַל Lev. 8:3. Hophal infinitive, תִּחְרַב 2 Kin. 3:23. Tsere is commonly retained in the last syllable of the Piel and Hithpael, which upon the retrocession or loss of the accent is shortened to Seghol, פָּחַשׁ Lev. 5:22, יִרְחַשׁ Hos. 9:2, יִצְחַק Gen. 39:14, לִשְׂחַק Ps. 104:26, יִחְרַף 74:10, יִשְׁפָּרַת Gen. 39:4, וַיִּתְחַפֵּם Dan. 2:1, תִּתְחַרַּב 2 Kin. 18:23, and occasionally before suffixes to Hhirik, פָּרַשְׁתָּם Isa. 1:15, מִבְּשָׁתָהּ (fem. form for מִבְּשָׁתָהּ, § 61.5) 1 Sam. 16:15 but לִתְחַרְבֶּנָּה Isa. 30:18, שִׁתְחַנֵּם

Ezek. 5: 16; in a few instances, however, as in the perfect verb, Pattahh is taken instead, thus in the preterite, לָהֵט Mal. 3: 19, רָחַם Ps. 103: 13, רָחַק Isa. 6: 12, אָרַשׁ Deut. 20: 7, בָּרַךְ Gen. 24: 1 (בָּרַךְ rarely occurs except in pause), פָּרַשׁ Isa. 25: 11, and more rarely still in the imperative, קָרַב Ezek. 37: 17, and future רִחַץ־נָבִיחַ Prov. 14: 10, רִחַץ־אֵלֶּיךָ Dan. 1: 8.

2. שָׁאֵל, which has Kamets in pause, שָׁאֵל, but most commonly Tsere before suffixes, שָׁאֵלְךָ, שָׁאֵלְנוּ, exhibits the peculiar forms, שָׁאֵלְתָּם 1 Sam. 12: 13, שָׁאֵלְתִּי 1 Sam. 1: 20, שָׁאֵלְתִּיהוּ Judg. 13: 6, שָׁאֵלְתִּיהוּ 1 Sam. 1: 28.

3. Kamets Hhatuph sometimes remains before the guttural in the Kal imperative and infinitive with suffixes or appended ה, אָהַבְּם Hos. 9: 10, גָּאֲלֶה Ruth 3: 13, מָאֲסָם Am. 2: 4, מָאֲסָם (by § 61. 1) Isa. 30: 12, קָרַבְּם Deut. 20: 2 (the alternate form being מִרְדָּבְם Josh. 22: 16), רָחַצְהָ Ex. 30: 18, רָחַצְהָ Ezek. 8: 6, and sometimes is changed to Pattahh, גָּזַחְהָ Isa. 57: 13, מָצַחְהָ Ezek. 20: 27, שָׁחַחְהָ Hos. 5: 2, אָהַבְהָ Deut. 10: 15, בָּאֲחָהָ Jer. 31: 12, or with simple Sh'va under the guttural, צִעֲדֶהָ Ps. 68: 8, וַיִּצְבּוּ 2 Chron. 26: 19. In וַיִּצְבּוּ Num. 23: 7, Kamets Hhatuph is lengthened to Hholem in the simple syllable. Once the paragogic imperative takes the form שָׁחַחְהָ Isa. 7: 11, comp. סָלַחְהָ Dan. 9: 19, רָאֲחָהָ Ps. 41: 5.

4. Hhirik of the inflected Kal imperative is retained before ר, כָּרְחֹו Josh. 9: 6, and once before ח, שָׁחֲרוּ Job 6: 22; when the first radical is א it becomes Seghol, אָחַבְהָ Ps. 31: 24, אָחֲרוּ Cant. 2: 15; in other cases it is changed to Pattahh, גָּזַחְהָ Isa. 14: 31, וַיִּצְבּוּ Judg. 10: 14.

§ 120. 1. The compound Sh'va after Kamets Hhatuph is (ֿ), after Seghol (ֿ), in other cases (ֿ), as is sufficiently shown by the examples already adduced. Exceptions are rare, אָחֲרִי Ruth 3: 15, תִּשְׁחָרִי Ezek. 16: 33, וַיִּתְּאֲרֵהוּ y'thā'rēhū Isa. 44: 13.

2. The letter before the guttural receives compound Sh'va in יִצְחָק Gen. 21: 6; in נִאֲשָׂאֵר Ezek. 9: 8, this leads to the prolongation of the preceding vowel and its expression by the vowel letter א, § 11. 1. a. This latter form, though without an exact parallel, is thus susceptible of ready explanation, and there is no need of resorting to the hypothesis of an error in the text or a confusion of two distinct readings, נִאֲשָׂאֵר and נִאֲשָׂאֵר.

3. Resh commonly receives simple Sh'va, though it has compound in some forms of בָּרַךְ, e. g. תִּבְרַכְנוּ Num. 6: 23, בִּבְרַכְנוּ Gen. 27: 27.

§ 121. 1. Upon the omission of Daghesh-forte from the second radical the previous vowel is always lengthened before ר, almost always before א, and prevailing before ע, but rarely before ה or ח. The previous vowel remains short in בָּעַת to terrify, פָּעַם to provoke, מָעַט to be few, נָזַר to shake, and צָעַק to cry. It is sometimes lengthened, though not always, in בָּאֵר to make plain, נָאָה to commit adultery, נָאָץ to despise, נָאָר to reject, שָׁאֵל to ask; בָּעָר to consume, שָׁעַר to sweep away by a tempest, הָעַב to abhor; בָּהֵל to affright, בָּהָה to be dim, נָהַל to lead. It is also lengthened in קָהָה to be dull, which only occurs Eccl. 10: 10. The only instances of

the prolongation of the vowel before ה are לָהֶם Pi. inf. Judg. 5:8; בָּהֶן Pu. pret. Ezek. 21:18; דָּהוּ Pu. pret. Ps. 36:13; הִהָרְחַצְתִּי Job 9:30, the first two of which may, however, be regarded as nouns. Daghesh-forte is retained and the vowel consequently remains short in בָּרַח Ezek. 16:4; רָאָה Job 33:21, unless the point in the latter example is to be regarded as Mappik, §26.

2. When not lengthened, Hhirik of the Piel preterite commonly remains unaltered before the guttural, בָּחַרְתִּי Job 15:18; שָׁתַּחֲוִי Jer. 12:10, though it is in two instances changed to Seghol, אָחַרְתִּי Judg. 5:28; רָחַמְתִּי Ps. 51:7.

3. When under the influence of a pause accent the guttural receives Kamets, a preceding Pattahh is converted to Seghol, §63.1. *a*, הִנָּחֲמִתִּי Ezek. 5:13; יִהְיֶהֱחַיָּה Num. 23:19; הִשְׁחַרְרִי Num. 8:7.

§122. 1. הִצְנֵן and שָׂאֲנֹן are Piel forms with the third radical reduplicated in place of the second; סִתְּרִיתִי doubles the second syllable; and אָחַבְתִּי Hos. 4:18, is by the ablest Hebraists regarded as one word, the last two radicals being reduplicated together with the personal ending, §92. *a*.

2. שָׁרַשׁ and סָעַר have two forms of the Piel, שָׁרַשׁ and שָׂרַשׁ, and סָעַר and שָׂעַר, §92. *b*.; and גָּשַׁשׁ two forms of the Hithpael, רָהַגְּשִׁישׁוּ Jer. 46:7, 8; מִנְּאָץ Isa. 52:5, follows the analogy of the latter; נִנְאָץ Eccl. 12:5, is sometimes derived from נָאָץ *to despise*, as if it were for נִנְאָץ; such a form would however be unexampled. The vowels show it to be the Hiphil future of נִיץ or rather נִצָּץ *to flourish or blossom*, the א being inserted as a vowel letter, §11. 1. *a*. נִנְאָלְתִּי Isa. 59:3, Lam. 4:14 is a Niphal formed upon the basis of a Pual, §83. *c*. (2). הִרְיוֹשׁ Ezra 10:16 is an anomalous infinitive from הִרַשׁ, which some regard as Kal, others as Piel.

LAMEDH GUTTURAL VERBS.

§123. Lamedh guttural verbs, or those which have a guttural for their third radical, are affected by the peculiarities of these letters, §108, in the following manner, viz. :

1. The vowel preceding the third radical becomes Pattahh in the future and imperative Kal, and in the feminine plurals of the future and imperative, Piel, Hiphil, and Hithpael, רִשְׁלָהּ.

2. Tsere preceding the third radical, as in the Piel and Hithpael and in some forms of the other species, may either be changed to Pattahh or retained; in the latter case the guttural takes Pattahh-furtive, §17, after the long heterogeneous vowel, e. g. רִשְׁלָהּ or רִשְׁלָהּ.

3. Hhirik of the Hiphil species, Hholem of the Kal and Niphal infinitives, and Shurek of the Kal passive participle, suffer no change before the final guttural, which receives a Pattahh-furtive, **שִׁלַּחַהּ**, **הִשְׁלַּחַהּ**.

4. The guttural retains the simple Sh'va of the perfect verb before all affirmatives beginning with a consonant, though compound Sh'va is substituted for it before suffixes, which are less closely attached to the verb, **שִׁלַּחְהוּ**, **שִׁלַּחְהֶם**.

5. When, however, a personal affirmative consists of a single vowelless letter, as in the second feminine singular of the preterite, the guttural receives a Pattahh-furtive to aid in its pronunciation without sundering it from the affixed termination, **שִׁלַּחְתְּ**.

a. Some grammarians regard this as a Pattahh inserted between the guttural and the final vowelless consonant by § 61. 2, and accordingly pronounce **שִׁלַּחְתְּ** *shalahhat* instead of *shala'hht*. But as these verbs do not suffer even a compound Sh'va to be inserted before the affixed personal termination, it is scarcely probable that a full vowel would be admitted. And the Dagheshe-lene in the final Tav and the Sh'va under it show that the preceding vowel sign is not Pattahh but Pattahh-furtive, § 17. *a.*

6. There is no occasion in these verbs for the application of the rule requiring the omission of Dagheshe-forte from the gutturals.

§ 124. The inflections of Lamedh guttural verbs may be represented by **שִׁלַּחַ** to *send*. The Pual and Hophal, which agree with perfect verbs except in the Pattahh-furtive of the second feminine preterite and of the absolute infinitive, are omitted from the paradigm. The Hithpael of this verb does not occur, but is here formed from analogy, the initial sibilant being transposed with **ח** of the prefix, according to § 82. 5.

a. Instead of the Niphal infinitive absolute with prefixed **ח**, which does not happen to occur in any verb of this class, the alternate form with prefixed **נ**, § 91. *b.* is given in the paradigm, **נִשְׁלַחַ** being in actual use.

PARADIGM OF LAMEDH GUTTURAL VERBS.

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	HIPHIL.	HITHPAEL.
PRET. 3 m.	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
3 f.	שָׁלְחָה	נִשְׁלְחָה	שִׁלְּחָה	הִשְׁלִיחָה	הִשְׁתַּלְּחָה
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתְּ	נִשְׁלַחְתְּ	שִׁלַּחְתְּ	הִשְׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתְּ
1 c.	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שִׁלַּחְתִּי	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	שָׁלְחוּ	נִשְׁלְחוּ	שִׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁלִיחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שִׁלַּחְתֶּם	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּם
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	שִׁלַּחְתֶּן	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּן
1 c.	שָׁלַחְנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְנוּ	שִׁלַּחְנוּ	הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנוּ
INFIN. Absol.	שִׁלֹּחַ	נִשְׁלַחַ	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	—
Constr.	שֹׁלֵחַ	הִשְׁלֵיחַ	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
FUT. 3 m.	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלִיחַ	יִשְׁתַּלַּח
3 f.	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלִיחַ	תִּשְׁתַּלַּח
2 m.	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלִיחַ	תִּשְׁתַּלַּח
2 f.	תִּשְׁלַחִי	תִּשְׁלַחִי	תִּשְׁלַחִי	תִּשְׁלִיחִי	תִּשְׁתַּלַּחִי
1 c.	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלִיחַ	אֶשְׁתַּלַּח
Plur. 3 m.	יִשְׁלְחוּ	יִשְׁלְחוּ	יִשְׁלְחוּ	יִשְׁלִיחוּ	יִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
3 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
2 m.	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלִיחוּ	תִּשְׁתַּלַּחוּ
2 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
1 c.	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלִיחַ	נִשְׁתַּלַּח
IMPER. 2 m.	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
2 f.	שִׁלְּחִי	הִשְׁלְּחִי	שִׁלְּחִי	הִשְׁלְּחִי	הִשְׁתַּלְּחִי
Plur. 2 m.	שִׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁלְּחוּ	שִׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
2 f.	שִׁלַּחְנָה	הִשְׁלַחְנָה	שִׁלַּחְנָה	הִשְׁלַחְנָה	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
PART. Act.	שֹׁלֵחַ	—	מִשְׁלִיחַ	מִשְׁלִיחַ	מִשְׁתַּלַּח
Pass.	שֹׁלֵיחַ	נִשְׁלָחַ	—	—	—

REMARKS ON LAMEDH GUTTURAL VERBS.

§ 125. 1. The Kal future and imperative have Pattahh without exception; in one instance the K'thibh inserts *ו*, אסלוה Jer. 5:7, where the K'ri is אסלנה. The vowel *a* is retained before suffixes, remaining short in בצעם Am. 9:1, but usually lengthened to Kamets, רבקהנה 2 Chron. 21:17, שמענה Gen. 23:11. In the paragogic imperative *a* may be retained, סלחה שמעה Dan. 9:19, or rejected, and Hhirik given to the first radical, שמעה Job 32:10, שלחה Gen. 43:8. Hhirik appears in מקנה Gen. 25:31, but verbs whose last radical is *ר* commonly take Kamets Hhatuph like perfect verbs both before paragogic ה, and suffixes, שמעה 1 Chron. 29:18, קשרם Prov. 3:3.

2. The Kal infinitive construct mostly has *o*, לנה Jon. 2:1, לנה Num. 17:28. גשר Isa. 54:9, rarely *a*, שלח Isa. 58:9, גנה Num. 20:3, משח 1 Sam. 15:1. With a feminine ending, the first syllable takes Kamets Hhatuph. גבהה Zeph. 3:11; so sometimes before suffixes, זכרו 2 Sam. 15:12. שמענה Neh. 1:4, שמעה Josh. 6:5, but more commonly Hhirik. בלה Am. 1:13, פנה Num. 35:19, פהה Neh. 8:5, rarely Pattahh, רקה Ezek. 25:6.

3. Most verbs with final *ר* have Hholem in the Kal future and imperative. But such as have middle *e* in the preterite take Pattahh, § 82.1. *a*; and in addition the following, viz.: אשר to shut, אר to say, הר to honour, הר to grow pale, נר to shake, נר to be rich, נר to entreat, פטר to slip away, פטר to press, שר to drink or be drunken. The following have Pattahh or Hholem, גר to decree, נר to vow, קר fut. *o*, to reap, fut. *a*, to be short.

§ 126. 1. Tsere is almost always changed to Pattahh before the guttural in the preterite, infinitive construct, future and imperative; but it is retained and Pattahh-furtive given to the guttural in pause, and in the infinitive absolute and participle which partake of the character of nouns and prefer lengthened forms. Thus, Niphal: infin. constr., השמע Esth. 2:8, הפהה Isa. 51:14, future, רשעה Ps. 9:19, רעה Job 17:3, imperative, even in pause, הפעה. Piel: preterite, געה Lev. 14:8, געה 2 Chron. 34:4, infin. constr., בעה Hab. 1:13, בעה Lam. 2:8, future, רעה Job 16:13, רעה 2 Kin. 8:12, רעה Deut. 7:5, imperative, שעה Ex. 4:23. Hiphil: apocopated future, רעה 2 Kin. 18:30, fut. with Vav conversive, רעה Judg. 4:23, fem. plur., רעה Ps. 119:171, imperative, היעה Ps. 86:2, and even in pause, רעה 1 Kin. 22:12. Hithpael: רעה Prov. 17:14, רעה Dan. 11:40, רעה Ps. 106:47; this species sometimes has Kamets in its pausal forms, רעה Josh. 9:13, רעה Ps. 107:27. On the other hand, the absolute infinitives: Piel. שלח Deut. 22:7, Hiphil, הגעה Isa. 7:11, Hophal, הגעה Ezek. 16:4. Participles: Kal, הגעה Deut. 28:52, but occasionally in the construct state with Pattahh, הגעה Ps. 94:9, הגעה Isa. 51:15, רעה Isa. 42:5, שלח Lev. 11:7, Piel, מועה 1 Kin. 3:3, Hithpael, משעה 1 Sam. 21:15. Tsere is retained before suffixes of the second person instead of being either changed to Pattahh or as in perfect

verbs shortened to Seghol, Pi. inf. const. **שִׁפְּחָהּ** Deut. 15 : 18, fut. **אֲשִׁפְּחָהּ** Gen. 31 : 27. There is one instance of Pattahh in the Hiphil inf. const., **הוֹבִיחַ** Job 6 : 26.

2. In verbs with final **ר** Pattahh takes the place of Tsere for the most part in the Piel preterite (in pause Tsere), and frequently in the Hithpael (in pause Kamets); but Tsere (in pause Tsere or Pattahh, § 65. *a*) is commonly retained elsewhere, **שָׁבַר** Ps. 76 : 4, **שָׁבַר** Ex. 9 : 25, **תָּהַרְהַר** Prov. 25 : 6, **הִתְאַזַּר** Ps. 93 : 1, **רָאָזַר** Gen. 22 : 14, **רָאָזַר** Gen. 10 : 19, **תִּצְקַר** Zeph. 2 : 4. Two verbs have Seghol in the Piel preterite, **הָבַר** (in pause, **הִבְּרַר**) and **בִּבְרַר**.

§ 127. 1. The guttural almost always has Pattahh-furtive in the second fem. sing. of the preterite, **שָׁמְעָהּ** Ruth 2 : 8, **שָׁבְעָהּ** Ezek. 16 : 28, **הִלְמָהּ** Esth. 4 : 14, **הִלְלָהּ** Ezek. 16 : 4, scarcely ever simple Sh'va, **לָתַתָּהּ** 1 Kin. 14 : 3, **שָׁבַחָהּ** Jer. 13 : 5, and never Pattahh (which might arise from the concurrence of consonants at the end of a word, § 61. 2), unless in **לָתַתָּהּ** Gen. 30 : 5, and **נִכְתָּהּ** Gén. 20 : 16, the former of which admits of ready explanation as a construct infinitive, and the latter may be a Niphal participle in the feminine singular, whether it be understood as in the common English version "*she was reproved*," or *it is adjudged* (i. e. justly due as a compensation) to thee; the latest authorities, however, prefer to render it *thou art judged*, i. e. justice is done thee by this indemnification. Pattahh is once inserted before the abbreviated termination of the feminine plural imperative, **שָׁמְעִי** Gen. 4 : 23 for **שָׁמְעִינָהּ**.

2. The guttural takes compound instead of simple Sh'va before suffixes, not only when it stands at the end of the verb, **מִנְּהָ** Num. 24 : 11, **שָׁבְחָהּ** Prov. 25 : 17, but also in the first plural of the preterite, **שָׁבַחְנוּהָ** Ps. 44 : 18 (**שָׁבַחְנוּ** ver. 21), **רִהַצְנוּהָ** Isa. 59 : 12, **בִּלְעָנוּהָ** Ps. 35 : 25, **הוֹרַצְנוּהָ** 2 Sam. 21 : 6, **שָׁמְעָנוּהָ** Ps. 132 : 6; **ר** retains simple Sh'va before all personal terminations and suffixes, **אֶזְרָהָ** Judg. 4 : 20, **אֶמְרָהָ** Mal. 1 : 7, **עֲבֹרָהָ** Josh. 4 : 23.

3. In a few exceptional cases the letter before the guttural receives compound Sh'va, **אֶצְטָהָ** Isa. 27 : 4, **לָתַתָּהּ** Gen. 2 : 23.

§ 128. The Hiphil infinitive construct once has the feminine ending **וה**, **הִשְׁפָּחוּהָ** Ezek. 24 : 26; **וְהִגְבְּהָהָּ** Ezek. 16 : 50 for **וְהִגְבְּהָהָּ** perhaps owes its anomalous form to its being assimilated in termination to the following word, which is a Lamedh He verb. In **נִשְׁקָהָ** Am. 8 : 8 K'thibh for **נִשְׁקָהָ** the guttural **ע** is elided, § 53. 3.

PE NUN (נ) VERBS.

§ 129. Nun, as the first radical of verbs, has two peculiarities, viz. :

1. At the end of a syllable it is assimilated to the fol-

lowing consonant, the two letters being written as one, and the doubling indicated by Daghesh-forte. ' This occurs in the Kal future, Niphal preterite and participle, and in the Hiphil and Hophal species throughout; thus, יִנָּשׁ becomes יִנְשׁ, written יִשׁ, so נָשׁ for נִשְׁשׁ, הִנְשׁ for הִנְשִׁישׁ. In the Hophal, Kamets Hhatuph becomes Kibbutz before the doubled letter, § 61. 5, הִשְׁשׁ for הִשְׁשִׁישׁ.

2. In the Kal imperative with Pattahh it is frequently dropped, its sound being easily lost from the beginning of a syllable when it is without a vowel, שׁ for שֵׁשׁ, § 53. 2. A like rejection occurs in the Kal infinitive construct of a few verbs, the abbreviation being in this case compensated by adding the feminine termination ת; thus, שִׁשְׁתִּי for שִׁשְׁתִּי (by § 63. 2. a), the primary form being שֵׁשׁ.

a. In the Indo-European languages likewise, *n* is frequently conformed to or affected by a following consonant, and in certain circumstances it is liable to rejection, e. g. ἐγγράφω, ἐμβάλλω, συστρέφω.

§ 130. 1. The inflections of Pe Nun verbs may be represented by שֵׁשׁ *to approach*. In the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael, they do not differ from perfect verbs. The last column of the paradigm is occupied by the Kal species of נָתַן *to give*, which is peculiar in assimilating its last as well as its first radical, and in having Tsere in the future.

a. The Kal of שֵׁשׁ is used only in the infinitive, future, and imperative, the preterite and participle being supplied by the Niphal, which has substantially the same sense: the missing parts are in the paradigm supplied from analogy.

b. The future of נָתַן has Pattahh in one instance before Makkeph, נִתֵּן Judg. 16 : 5.

PARADIGM OF PE NUN VERBS.

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	HIPHAL.	HOPHAL.	KAL.
PRET. 3 m.	נָשָׂ	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	נָשָׂ
3 f.	נִשְׂתָּה	נִשְׂתָּה	הִנִּישְׂתָּה	הִנִּישְׂתָּה	נִשְׂתָּה
2 m.	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ
2 f.	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ
1 c.	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ
Plur. 3 c.	נִשְׂתָּו	נִשְׂתָּו	הִנִּישְׂתָּו	הִנִּישְׂתָּו	נִשְׂתָּו
2 m.	נִשְׂתָּם	נִשְׂתָּם	הִנִּישְׂתָּם	הִנִּישְׂתָּם	נִשְׂתָּם
2 f.	נִשְׂתָּן	נִשְׂתָּן	הִנִּישְׂתָּן	הִנִּישְׂתָּן	נִשְׂתָּן
1 c.	נִשְׂתָּנוּ	נִשְׂתָּנוּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּנוּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּנוּ	נִשְׂתָּנוּ
INFIN. <i>Absol.</i>	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ
<i>Constr.</i>	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ
FUT. 3 m.	יִנְשֵׁ	יִנְשֵׁ	יִנְשֵׁ	יִנְשֵׁ	יִנְשֵׁ
3 f.	תִּנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ
2 m.	תִּנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ
2 f.	תִּנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ	תִנְשֵׁ
1 c.	אִנְשֵׁ	אִנְשֵׁ	אִנְשֵׁ	אִנְשֵׁ	אִנְשֵׁ
Plur. 3 m.	יִנְשֻׁ	יִנְשֻׁ	יִנְשֻׁ	יִנְשֻׁ	יִנְשֻׁ
3 f.	תִּנְשֻׁנָּה	תִנְשֻׁנָּה	תִנְשֻׁנָּה	תִנְשֻׁנָּה	(תִּנְשֻׁנָּה)
2 m.	תִּנְשֻׁוּ	תִנְשֻׁוּ	תִנְשֻׁוּ	תִנְשֻׁוּ	תִנְשֻׁוּ
2 f.	תִּנְשֻׁנָּה	תִנְשֻׁנָּה	תִנְשֻׁנָּה	תִנְשֻׁנָּה	(תִּנְשֻׁנָּה)
1 c.	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ
IMPER. 2 m.	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ		נִשְׂתָּ
2 f.	נִשְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	הִנִּישְׂתָּ	wanting	נִשְׂתָּ
Plur. 2 m.	נִשְׂתָּו	הִנִּישְׂתָּו	הִנִּישְׂתָּו		נִשְׂתָּו
2 f.	נִשְׂתָּן	הִנִּישְׂתָּן	הִנִּישְׂתָּן		(נִשְׂתָּן)
PART. <i>Act.</i>	נִשְׂתָּ		מִנְשֵׁ		נִשְׂתָּ
<i>Pass.</i>	נִשְׂתָּ	נִשְׂתָּ		מִנְשֵׁ	נִשְׂתָּ

REMARKS ON PE NUN VERBS.

§ 131. 1. If the second radical be a guttural or a vowel letter, Nun becomes strong by contrast and is not liable to rejection or assimilation, נָחַל Num. 34: 18, נָחַג 2 Kin. 4: 24, נָחַר Gen. 24: 48, נָחַר Ex. 15: 2. It is, however, always assimilated in נָחַס the Niphal preterite of נָחַח to *repent*, and occasionally in נָחַח to *descend*, e.g. נָחַח Jer. 21: 13, נָחַח Prov. 17: 10, נָחַח Ps. 38: 3 but נָחַח ibid., נָחַח Joel 4: 11.

2. Before other consonants the rule for assimilation is observed with rare exceptions, viz.: נָחַשׁ Isa. 58: 3, נָחַשׁ Ps. 68: 3, נָחַשׁ Jer. 3: 5, נָחַשׁ Deut. 33: 9 (and occasionally elsewhere), נָחַשׁ Job 40: 24, נָחַשׁ Isa. 29: 1, נָחַשׁ Ezek. 22: 20, נָחַשׁ (for נָחַשׁ) Num. 5: 22, נָחַשׁ (for נָחַשׁ) with Daghesh-forte separative, § 24. 5) Isa. 33: 1, נָחַשׁ Judg. 20: 31.

3. Nun is commonly rejected from the Kal imperative with *a*, נָחַשׁ 2 Sam. 1: 15 (once before Makkeph. נָחַשׁ Gen. 19: 9, in plural נָחַשׁ 1 Kin. 18: 20 and נָחַשׁ Josh. 3: 9), נָחַשׁ Ex. 3: 5, נָחַשׁ Job 1: 11, נָחַשׁ Deut. 2: 24, נָחַשׁ Ezek. 37: 9, נָחַשׁ Gen. 27: 26, though it is occasionally retained, נָחַשׁ 2 Kin. 19: 29, נָחַשׁ Ps. 10: 12, or by a variant orthography, נָחַשׁ Ps. 4: 7 but always elsewhere נָחַשׁ. In imperatives with *o*, and in Lamedh He verbs which have *e* in the imperative, Nun is invariably retained, נָחַשׁ Prov. 17: 14, נָחַשׁ Ps. 24: 14, נָחַשׁ Num. 31: 2, נָחַשׁ Ps. 58: 7, נָחַשׁ Gen. 30: 27, נָחַשׁ Ex. 8: 1.

4. The rejection of Nun from the Kal construct infinitive occurs in but few verbs; viz.: נָחַשׁ (with suffix, נָחַשׁ) from נָחַשׁ, נָחַשׁ from נָחַשׁ, נָחַשׁ (twice) and נָחַשׁ from נָחַשׁ, נָחַשׁ (once) and נָחַשׁ from נָחַשׁ, נָחַשׁ has נָחַשׁ (by § 60. 3. c), with the preposition לְ, נָחַשׁ by § 57. 2. (3), once נָחַשׁ (§ 53. 3) Job 41: 17, once without the feminine ending, נָחַשׁ Ps. 89: 10, and twice נָחַשׁ, נָחַשׁ has commonly נָחַשׁ (for נָחַשׁ), with suffixes נָחַשׁ, but נָחַשׁ Num. 20: 21, and נָחַשׁ Gen. 38: 9.

5. The absolute infinitive Niphal appears in the three forms נָחַשׁ Jer. 32: 4, נָחַשׁ Ps. 68: 3, and נָחַשׁ Judg. 20: 39.

6. The ה of the prefix in the Hithpael species is in a few instances assimilated to the first radical, § 82. 5. a, נָחַשׁ Ezek. 5: 13, נָחַשׁ Ezek. 37: 10, Jer. 23: 13, נָחַשׁ Num. 24: 7, Dan. 11: 14, נָחַשׁ Isa. 52: 5.

§ 132. 1. The last radical of נָחַח is assimilated in the Niphal as well as in the Kal species, נָחַח Lev. 26: 25. The final Nun of other verbs remains without assimilation, נָחַח. נָחַח. In 2 Sam. 22: 41 נָחַח is נָחַח which is found in the parallel passage Ps. 18: 41. נָחַח 1 Kin. 6: 19. 17: 14 K'thibh. is probably, as explained by Ewald, the Kal construct infinitive without the feminine ending (נָחַח) prolonged by reduplication, which is the case with some other short words, e.g. נָחַח from נָחַח, נָחַח for נָחַח; others regard it as the infinitive נָחַח with the 3 fem. plur. suffix or with ך paragogic; Gesenius takes it to be, as always elsewhere, the

2 masc. sing. of the Kal future. הָיָה Ps. 8:2, is the Kal infin., comp. הָיָה Gen. 46:3, not the 3 fem. sing. pret. for הָיָה (Nordheimer), nor the imperative with paragogic הָ , as הָיָה is always to be explained elsewhere.

2. The peculiarities of Pe Nun verbs are shared by לָקַח *to take*, whose first radical is assimilated or rejected in the same manner as נ . Kal inf. const. לָקַחַת (with prep. ל , לְקַחַת , *to be distinguished* from לָקַחַת 2 fem. sing. pret.), once לָקַחַת (by § 60. 3. c) 2 Kin. 12:9, with suffixes לָקַחְתִּי fut. לָקַחְתִּי , imper. לָקַח rarely לָקַחְתִּי , Hoph. fut. לִקְחֶנּוּ , but Niph. pret. נִלְקַחְתָּ . In Hos. 11:3 לָקַחַת is the masculine infinitive with the suffix for לָקַחְתָּ ; the same form occurs without a suffix, לָקַח Ezek. 17:5, or this may be explained with Gesenius as a preterite for לָקַחְתָּ .

3. In Isa. 64:5 נִלְקַח has the form of a Hiphil future from לָקַח , but the sense shows it to be from נָלַח for נִלְקַח , Daghesh-forte being omitted and the previous vowel lengthened in consequence, § 59. a.

AYIN DOUBLED (עֵעֵ) VERBS.

§ 133. The imperfect verbs, thus far considered, differ from the perfect verbs either in the vowels alone or in the consonants alone; those which follow, differ in both vowels and consonants, § 107, and consequently depart much more seriously from the standard paradigm. The widest divergence of all is found in the Ayin doubled and Ayin Vav verbs, in both of which the root gives up its dissyllabic character and is converted into a monosyllable; a common feature, which gives rise to many striking resemblances and even to an occasional interchange of forms.

§ 134. 1. In explaining the inflections peculiar to Ayin doubled verbs, it will be most convenient to separate the intensive species Piel and Pual with their derivative the Hith-pael from the other four. That which gives rise to all their peculiar forms in the Kal, Niphal, Hiphil, and Hophal species, is the disposition to avoid the repetition of the same sound by uniting the two similar radicals and giving the intervening vowel to the previous letter, thus, סָבַב for סָבַב , סָב for סָבַב § 61. 3.

2. In the Kal species this contraction is optional in the preterite; it is rare in the infinitive absolute though usual in

the construct, and it never occurs in the participles. With these exceptions, it is universal in the species already named.

§ 135. This contraction produces certain changes both in the vowel, which is thrown back, and in that of the preceding syllable.

1. When the first radical has a vowel (pretonic Kamets, § 82. 1), as in the Kal preterite and infinitive absolute, and in the Niphal infinitive, future and imperative, this is simply displaced by the vowel thrown back from the second radical, thus **הָסֵב**, **הִסְבֵּב**; **הָסִיב**, **הִסְבִּיב**; **סָב**, **סִבִּיב**, **סֵב**; **סָבַב**, **סִבְבֵּב**.

2. When the first radical ends a mixed syllable as in the Kal future, the Niphal preterite, and throughout the Hiphil and Hophal, this will be converted into a simple syllable by the shifting of the vowel from the second radical to the first, whence arise the following mutations:

In the Kal future **יִסְבֵּב** becomes **יָסַב** with *ı* in a simple syllable, contrary to § 18. 2. This may, however, be converted into a mixed syllable by means of Daghesh-forte, and the short vowel be retained, thus **יִסְבֵּב**; "or the syllable may remain simple and the vowel be lengthened from Hhirik to Tsere, § 59, thus, in verbs fut. *a*, **יִסְבֵּב** for **יִסְבֵּב**"; or as the Hhirik of this tense is not an original vowel but has arisen from Sh'va, § 85. 2. *a* (1), it may be neglected and *ā*, the simplest of the long vowels, given to the preformative, which is the most common expedient, thus **יָסַב**. The three possible forms of this tense are consequently **יָסַב**, **יִסְבֵּב** and **יִסְבֵּב**. } p. 61,
} Clem
} § 57:
} י.

In the Niphal preterite **נִסְבֵּב** becomes by contraction **נָסַב**. In a few verbs beginning with **נ** the short vowel is retained in an intermediate syllable, thus **נִסְבֵּב** for **נִסְבֵּב**; in other cases Hhirik is lengthened to Tsere, **נִסְבֵּב** for **נִסְבֵּב**, or as the Hhirik is not essential to the form but has arisen from Sh'va, § 82. 2, it is more frequently neglected, and Kamets, the simplest of the long vowels, substituted in its place, thus **נָסַב**. The forms of this tense are, therefore, **נָסַב**, **נִסְבֵּב**, **נִסְבֵּב**.

In the Hiphil and Hophal species the vowels of the pre-

fixed ה are characteristic and essential. They must, therefore, either be retained by inserting Daghesh-forte in the first radical, or be simply lengthened; no other vowel can be substituted for them, הָסֵב for הִסְבִּיב, רָסֵב or רִסֵּב for רִסְבִּיב, הָסֵב (Kibbuts before the doubled letter by § 61. 5) or הִרְסֵב for הִרְסִיב.

3. The vowel, which is thrown back from the second radical to the first, stands no longer before a single consonant, but before one which, though single in appearance, is in reality equivalent to two. It is consequently subjected to the compression which affects vowels so situated, § 61. 4. Thus, in the Niphal future and imperative Tsere is compressed to Pattahh, רָסֵב, רִסֵּב; הָסֵב, הִסְבִּיב (comp. קָטַל, קִטְּלָה) though it remains in the infinitive which, partaking of the character of a noun, prefers longer forms. So in the Hiphil long Hhirik is compressed to Tsere, הָסֵב, הִסְבִּיב (comp. יִקְטִיל, יִקְטִילָה).

§ 136. Although the letter, into which the second and third radicals have been contracted, represents two consonants, the doubling cannot be made to appear at the end of the word. But

1. When, in the course of inflection, a vowel is added, the letter receives Daghesh-forte, and the preceding vowel, even where it would be dropped in perfect verbs, is retained to make the doubling possible, and hence preserves its accent, § 33. 1, רָסֵבִי, סֵבָה.

2. Upon the addition of a personal ending which begins with a consonant, the utterance of the doubled letter is aided by inserting one of the diphthongal vowels, *ō* (ו) in the preterite, and *e* (י) in the future. By the dissyllabic appendage thus formed the accent is carried forward, § 32, and the previous part of the word is shortened in consequence as much as possible, הָסֵב, הִסְבִּיתָ; רָסֵב, הִסְבִּינָה.

3. When by the operation of the rules already given, § 135. 2, the first radical has been doubled, the reduplication of the last radical is frequently omitted in order to

relieve the word of too many doubled letters. In this case the retention of the vowel before the last radical, contrary to the analogy of perfect verbs, and the insertion of a vowel after it, are alike unnecessary, and the accent takes its accustomed position, רָסַבְתָּהּ, הִסְבַּחְתָּהּ.

§ 137. The Piel, Pual, and Hithpael sometimes preserve the regular form, as הִקְלִיף, הִקְלַף, הִקְלִיפֵהוּ. The triple repetition of the same letter thus caused is in a few instances avoided, however, by reduplicating the contracted root with appropriate vowels, as סִבְּסָהוּ, הִתְקַלְּקַל. Or more commonly, the reduplication is given up and the idea of intensity conveyed by the simple prolongation of the root, the long vowel Hholem being inserted after the first radical for this purpose, as סוֹבֵב, הִתְגַּלְּל.

§ 138. In the following paradigm the inflections of Ayin doubled verbs are shown by the example of סָבַב *to surround*. The Pual is omitted, as this species almost invariably follows the inflections of the perfect verb; certain persons of the Hophal, of which there is no example, are likewise omitted. An instance of Piel, with the radical syllable reduplicated, is given in סִבְּסָהוּ *to excite*. *

a. The Hithpael of סָבַב does not actually occur; but it is in the paradigm formed from analogy, the initial sibilant being transposed with the ה of the prefix, agreeably to § 82. 5.

* b. In his Manual Lexicon, Gesenius gives to סִבְּסָהוּ the meaning *to arm*, but the best authorities prefer the definition subsequently introduced by him into his Thesaurus, *to excite*.

PARADIGM OF AYIN

	KAL.		NIPHAL.	PIEL.
PRET. 3 m.	סָבַב	סָב	נָסַב	סִיבֵּב
3 f.	סָבְבָהּ	סָבְהָ	נָסְבָהּ	סִיבְבָהּ
2 m.	(סָבְבָתָּהּ)	סָבֹותָּהּ	נָסְבֹותָּהּ	סִיבְבָתָּהּ
2 f.	(סָבְבָתָּהּ)	סָבֹותָּהּ	נָסְבֹותָּהּ	סִיבְבָתָּהּ
1 c.	סָבְבָתִּי	סָבֹותִי	נָסְבֹותִי	סִיבְבָתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	סָבְבּוּ	סָבוּ	נָסְבוּ	סִיבְבוּ
2 m.	(סָבְבָתֶּם)	סָבוּתֶם	נָסְבוּתֶם	סִיבְבָתֶּם
2 f.	(סָבְבָתֶּן)	סָבוּתֶן	נָסְבוּתֶן	סִיבְבָתֶּן
1 c.	סָבְבָנוּ	סָבוּנוּ	נָסְבוּנוּ	סִיבְבָנוּ
INFIN. Absol.	סָבֹוב	סָב	הִסָּבֵב	סִיבֵּב
Constr.	סָבֵב	סָבֵב	הִסָּבֵב	סִיבֵּב
FUT. 3 m.	יָסֵב	יָסֵב	יָסֵב	יָסִיבֵּב
3 f.	תָּסֵב	תָּסֵב	תָּסֵב	תָּסִיבֵּב
2 m.	תָּסֵב	תָּסֵב	תָּסֵב	תָּסִיבֵּב
2 f.	תָּסֵבִי	תָּסֵבִי	תָּסֵבִי	תָּסִיבֵּבִי
1 c.	אָסֵב	אָסֵב	אָסֵב	אָסִיבֵּב
Plur. 3 m.	יָסֵבוּ	יָסֵבוּ	יָסֵבוּ	יָסִיבֵּבוּ
3 f.	תָּסִיבְנָהּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ
2 m.	תָּסֵבוּ	תָּסֵבוּ	תָּסֵבוּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ
2 f.	תָּסִיבְנָהּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ	תָּסִיבְנָהּ
1 c.	נָסֵב	נָסֵב	נָסֵב	נָסִיבֵּב
IMPER. 2 m.	סָב		הִסָּבֵב	סִיבֵּב
2 f.	סָבִי		הִסָּבִי	סִיבְבִי
Plur. 2 m.	סָבוּ		הִסָּבוּ	סִיבְבוּ
2 f.	סָבִינָהּ		הִסָּבִינָהּ	סִיבְבִינָהּ
PART. Act.	סָבֵב			נִסִּיבֵּב
Pass.	סָבוֹב		נָסֵב	

DOUBLED VERBS.

HIPHIL.	HOPHAL.	HITHPAEL.	PIEL.
הִסָּב	הוּסָב	הִסְתַּיֵּב	סָבַסָּב
הִסְבָּה	הוּסְבָה	הִסְתַּיֵּבָה	סָבַסְבָּה
הִסְבֹּת		הִסְתַּיֵּבָת	סָבַסְבָּת
הִסְבֹּת		הִסְתַּיֵּבָת	סָבַסְבָּת
הִסְבֹּתִי		הִסְתַּיֵּבָתִי	סָבַסְבָּתִי
הִסְבֹּו	הוּסְבֹו	הִסְתַּיֵּבֹו	סָבַסְבֹו
הִסְבֹּתָם		הִסְתַּיֵּבָתָם	סָבַסְבֹּתָם
הִסְבֹּתָן		הִסְתַּיֵּבָתָן	סָבַסְבֹּתָן
הִסְבֹּנוּ		הִסְתַּיֵּבָנוּ	סָבַסְבֹּנוּ
הִסָּב			סָבַסָּב
הִסָּב		הִסְתַּיֵּב	סָבַסָּב
יָסָב	יּוּסָב	יִסְתַּיֵּב	יִסְבַּסָּב
תָּסָב	תּוּסָב	תִּסְתַּיֵּב	תִּסְבַּסָּב
תָּסָב	תּוּסָב	תִּסְתַּיֵּב	תִּסְבַּסָּב
תָּסְבִי	תּוּסְבִי	תִּסְתַּיֵּבִי	תִּסְבַּסְבִי
אָסָב	אּוּסָב	אִסְתַּיֵּב	אִסְבַּסָּב
יָסְבֹו	יּוּסְבֹו	יִסְתַּיֵּבֹו	יִסְבַּסְבֹו
תָּסְבִינָה		תִּסְתַּיֵּבָנָה	תִּסְבַּסְבִינָה
תָּסְבֹו	תּוּסְבֹו	תִּסְתַּיֵּבֹו	תִּסְבַּסְבֹו
תָּסְבִינָה		תִּסְתַּיֵּבָנָה	תִּסְבַּסְבִינָה
נָסָב	נּוּסָב	נִסְתַּיֵּב	נִסְבַּסָּב
הִסָּב		הִסְתַּיֵּב	סָבַסָּב
הִסְבִי	wanting	הִסְתַּיֵּבִי	סָבַסְבִי
הִסְבֹו		הִסְתַּיֵּבֹו	סָבַסְבֹו
הִסְבִינָה		הִסְתַּיֵּבָנָה	סָבַסְבִינָה
מִסָּב		מִסְתַּיֵּב	מִסְבַּסָּב
	מוּסָב		

REMARKS ON AYIN DOUBLED VERBS.

§ 139. 1. The uncontracted and the contracted forms of the Kal preterite are used with perhaps equal frequency in the third person; the former is rare in the first person, **וַיִּזְכֹּר** Zech. 8:14, 15, **בָּזְזוּ** Deut. 2:35, and there are no examples of it in the second; **רָבּוּ** Gen. 49:23 and **רָמּוּ** Job 24:24 are preterites with Hholem, § 82. 1. In Ps. 118:11, **סָבְּבוּנִי גַם-סָבְּבוּנִי** the uncontracted is added to the contracted form for the sake of greater emphasis. Compound Sh'va is sometimes used with these verbs instead of simple to make its vocal character more distinct, § 16. 1. *b*, **גָּבְּלוּ** Gen. 29:3, 8, **צָבְּלוּ** Ex. 15:10, **הָבְּלוּךְ** Isa. 64:10, **עָבְּרִי** Gen. 9:14, **הִתְבְּבֵנוּ** Num. 23:25.

2. The following are examples of the contracted infinitive absolute, **קָב** Num. 23:25, **שָׁל** Ruth 2:16, **פֹּר** Isa. 24:19, **רָעָה** (with a paragogic termination) *ibid.*; of the uncontracted, **אָרָר**, **אָזֶן**, **חָזֶן**, **טָפֹחַ**, **כָּחֹחַ**, **פָּהֹחַ**, **שָׁדֹר**, **פָּהֹחַ**, **שָׁדֹר**; of the infinitive construct, **אֹחַ** and **אָח**, **סָבַב** and **סָב**, **כָּסַס**, **נָדַר**, **בָּזַ**, **הָאָ**, once with *a* as in Ayin Vav verbs, **בֹּר** Eccles. 9:1, and occasionally with *a*, **רָר** Isa. 45:1, **נָדַר** Jer. 5:26, **בָּרַם** (with 3 plur. suf.) Eccl. 3:18, **הִתְנַבֵּם** Isa. 30:18 (**הִתְנַבֵּה** Ps. 102:14); **לָחַם** Isa. 17:14, though sometimes explained as the noun **לָחַם** with the suffix *their bread*, is the infinitive of **חָמַם** to grow warm; **בָּשָׁם** Gen. 6:3 Eng. ver. *for that also*, as if compounded of the prep. **בְּ**, the abbreviated relative and **שָׁם**, is by the latest authorities regarded as the infinitive of **שָׁגַג** in their erring; **הָלַז** Job 29:3 has Hhirik before the suffix. The feminine termination **וֹת** is appended to the following infinitives, **חָלוֹת** Ps. 77:10, Job 19:17, **שָׁמְלוֹת** Ezek. 36:3, **וַיִּמְלֵי** Ps. 17:3. The imperative, which is always contracted, has mostly Hholem, **סָב**, **הָאָ** and **רָב** but sometimes Pattahh, **גָּב** Ps. 119:22 (elsewhere **גָּבַל**), **כָּבַח** Ps. 80:16. Fürst regards **חָח** as a contracted participle from **חָחַח**, analogous to the Ayin Vav form **קָח**.

3. The following uncontracted forms occur in the Kal future, **רָחַלְנָה** Am. 5:15, **וְיָדַר** and **חָדַר** from **נָדַר**; in the Niphal, **רָלַבְּ** Job 11:12; Hiphil, **הִשְׁמַם** Mic. 6:13, **מִשְׁמָם** Ezek. 3:15, **וְהִתְחַתֵּי** Jer. 49:37, and constantly in **רָזַן** and **רָלַל**; Hophal, **רָדַר** Job 20:8 from **נָדַר**. In a few instances the repetition of the same letter is avoided by the substitution of *a* for the second radical, **רָמַסְסִי** = **רָמַסְסִי** Ps. 58:8 and perhaps also Job 7:5, **מִמְלֵרִי** = **מִמְלֵרִי** Ezek. 28:24, Lev. 13:51, 52, **שָׁסְסִיךָ** = **שָׁסְסִיךָ** Jer. 30:16 K'thibh. Comp. in Syriac **ܩܐܬ** part. of **ܩܐܬܐ**. According to the Rabbins **בָּזְזוּ** = **בָּזְזוּ** Isa. 18:2, but see Alexander in loc.

§ 140. 1. Examples of different forms of the Kal future: (1) With Daghesh-forte in the first radical, **רָחַם**, **רָשָׁם**, **רָפָד**, **רָסַב**, **אָפַח**, **וְיָדַר**; or with *a* as the second vowel, **רָחַמִּי**, **רָפָר**, **רָסַל**. (2) With Tseré under the personal prefix, **רָחַם**, **רָחַח**, **רָפַר**, **רָסַל**, **רָפַח**, *a* being once written by means of the vowel letter **י**, **אִרְחַם**. (3) With Kamets under the personal prefix, **רָחַח**, **רָסַב**, **רָפַח**, **רָסַר**, **רָפַח**; this occurs once with fut. *a*, **רָחַח** Prov. 27:17. With Vav Conversive the accent is drawn

few instances the Hhirik of the perfect paradigm is retained in the last syllable of this species as in Ayin Vav verbs. *מָסִיךְ* Judg. 3:21, *נָשִׂים* Jer. 49:20, *נָשִׂים* Num. 21:30.

6. Hophal preterites: *הוֹחֵל*, *הוֹחֵה*, *הִמְכֹּה*; futures: *יִוָּחַל*, *יִוָּחַר*, *יִוָּכַח*; participles: *מוֹחֵל*, *מוֹחֵר* or in some copies *מוֹחֵר* 2 Sam. 23:6; infinitive with suffix, *הִשְׁמָחָה* Lev. 26:34, with prep., *בְּהִשְׁמָחָה* ver. 43.

§ 141. 1. Upon the addition of a vowel affix and the consequent insertion of Dagghesh-forte in the last radical, the preceding vowel and the position of the accent continue unchanged, *נָשָׂמָה*, *רָבִינָה*, *לָבִי* (distinguished from the fem. part. *נִשְׁמָה*); if the last radical does not admit Dagghesh-forte a preceding Pattahh sometimes remains short before ה, but it is lengthened to Kamets before other gutturals, *מָרָה*, *וָרָעוּ* (100. 2), *שָׁחָה* and *שָׁחִי*. When the first radical is doubled, Dagghesh is omitted from the last in the Kal fut. *סִי*, *רָדָו*, *רָדָו*, and occasionally elsewhere *רָבִינָה* Hi. fut. *הִמְכֹּה* Ho. pret. Other cases are exceptional, whether of the shifting of the accent, *רָבִי* Ps. 3:2, *רָבִי* Ps. 55:22, *גָּרִי* Jer. 4:13, and consequent shortening of the vowel, *גָּרִי* Jer. 7:29 for *גָּרִי*, *רָבִי* Jer. 49:28 (with the letter repeated instead of being simply doubled by Dagghesh, so likewise in *יִשְׁדָּרֶם* Jer. 5:6, *הִשְׁמָחָה* Ps. 9:14), for *שָׁחִי*; the omission of Dagghesh, *נָבִיָּה* 1 Sam. 14:36, *הִשְׁמָחָה* Prov. 7:13, *הִשְׁמָחָה* Cant. 6:11, 7:13, *יִתְחַיֶּה* Job 19:23, *קָדָה* Num. 22:11, 17 (Kal imper. with ה, parag. for *קָדָה* shortened by Makkeph from *קָדָה*, so *אָרָה* Num. 23:7), or in addition, the rejection of the vowel, *רָדָו* K. fut. Gen. 11:6 for *רָדָו*, *נָבִיָּה* Gen. 11:7 K. fut. for *נָבִיָּה* Isa. 19:3 Ni. pret. for *נָבִיָּה* or *נָבִיָּה* Ezek. 41:7 Ni. fut. for *נָבִיָּה*; *נָזַל* Judg. 5:5 according to Gesenius for *נָזַל* Ni. pret. of *נָזַל* to shake, according to others K. pret. of *נָזַל* to flow; *וַתְּעַלֵּי* Ezek. 36:3 for *וַתְּעַלֵּי* (Ewald) from *עָלָל* to enter, or for *וַתְּעַלֵּי* Ni. fut. of *עָלָל* to go up, *נָתַחֵר* Ezek. 7:24 Ni. pret. for *נָתַחֵר* Cant. 1:6 Ni. pret. for *נָתַחֵר*. Once instead of doubling the last radical י is inserted, *הָלָיו* Prov. 26:7 for *הָלָיו*, comp. *הָלָיו* Ezr. 10:16 for *הָלָיו*.

2. Upon the insertion of a vowel before affixes beginning with a consonant, the accent is shifted and the previous part of the word shortened if possible; thus, with *o* in the preterite, *קָמִינָה*, *וַאֲדָרִי* (Kamets before ר which cannot be doubled), *עֲסִינָה*, *בִּזְיָנוּ*, *נִמְלָתָה*, *נִמְלָתָה* (the vowel remaining long before ר), *הִתְחַתָּה* (Pattahh instead of compound Sh'va on account of the following guttural. § 60. 3. c). *הִתְחַתָּה*, once with *u*, *נִשְׁלָנוּ* Mic. 2:4; with *e* in the future, *הִסְבִּירָנָה*, *הִצְלִירָנָה*. If the first radical be doubled, Dagghesh is omitted from the last, and the customary vowel is in consequence not inserted. *הִמְלִיכָה*, *הִמְלִיכָה*; other cases are rare and exceptional, *הִסְרָתָה*, *נִחֲלָתָה*, *נִחֲלָתָה* which is first plur. pret. for *הִסְרָתָה* not third plur. for *הִסְרָתָה* (Ewald), § 54. 3; *שִׁנִּיתָה* Deut. 32:41, *חִמִּיתָה* Isa. 44:16, *הִלִּיתָה* Ps. 116:6, have the accent upon the ultimate instead of the penult.

3. Before suffixes the accent is always shifted, and if possible the vowels shortened, *רִסְבָּנוּ* from *רָסַב*, *רִסְבָּנוּ* from *רָסַב*, *רִשְׁבָּנוּ* from *רָשַׁב*, *רִשְׁבָּנוּ* from *רָשַׁב*.

from *הָרָם*, *הָרָם* from *הָרָם*; in *רָחַקָה* Gen. 43:29, Isa. 30:19, from *רָחַק*, *הַרְרָם* Lev. 26:15 from *הָרָם*, the original vowels have been not only abbreviated but rejected, and the requisite short vowel given to the first of the concurring consonants, § 61. 1. In a very few instances a form resembling that of Ayin Vav verbs is assumed, Daghdesh being omitted from the last radical and the preceding vowel lengthened in consequence, *חִוּקוֹ* Prov. 8:29 for *חָקוֹ* ver. 27, *יְהִימִיחֵהוּ* Isa. 33:1 for *יְהִימֵהוּ* Ezek. 14:8 for *יְהִימִיחֵהוּ*, *הִזְלִיחֵהוּ* Lam. 1:8 for *הִזְלִיחֵהוּ* Hi. pret. of *זָלַח*, *יְחִיֵּהוּ* Hab. 2:17 for *יְחִיֵּהוּ* Hi. fut. of *חָתַח* with 3 fem. plur. suf., *אֲרָקָם* 2 Sam. 22:43 in a few editions for *אֲרָקָם*. Nun is once inserted before the suffix in place of doubling the radical, *קָבְנוּ* Num. 23:13 for *קָבְנוּ*.

§ 141. 1. Of the verbs which occur in Piel, Pual, or Hithpael, the following adopt the forms of perfect verbs, viz. :

<i>אָרַר</i> to curse.	<i>רָבַב</i> to cry.	<i>קָנָן</i> to make a nest.
<i>בָּזַז</i> to plunder.	<i>כָּחַח</i> to smite, break.	<i>קָצַץ</i> to cut off.
<i>בָּרַר</i> to purify.	<i>לָבַב</i> to take away the heart.	<i>רָבַב</i> to be many.
<i>גָּשַׁשׁ</i> to grope.	<i>לָקַח</i> to lick.	<i>רָכַךְ</i> to be tender.
<i>הָמַם</i> to warm.	<i>מָשַׁשׁ</i> to feel, to grope.	<i>שָׁרַר</i> to harrow.
<i>חָצַץ</i> to divide.	<i>פָּוַז</i> to leap.	<i>שָׁרַר</i> to rule.
<i>חָתַח</i> to be broken.	<i>פָּלַל</i> to judge, to intercede.	<i>שָׁרַר</i> to sharpen.
<i>טָלַל</i> to cover.		<i>חָמַם</i> to be perfect.

2. The following, which are mostly suggestive of a short, quick, repeated motion, reduplicate the radical syllable, viz. :

<i>הָרַר</i> to burn.	<i>מָחַח</i> to linger.	<i>שָׁעַע</i> to sport, delight.
<i>כָּרַר</i> to dance.	<i>סָבַב</i> to excite.	<i>שָׁקַק</i> to run.
<i>כָּהַח</i> to be mad.	<i>צָפַח</i> to chirp.	<i>חָשַׁח</i> to mock.

3. The following insert Hholem after the first radical, viz. :

<i>אָחַח</i> to complain.	<i>זָחַר</i> to fly.	<i>רָחַח</i> to break.
<i>בָּלַח</i> to mix.	<i>נָחַח</i> to lift up.	<i>שָׁחַח</i> to sink.
<i>בָּחַח</i> to empty.	<i>סָחַח</i> to occupy the threshhold.	<i>שָׁחַח</i> to spoil.
<i>גָּחַח</i> to cut.	<i>צָחַח</i> to bind.	<i>שָׁחַח</i> to be desolate or amazed.
<i>גָּחַח</i> to sweep away.	<i>קָחַח</i> to cut off.	<i>חָחַח</i> to beat.
<i>חָחַח</i> to be still.	<i>קָחַח</i> to cut off.	
<i>חָחַח</i> to break loose	<i>קָחַח</i> to gather.	

4. The following employ two forms, commonly in different senses, viz. :

<i>הָלַח</i> and <i>הָלַח</i> to roll.	<i>חָלַח</i> to make gracious, <i>חָלַח</i> to be gracious.
<i>הָלַח</i> to praise, <i>הָלַח</i> to make mad.	
<i>חָלַח</i> to profane, <i>חָלַח</i> to wound.	<i>מָלַח</i> to speak, <i>מָלַח</i> to mow.

בָּבַב to change, סוּבַב to surround. קָלַל to curse, קָלַל to whet.
 בָּנָן to gather clouds, עוֹנָן to practise sorcery. רָצַץ and רוֹצֵץ to crush.
 פוּרַר to burst, פָּרַר to shake to pieces. טָוַר and טוֹוַר to treat with violence.

5. The following use different forms in different species, viz.:

חָקַק Pi. to decree, Pu. חָקַק. חָרַן Pi. to shout, Hith. חָרַן.*
 מָדַד Pi. to measure, Hith. מָדַד. שָׁטַט Pi. to break, Pu. שָׁטַט.
 מָרַר Pi. to make bitter, Hith. מָרַר. שָׁנַן Pi. to inculcate, Hith. שָׁנַן.
 סָלַס Pi. to exalt, Hith. סָלַס. to pierce.
 עוֹלַל Pi. to maltreat, Hith. עוֹלַל.
 and הָעוֹלַל.

6. The following examples exhibit the effect of gutturals upon reduplicated forms: Preterite, שָׁשַׁע Isa. 11:8; Infinitive, לְהַחֲרֹר Prov. 26:21; הִמְחַמֵּה Ex. 12:39; Future, אֶשְׁתַּשֵּׁעַ Ps. 119:47; שֶׁשַׁעוּ Ps. 94:19; Imperative, הִשְׁתַּשֵּׁעַ Isa. 29:9; Participle, מְחַשֵּׁעַ Gen. 27:12; מְחַלֵּה Prov. 26:18.

§ 142. 1. The Pual species adheres to the analogy of perfect verbs with the exception of the preterites, נוֹדַר Nah. 3:17. עוֹלַל Lam. 1:12, the future אֶשְׁתַּשֵּׁעַ Isa. 66:12, and the participles, מְגוֹלֵל Isa. 9:4, מְחַלֵּל Isa. 53:5.

2. יִשְׁעָרוּ Isa. 15:5 is for יִשְׁעָרוּ Pi. fut. of עָרַר § 57. 1. הִתְבַּרַּר 2 Sam. 22:7 is contracted for הִתְבַּרַּר Ps. 18:27, probably with the view of assimilating it in form to the preceding הִתְבַּרַּם; in regard to הִתְבַּרַּל in the same verse, Nordheimer adopts the explanation of Altling that it is a similar contraction of the Hithpael of בָּרַל *thou wilt show thyself a judge*, but as it answers to הִתְבַּרַּל Ps. 18:27, the best authorities are almost unanimous in supposing a transposition of the second radical with the first and its union with ה of the prefix.

3. הָלַל and הָלַל. The prefixed ה remains in the Hiphil future of הָלַל, e. g. יִהְיֶה, יִהְיֶה, יִהְיֶה and in the derivative nouns הִלָּל, הִלָּל, whence these forms are in the lexicons referred to the secondary root הָלַל.

PE YODH (פִּי) VERBS.

§ 143. In quiescent verbs one of the original radicals is א, ר or י, which in certain forms is converted into or exchanged for a vowel. As א preserves its consonantal character when occupying the second place in the root, and also

* מְחַרֵּן Ps. 78:65 is not from חָרַן (Gesenius) but from חָרַן, see Alexander in loc.

(with the exception of the Pe Aleph future, § 110. 3, and a few occasional forms, § 111. 2) when it stands in the first place, verbs having this letter as a first or second radical belong to the guttural class; those only in which it is the third radical (Lamedh Aleph) are properly reckoned quiescent. On the other hand, if the first, second, or third radical be either Yodh or Vav, the verb is classed as quiescent. All verbs into which either ו or י enter as a first radical are promiscuously called Pe Yodh, as the modes of inflection arising from these two letters have been blended, and Yodh in either case appears in the Kal preterite from which roots are ordinarily named, § 83. *a*. In the second radical the Vav forms (Ayin Vav) preponderate greatly over those with Yodh (Ayin Yodh). In the third radical the Yodh forms have almost entirely superseded those with Vav, though the current denomination of the verbs is derived from neither of these letters but from He (Lamedh He), which is used to express the final vowel of the root in the Kal preterite after the proper radical has been rejected.

a. Verbs whose third radical is the consonant ה belong to the guttural class, e. g. הָבַח, הָבַח, and are quite distinct from the quiescent verbs לָה in which ה always represents a vowel, e. g. הָבַח, הָבַח.

*the best Rule
for determining
Pe Yodh
verbs.*

§ 144. 1. In Pe Yodh verbs the first radical is mostly Yodh at the Beginning, (§ 56. 2,) and Vav at the Close of a syllable. ^a It is, accordingly, Yodh in the Kal, Piel, and Pual species, and, commonly, in the Hithpael, הָשִׁיב, הָשִׁיב, הָשִׁיב, הָשִׁיב. ^b It is Vav in the Niphal, and, commonly, in the Hiphil and Hophal species, הָשִׁיב, הָשִׁיב, הָשִׁיב.

2. In the Kal future, if Yodh be retained, it will quiesce in and prolong the previous Hhirik, and the second radical will take Pattahh, e. g. יָרִיבֶשׁ; if the first radical be rejected the previous Hhirik is commonly lengthened to Tsere, יָרִיבֶשׁ, the Pattahh of the second syllable being sometimes changed to Tsere to correspond with it, § 63. 2. *c*, e. g. יָרִיבֶשׁ; in a few instances Hhirik is preserved by giving Daghesh-forte to the

second radical as in Pe Nun verbs, the following vowel being either Pattahh or Hholem, רָצַח, רָצַק.

3. Those verbs which reject Yodh in the Kal future, reject it likewise in the imperative and infinitive construct, where it would be accompanied by Sh'va at the beginning of a syllable, § 53. 2. *a*, the infinitive being prolonged as in Pe Nun verbs by the feminine termination, שָׁבָה, שָׁבָה.

§ 145. 1. In the Niphal preterite and participle Vav quiesces in its homogeneous vowel Hholem, נוֹשָׁב, נוֹשָׁב; in the infinitive, future, and imperative, where it is doubled by Daghesh-forte, it retains its consonantal character, הִנָּשָׁב, הִנָּשָׁב.

2. In the Hiphil Vav quiesces in Hholem, הוֹשִׁיב, הוֹשִׁיב; a few verbs have Yodh quiescing in Tsere, הִיטִיב, הִיטִיב; more rarely still, the first radical is dropped and the preceding short vowel is preserved, as in Pe Nun verbs, by doubling the second radical, רָצַיַע, רָצַיַע.

3. In the Hophal Vav quiesces in Shurek, הִישָׁב, הִישָׁב; occasionally the short vowel is preserved and Daghesh-forte inserted in the second radical, רָצַיַע.

a. The Hholem or Tsere of the Hiphil arises from the combination of *a*, the primary vowel of the first syllable in this species, § 82. 5. *b*. (3), with *u* or *i*, into which the letters ו and י are readily softened, § 57. 2. (5). The Hholem of the Niphal is to be similarly explained: the Hhirik of this species, which has arisen from Sh'va and cannot combine with Vav, is exchanged for the simplest of the vowels *a* (comp. נָשָׁב, נָשָׁב), and the union of this with ו forms *ō*. The Hophal retains the passive vowel *u*, which is occasionally found in perfect verbs, § 95. *a*.

§ 146. The inflections of Pe Yodh verbs may be represented by those of יָשָׁב *to sit* or *dwelt*. The Piel, Pual, and Hithpael are omitted from the paradigm, as they do not differ from perfect verbs. The alternate form of the Kal future is shown by the example of רָבַשׁ *to be dry*.

PARADIGM OF PE YODH VERBS.

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	HIPHIL.	HOPHAL.	KAL.
PRET. 3 m.	רָשַׁב	נִרְשַׁב	הִרְשִׁיב	הֻרְשַׁב	רָשַׁשׁ
3 f.	רָשְׁבָה	נִרְשְׁבָה	הִרְשִׁיבָה	הֻרְשְׁבָה	רָשְׁשָׁה
2 m.	רָשַׁבְתָּ	נִרְשַׁבְתָּ	הִרְשִׁיבְתָּ	הֻרְשַׁבְתָּ	רָשַׁשְׁתָּ
2 f.	רָשַׁבְתְּ	נִרְשַׁבְתְּ	הִרְשִׁיבְתְּ	הֻרְשַׁבְתְּ	רָשַׁשְׁתְּ
1 c.	רָשַׁבְתִּי	נִרְשַׁבְתִּי	הִרְשִׁיבְתִּי	הֻרְשַׁבְתִּי	רָשַׁשְׁתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	רָשְׁבוּ	נִרְשְׁבוּ	הִרְשִׁיבוּ	הֻרְשְׁבוּ	רָשְׁשׁוּ
2 m.	רָשַׁבְתֶּם	נִרְשַׁבְתֶּם	הִרְשִׁיבְתֶּם	הֻרְשַׁבְתֶּם	רָשַׁשְׁתֶּם
2 f.	רָשַׁבְתֶּן	נִרְשַׁבְתֶּן	הִרְשִׁיבְתֶּן	הֻרְשַׁבְתֶּן	רָשַׁשְׁתֶּן
1 c.	רָשַׁבְנוּ	נִרְשַׁבְנוּ	הִרְשִׁיבְנוּ	הֻרְשַׁבְנוּ	רָשַׁשְׁנוּ
This is w. Form Gler: 3 2, 3, & in x. on word.	INFIN. Absol.	רָשׁוּב	הִרְשִׁיב		רָבֹושׁ
	Constr.	רָשֻׁבָה	הִרְשִׁיב	הֻרְשִׁיב	רָבֹושׁ
FUT. 3 m.	רָשֵׁב	יִרְשֵׁב	יִרְשִׁיב	יִרְשֵׁב	יִרְבֹּשׁ
3 f.	תִּרְשֵׁב	תִּרְשֵׁב	תִּרְשִׁיב	תִּרְשֵׁב	תִּרְבֹּשׁ
2 m.	תִּרְשֵׁב	תִּרְשֵׁב	תִּרְשִׁיב	תִּרְשֵׁב	תִּרְבֹּשׁ
2 f.	תִּרְשְׁבִי	תִּרְשְׁבִי	תִּרְשִׁיבִי	תִּרְשְׁבִי	תִּרְבְּשִׁי
1 c.	אֲרָשֵׁב	אֲרָשֵׁב	אֲרָשִׁיב	אֲרָשֵׁב	אֲרָבֹושׁ
Plur. 3 m.	יִרְשְׁבוּ	יִרְשְׁבוּ	יִרְשִׁיבוּ	יִרְשְׁבוּ	יִרְבֹּשׁוּ
3 f.	תִּרְשְׁבנה	תִּרְשְׁבנה	תִּרְשִׁיבנה	תִּרְשְׁבנה	תִּרְבֹּשְׁנָה
2 m.	תִּרְשְׁבוּ	תִּרְשְׁבוּ	תִּרְשִׁיבוּ	תִּרְשְׁבוּ	תִּרְבֹּשׁוּ
2 f.	תִּרְשְׁבנה	תִּרְשְׁבנה	תִּרְשִׁיבנה	תִּרְשְׁבנה	תִּרְבֹּשְׁנָה
1 c.	נִרְשֵׁב	נִרְשֵׁב	נִרְשִׁיב	נִרְשֵׁב	נִרְבֹּשׁ
IMPER. 2 m.	רָשֵׁב	הִרְשֵׁב	הִרְשִׁיב		רָבֹושׁ
2 f.	רָשְׁבִי	הִרְשְׁבִי	הִרְשִׁיבִי	wanting	רָבֹושִׁי
Plur. 2 m.	רָשְׁבוּ	הִרְשְׁבוּ	הִרְשִׁיבוּ		רָבֹושׁוּ
2 f.	רָשְׁבנה	הִרְשְׁבנה	הִרְשִׁיבנה		רָבֹושְׁנָה
PART. Act.	רָשֵׁב		מִרְשִׁיב		רָבֹושׁ
Pass.	רָשׁוּב	נִרְשֵׁב		מִרְשֵׁב	רָבֹושׁ

REMARKS ON PE YODH VERBS.

§147. 1. The following verbs retain Yodh in the Kal future, viz.:

יָבֵשׁ <i>to be dry.</i>	רָסַף <i>to be poured.</i>	רָאָה <i>to fear.</i>
רָעַב <i>to toil.</i>	רָעַד <i>to appoint.</i>	רָחַה <i>to cast.</i>
רָחַר <i>to delay.</i>	רָגַה <i>to be weary.</i>	רָשַׁשׁ <i>to possess.</i>
רָנַה <i>to oppress.</i>	רָצַן <i>to counsel.</i>	רָשַׁם <i>to put.</i>
רָנַח <i>to suck.</i>	רָצַה <i>to be beautiful.</i>	רָשַׁן <i>to sleep.</i>

The concurrence of Yodhs in the third person of the future is sometimes prevented by omitting the quiescent רָשַׁשׁ, רָרָאָה, רָשָׁנוּ, the long vowel receiving Methegh before vocal Sh'va, and thus distinguishing the last two words from the Lamedh He forms, רָרָאָה from רָצַה and רָשָׁנוּ from רָשַׁן, §45. 2.

2. The following have Tsere under the preformative; those in which the second vowel is likewise Tsere are distinguished by an asterisk:

רָדַע <i>to know.</i>	* רָדַר <i>to bear.</i>	רָקַע <i>to be dislocated.</i>
רָחַד <i>to be joined.</i>	* רָצָא <i>to go out.</i>	* רָדַר <i>to go down.</i>
רָחַם <i>to conceive.</i>	רָצַר <i>to be straitened.</i>	* רָשַׁב <i>to sit, dwell.</i>

The second syllable has Pattahh in רָחַד Jer. 13: 17, Lam. 3: 48, and in the feminine plurals, רָחַדְנָה, רָחַדְנָה; רָחַצְנָה has Seghol after the analogy of Lamedh Aleph verbs; רָחַצְנָה (with the vowel-letter י for e) occurs only in the K'thibh, Ezek. 35: 9, and of course has not its proper vowels. In רָחַצְנָה Ps. 138: 6 the radical Yodh remains and has attracted to itself the Tsere of the preformative. Comp. §60. 3. c.

3. The following insert Daghesh-forte in the second radical, viz.: רָסַר *to chastise, instruct, רָצַה to burn.* In רָסַרְהוּ Isa. 44: 8 short Hhirik remains before a letter with Sh'va; רָסַרְהוּ Job 16: 11 is explained by some as a Kal future, by others as a Piel preterite.

4. The following have more than one form: רָטַב *to be good fut.* רָטַב, once רָטַבְתָּ Nah. 3: 8; רָצַק *to pour* רָצַק, once רָצַקְתָּ 1 Kin. 22: 35; רָצַר *to form,* רָצַר and רָצַרְתָּ; רָקַר *to burn,* רָקַר, Isa. 10: 16, and רָקַרְתָּ Deut. 32: 22; רָקַץ *to awake,* רָקַץ, once רָקַץְתָּ 1 Kin. 3: 15; רָקַר *to be precious,* רָקַר and רָקַרְתָּ, or with a vowel letter for ē, רָקַרְתָּ; רָשַׁם *to be desolate,* רָשַׁם, once רָשַׁמְתָּ Ezek. 6: 6; רָשַׁר *to be right,* רָשַׁר, once רָשַׁרְתָּ (3 fem. plur., §88) 1 Sam. 6: 12. Some copies have רָשַׁרְתָּ Isa. 40: 30 for רָשַׁרְתָּ.

5. In futures having Tsere under the preformative, the accent is shifted to the penult after Vav Conversive in the persons liable to such a change, viz.: 3 sing., 2 masc. sing., and 1 plur., Tsere in the ultimate being in consequence shortened to Seghol. וְרָדַע, וְרָחַד, וְרָצַר. Pattahh in the ultimate becomes Seghol in וְרָצַרְתָּ, וְרָצַרְתָּ (with a postpositive accent) Gen. 2: 7, 19, וְרָשַׁם Gen. 50: 26; but וְרָשַׁבְתָּ, וְרָשַׁרְתָּ, וְרָשַׁקְתָּ, only once before a

monosyllable, § 35. 1, נִיָּקַץ Gen. 9:24. The accent remains on the ultimate in the Lamedh Aleph form נִיָּצָא, unless the following word begins with an accented syllable, e. g. נִיָּצָא Gen. 4:16, 8:18. The pause restores the accent in all these cases to its original position, נִיָּצָא Ruth 4:1, נִיָּצָא Ps. 139:1, נִיָּצָא Ps. 18:10, § 35. 2.

§ 148. 1. Kal construct infinitives with Yodh: רָבַשׁ and with a feminine ending רָבַשְׁתָּ, רָבַשְׁתְּ, רָבַשְׁתִּי with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי, once with prep. לִיָּסֹד 2 Chron. 31:7, Daghesh conservative after *z*. § 14. *a*; רָבָה, § 87, once רָבָא Josh. 22:25 and with prep. לִיָּרָא 1 Sam. 18:29 from רָבָה; רָבָה once רָבָה 2 Chron. 26:15 from רָבָה, רָבָה.

2. Infinitives without Yodh: רָבַשׁ (with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי, רָבַשְׁתָּ Ex. 2:4, and without the feminine termination רָבַשׁ (with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי), once רָבַשׁ 1 Sam. 4:19, § 54. 2, רָבַשׁ (with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי), רָבַשְׁתָּ (with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי) once רָבַשׁ Gen. 46:3, רָבַשְׁתָּ (with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי), רָבַשְׁתָּ (with suff. רָבַשְׁתִּי) once רָבַשְׁתִּי Ps. 23:6). Yodh is perhaps dropped from the absolute infinitive רָבַשׁ Jer. 42:10, which is usually explained to be for רָבַשׁ; it may, however, be derived from the Ayin Vav verb רָבַשׁ.

3. Imperatives with Yodh: רָבָה, רָבָא, רָבָה. Without Yodh: רָבַשׁ (with *h* parag. רָבַשׁ Prov. 24:14), רָבַשׁ (with *h* parag. רָבַשׁ Hos. 4:18, see § 92. *a*). רָבַשׁ (fem. plur. רָבַשְׁתִּי Cant. 3:11), רָבַשׁ (רָבַשְׁתִּי). With both forms: רָבַשׁ and רָבַשׁ (רָבַשְׁתִּי), twice רָבַשׁ Judg. 5:13, רָבַשׁ and רָבַשׁ.

§ 149. 1. The Niphal of רָבָה has *u* instead of *o*, נִיָּרָה Zeph. 3:18, נִיָּרָה Lam. 1:4; נִיָּרָה 1 Chron. 3:5, 20:8 has *u* followed by Daghesh. נִיָּרָה, which according to Gesenius is from רָבַשׁ, has *z*; Ewald assumes the root to be רָבַשׁ, and refers to it likewise the Kal future and the Hiphil ascribed to רָבַשׁ, § 147. 3. and § 150. 4. In that case the Daghesh in רָבַשׁ Isa. 33:12, Jer. 51:58, will not require the explanation suggested in § 24. *c*, but the K'thibh הִצִּירָהּ 2 Sam. 14:30 will be unexplained. נִיָּרָה Ps. 9:17 is not the Niphal preterite or participle of רָבַשׁ, but the Kal participle of נָבַשׁ.

2. Yodh appears in the Niphal future of two verbs instead of Vav, נִיָּרָה Gen. 8:12, 1 Sam. 13:8 K'ri, רָבָה Ex. 19:13. In the first person singular *s* always has Hhirik, אֶנְשִׁי, אֶנְשִׁי, אֶנְשִׁי, אֶנְשִׁי.

§ 150. 1. In the Hiphil the following verbs have Yodh preceded by Tsere, viz.: רָבַשׁ to be good, רָבַשׁ to howl, רָבַשׁ to go to the right, רָבַשׁ to change, רָבַשׁ to suck. Yodh is likewise found in רָבַשׁ Judg. 16:26 K'thibh, and in the following instances in which the prefix has Pattahh as in perfect verbs, רָבַשׁ Hos. 7:12, רָבַשׁ Prov. 4:25, רָבַשׁ Ps. 5:9 K'ri (K'thibh רָבַשׁ), רָבַשׁ Gen. 8:17 K'ri (K'thibh רָבַשׁ), רָבַשׁ 1 Chron. 12:2.

2. In רָבַשׁ Job 24:21 (elsewhere רָבַשׁ) and רָבַשׁ (once רָבַשׁ Mic. 1:8), the radical Yodh attracts to itself the vowel of the preformative, comp. § 147. 2. He remains after the preformative in רָבַשׁ Isa. 52:5, רָבַשׁ Neh. 11:17, Ps. 28:7, רָבַשׁ 1 Sam. 17:47, Ps. 116:6. Both Yodh and Vav, quiescing in their appropriate vowels, are liable to omission. הָמִין, הָמִין, הָמִין, and once the vowel Tsere is dropped before a suffix, רָבַשׁ Ex. 2:9 for רָבַשׁ.

3. Vav conversive draws the accent back to the penultimate Tsere or Hholem of the Hiphil future in the persons liable to be affected by it, § 147. 5, and shortens the final vowel, וַיִּשָּׁב, וַיִּתֵּן, וַיִּשָּׁב, וַיִּשָּׁב; but with a pause accent: וַיִּתֵּן Ruth 2:14.

4. The following verbs insert Daghesth in the second radical in the Hiphil, viz.: רָצַב *to set, place*, רָצַב *to spread*, רָצַק *to pour*, except: מוֹצֵקֶת: 2 Kin. 4:5 K'ri (K'thibh מוֹצֵקֶת), רָצַח *to burn*, except: הוֹצִיחֶה 2 Sam. 14:30 K'thibh.

5. In the Hophal a few examples occur of *û* followed by Daghesth, רָצַב Ex. 10:24, רָצַב Isa. 14:11, Esth. 4:3, בִּרְצָר Isa. 28:16, רָצַב Job 11:15; and a few of Hholem, הוֹרֵב Lev. 4:23, 28, הוֹרֵב Prov. 11:25 for הוֹרֵב from הִרְבָּה. The construct infinitive: הוֹרֵב Ezr. 3:11, and with the feminine termination הוֹרֵבֶת Ezek. 16:4, הוֹרֵבֶת Gen. 40:20, Ezek. 16:5.

§ 150. 1. In the Kal preterite Yodh is once dropped, יָרַד Judg. 19:11 for יִרְדָּה. Hhirik occurs with the second radical of יָרַד and יָרַשׁ in the first and second persons singular with suffixes, and in the second person plural, which is perhaps due to the assimilating power of the antecedent Yodh, e. g. יָרַשְׁתָּהּ, יָרַשְׁתָּם, יָרַשְׁתֶּם.

2. In the Piel future the prefix Yodh of the third person is contracted with the radical after Vav conversive, וַיִּבְשָׁהוּ Nah. 1:4 for וַיִּבְשָׁהוּ Lam. 3:33, וַיִּבְשָׁהוּ Lam. 3:53, וַיִּבְשָׁהוּ 2 Chron. 32:30 K'ri (K'thibh וַיִּבְשָׁהוּ).

3. Three verbs have Vav in the Hithpael, הִתְיַבֵּשׁ, הִתְיַבֵּשׁ, הִתְיַבֵּשׁ; it is assimilated to the following י and contracted with it in הִתְיַבֵּשׁ Ezek. 23:48 for הִתְיַבֵּשׁ a peculiar Niphal formed on the basis of a Hithpael, § 83. c. (2). In הִתְיַבֵּשׁ Ex. 2:4 for הִתְיַבֵּשׁ Yodh is rejected and its vowel given to the preceding letter, § 53. 3. b.

§ 151. 1. הָלַךְ and הָלַךְ. הָלַךְ *to go* in the Hiphil and for the most part in the infinitive construct, future and imperative Kal follows the analogy of Pe Yodh verbs, as though the root were הָלַךְ. Thus Kal inf. const. הָלַךְ (הָלַךְ, with suf. הָלַכְתָּ) rarely הָלַךְ; fut. הָלַךְ (once with the vowel letter י for *ê*, הָלַכְתָּ Mic. 1:8, fem. pl. הָלַכְתֶּם), occasionally in poetry הָלַךְ (3 fem. sing. הָלַכְתֶּם); imper. הָלַךְ (with ה, parag. הָלַךְ, or without the vowel letter הָלַךְ, fem. pl. הָלַכְתֶּם and הָלַכְתֶּם) once הָלַכְתָּ Jer. 51:50. Hiphil: הוֹלֵךְ once in the imper. הוֹלֵךְ Ex. 2:9, and once in the participle מְהוֹלֵךְ Zech. 3:7 for מְהוֹלֵךְ, § 94. e.

2. אָסַף *to gather* and רָסַף *to add* are liable to be confounded in certain forms. In the Hiphil future of רָסַף, *σ* is twice represented by the vowel letter א, וַיִּרְסָף 1 Sam. 18:29, וַיִּרְסָף Ex. 5:7; אָסַף drops its א in the Kal future, when it follows the Pe Aleph inflection, § 110. 3, which it does only in the following instances, וַיִּרְסָף 2 Sam. 6:1, וַיִּרְסָף Ps. 104:29, וַיִּרְסָף Mic. 4:6, וַיִּרְסָף 1 Sam. 15:6, where the Hhirik, being abbreviated from Tsere, is short, notwithstanding the Methhegh in the intermediate syllable, § 45. 2. a. The apoc. Hiph. fut. וַיִּרְסָף when joined with the negative particle אַל is accented on the penult, אַל-וַיִּרְסָף Deut. 3:26, and in one instance the vowel of the ultimate is dropped entirely, אַל-וַיִּרְסָף Prov. 30:6.

3. הוֹשִׁיבֵהֶם Zech. 10:6 is probably, as explained by Gesenius and Hengstenberg, for הוֹשִׁיבֵהֶם from יָשַׁב to dwell, though Ewald derives it from שָׁב to return, as if for הוֹשִׁיבֵהֶם, and Kimchi supposes it to be a combination of both words suggesting the sense of both, in which he is followed by the English translators, *I will bring them again to place them.*

הִבְאִישׁ Isa. 30:5 "is regarded by Gesenius as an incorrect orthography for הִיבִישׁ; but Maurer and Knobel read it הִבְאִישׁ and assume a root בָּאֵשׁ synonymous with בִּישׁ". Alexander in loc.

הוֹדִיעַ Ps. 16:5, see §90.

AYIN VAV (וֵ) AND AYIN YODH (יֵ) VERBS.

§152. Yodh and Vav, as the second radical of verbs, have the following peculiarities, viz:

1. They may be converted into their homogeneous = § vowels *i* and *u*. §153:2. *h. 184.*

2. They may be rejected, when accompanied by a hetero- § geneous vowel, which is characteristic of the form. Yodh forms are confined to the Kal of a few verbs; in the other form, species Vav forms are universal.

be accom-
panied by a a. Yodh is never found as a quiescent middle radical in any species but Kal: it enters as a consonant into the Piel of two verbs, and the Hithpael of two, §161. 1, the Niphal of הָיָה *to be*, and the Hiphil of הָיָה *to live*.

character-
of their §153. 1. In the Kal preterite and active participle and in the Hiphil and Hophal species, the quiescent is rejected and its vowel given to the preceding radical. Thus, Kal preterite: קָם for קָם* where *ā*, which arises from blending *ā* with the pretonic Kamets, §62. 1, is in partial compensation for the contraction מָתָּה for מָתָּה, בָּשׁ for בָּשׁ, רָב for רָב. For an exceptional formation, see §158. 1.

Active participle: קָם for קָם, מָתָּה for מָתָּה, בָּשׁ for בָּשׁ, רָב for רָב, the ordinary participial form being superseded by that of another verbal derivative, as is the case in some perfect verbs of a neuter signification, §90.

Hiphil and Hophal: הָקִים for הִקְוִים, נָקִים for נִקְוִים, הִקְוִם for הִקְוִם, the short vowel of the prefix being prolonged in a simple syllable, § 59.

2. In the Kal, construct infinitive, future, imperative, and passive participle, the quiescent is softened into its homogeneous vowel, קִים, רִיב; in the future the preformative commonly takes the simplest of the long vowels \bar{a} , נָקִים, נָרִיב, comp. רָעַב.

3. In the Kal absolute infinitive and in the Niphal species a similar softening of ו occurs, which, with the accompanying or preceding a , forms \bar{o} , § 57. 2. (5), קֹים ($k\bar{o}m = k\bar{a}um$) for קְוִים; נָקִים for נִקְוִים, the prefix usually taking the simplest of the long vowels \bar{a} ; נָקִים for נִקְוִים.

4. In the first and second persons of the Niphal and Hiphil preterites \bar{o} (ו) is inserted before the affixed termination in order to preserve the long vowel of the root from the compression incident to standing before two consonants, § 61. 4; in the feminine plurals of the Kal future \bar{e} (י) is sometimes inserted for a similar reason, this prolongation of the word being attended by a shifting of the accent and a consequent rejection of the pretonic vowel of the first syllable, נִקְוִימוֹתָ, הִקְוִימוֹתָ, תִּקְוִימוֹתָ. In the Niphal preterite, when the inserted ו receives the accent, the preceding ו is for euphony changed to ו, e. g. נִקְוִימוֹתִי.

5. In the Kal and Hiphil species the apocopated future takes the diphthongal vowels \bar{o} and \bar{e} in distinction from the ordinary future, which has the pure vowels \bar{a} and \bar{i} , § 65. 2. δ , thus רָשַׁב, רָשַׁב. With Vav Conversive the accent is drawn back to the simple penult, and the vowel of the last syllable is shortened, נִרְשַׁב, נִרְשַׁב.

§ 154. 1. In the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael, the form of perfect verbs is rarely adopted, the second radical appearing as ו, e. g. עָנִיד, or as י, e. g. קָיִם.

2. Commonly the third radical is reduplicated instead

of the second, which then quiesces in Hholem, Pi. קִיִּם, Pu. קִיִּם, Hith. הִתְקִיִּם.

a. In the Pual *o* is the passive vowel here adopted in preference to *u*: in the Piel and Hithpael it arises from the combination of *u*, to which *י* is softened, with the antecedent *a*, קִיִּם for קִיִּיִּם, §82. 5. *b* (3).

3. Sometimes the quiescent letter is omitted from the root, and the resulting biliteral is reduplicated, Pi. בָּנָנָל, Pu. בָּנָנָל.

a. The two forms of the intensive species, which depart from the regular paradigm, precisely resemble in appearance those of Ayin doubled verbs, though constructed upon a different principle, as already explained.

§155. The inflections of Ayin Vav verbs are shown in those of קִים *to stand or rise*, in the following paradigm; the divergent forms of Ayin Yodh verbs in the Kal species are exhibited by רִיב *to contend*.

a. Ayin Vav and Ayin Yodh verbs are named not from the Kal preterite, in which the quiescent is rejected, but from the construct infinitive, the simplest form in which all the radicals appear.

b. No Hophal forms occur in those persons in which the inflective terminations begin with a consonant. The same is true of the Ayin Yodh imperative.

PARADIGM OF AYIN VAV

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	PUAL.
PRET. 3 m.	קָם	נָקַם	קִיַּם	קִיַּם
3 f.	קָמָה	נָקְמָה	קִיַּמָה	קִיַּמָה
2 m.	קָמַת	נָקַמְתָּ	קִיַּמְתָּ	קִיַּמְתָּ
2 f.	קָמַתְּ	נָקַמְתְּ	קִיַּמְתְּ	קִיַּמְתְּ
1 c.	קָמַתִּי	נָקַמְתִּי	קִיַּמְתִּי	קִיַּמְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	קָמוּ	נָקְמוּ	קִיַּמוּ	קִיַּמוּ
2 m.	קָמַתֶּם	נָקַמְתֶּם	קִיַּמְתֶּם	קִיַּמְתֶּם
2 f.	קָמַתְּן	נָקַמְתְּן	קִיַּמְתְּן	קִיַּמְתְּן
1 c.	קָמַנִי	נָקַמְנִי	קִיַּמְנִי	קִיַּמְנִי
INFIN. Absol.	קֹם	הִקְוֹם		
Constr.	קֹמֵם	הִקְוֵם	קִיַּיִם	
FUT. 3 m.	יָקוּם	יִקְוֹם	יִקְיַם	יִקְיַם
3 f.	תָּקוּם	תִּקְוֹם	תִּקְיַם	תִּקְיַם
2 m.	תָּקוּם	תִּקְוֹם	תִּקְיַם	תִּקְיַם
2 f.	תָּקוּמִי	תִּקְוִמִי	תִּקְיַמִּי	תִּקְיַמִּי
1 c.	אָקוּם	אִקְוֹם	אִקְיַם	אִקְיַם
Plur. 3 m.	יָקוּמוּ	יִקְוּמוּ	יִקְיָמוּ	יִקְיָמוּ
3 f.	תָּקוּמֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְיֶינָה	תִּקְיֶינָה
2 m.	תָּקוּמוּ	תִּקְוּמוּ	תִּקְיָמוּ	תִּקְיָמוּ
2 f.	תָּקוּמֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְיֶינָה	תִּקְיֶינָה
1 c.	נָקוּם	נִקְוֹם	נִקְיַם	נִקְיַם
IMPER. 2 m.	קוּם	הִקְוֹם	קוּיַם	
2 f.	קוּמִי	הִקְוִמִי	קוּיַמִּי	wanting
Plur. 2 m.	קוּמוּ	הִקְוּמוּ	קוּיָמוּ	
2 f.	קוּמֶינָה	הִקְוֶינָה	קוּיֶינָה	
PART. Act.	קָם		מִקְיַם	
Pass.	קֹמֵם	נִקְוֵם		מִקְיָם

AND AYIN YODH VERBS.

[illegible]

REMARKS ON AYIN VAV AND AYIN YODH VERBS.

§ 156. 1. Medial Yodh and Vav remain without quiescence or rejection in a few verbs, whose root contains another feeble consonant by contrast with which these letters acquire new strength. This is always the case in Lamedh He verbs, e. g. *הָיָה* to *be*; so likewise in the following guttural verbs and forms, *גָּלַה* to *expire*, *הִתְחַיָּהוּ* Isa. 29:22, *הִתְחַיָּהוּ* Isa. 42:11, *אָזַב* to *be an enemy*, *עוֹלֵן* 1 Sam. 18:9 K'ri (K'thibh עוֹלֵן), *עָרְפָה* Jer. 4:31, which are confined to the Kal species, and in *רָחַף* to *be airy or refreshing*, which is besides found in the Pual participle.

2. The Kal preterite has Pattahh in two instances as in Ayin Vav verbs, *בָּזַז* Zech. 4:10, *נָחַה* Isa. 44:18 but *נָחַה* Lev. 14:42. It has Tsere in *נָחַה* to *die*, *נָדַה* Isa. 17:11 but *נָדַה* Jer. 50:3, and Hholem in *אָרַה* to *shine*, *בָּוֹשׁ* to *be ashamed*, *טוֹבַה* to *be good*, § 82. 1. *a*, and in *בָּאָה* Jer. 27:18, elsewhere *בָּאָה* Isa. 1:6, Ps. 58:4, elsewhere *בָּאָה*. Hhirik once occurs instead of Pattahh in the second person plural, *פָּשַׁחְתֶּם* Mal. 3:20. The following participles have Tsere, *נֹחֵה*, *נֹדֵה*, *נֹדֵה*; the following have Hholem, *בּוֹשִׁים*, *טוֹבִים*, *קוֹמִים* 2 Kin. 16:7 (comp. *קוֹמִיָה* Ex. 32:25 in the Samaritan copy), elsewhere *קוֹמִים*.

3. The vowel letter *א* is written for *ā*, § 11. 1. *a*, once in the preterite, *קָאָה* Hos. 10:14, and occasionally in the participle, *לָאָה* Judg. 4:21, *רָאָה* Prov. 24:7, *רָאָה* 2 Sam. 12:1, 4. Prov. 10:4, 13:23, *שָׂאָה* despising Ezek. 16:57, 28:24, 26, to be distinguished from *שָׂאָה* rowing Ezek. 27:8, 26. The consonant *א* is once introduced in place of the omitted *י*, *רָאָה* Zech. 14:10 for *רָאָה*; the ancient versions favour the assumption, that *פָּאָרַי* Ps. 22:17 is in like manner for *פָּאָרַי* piercing, though the most recent and ablest expositors take it to be a preposition and noun like the lion. Alexander in loc.

4. The accent regularly remains upon the radical syllable before affixes consisting of a vowel or a simple syllable, though with occasional exceptions, e. g. *קָאָה* Lev. 18:28, *רָבִי* Gen. 26:22, *שָׂמִי* Gen. 40:15. *תָּרִי* Num. 13:32. In a few instances it is shifted by Vav conversive preterite, § 100. 2. *וְלָאָה* Obad. ver. 16, *וְלָאָה* Am. 3:15, *וְלָאָה* Isa. 11:2, *וְלָאָה* Isa. 7:19 but *וְלָאָה* ibid., *וְלָאָה* Zech. 5:4, *וְלָאָה* ibid., where the feminine ending is *הָ* instead of *הַ*; so in the passive participle, *וְלָאָה* Isa. 59:5 for *וְלָאָה*.

§ 157. 1. Hholem is in a few instances found instead of Shurek in the construct infinitive, *בֹּאֵה*, *בֹּאֵה* Judg. 3:25, *בֹּאֵה* and *בֹּאֵה* Isa. 7:2, elsewhere *בֹּאֵה*, *בֹּאֵה* Isa. 30:2, which is not from *בֹּאֵה* Josh. 2:16, elsewhere *בֹּאֵה*, and with suff. *רוֹבֵאֵה* Ezek. 10:17, *בֹּאֵה* Ps. 71:6, which is not the participle from *בֹּאֵה* (Gesenius), *בֹּאֵה* my breaking forth, i. e. the cause of it Ps. 22:10, see Alexander in loc.; Gesenius explains this form as a participle, but is obliged in consequence to assume a transitive sense which nowhere else belongs to the verb.

2. The following imperatives have Hholem, *בֹּאֵה* Isa. 60:1, *בֹּאֵה*, *בֹּאֵה*,

5. In a few instances *ā* is found in the Hophal before Daghesh-forte or Sh'va, הִזְרִיחַ Zech. 5:11, מָחַז Ezek. 41:9, 11 but הִזְחַח Lam. 5:5, and in some editions הִחַם 2 Sam. 23:1, יָחַל Job 41:1, הִחַחוּ 2 Sam. 21:9, though others read הִחַם, יָחַל, הִחַחוּ.

§ 161. 1. The following verbs, which are only found in one or more of the three reduplicated species, double the middle radical either as Vav or as Yodh, viz.: הִיב to render liable, עָוָל to do wickedly, עָוֵר to blind, עָוֵר to pervert, שָׁעַר to cry for help, הִצְטִידוּ Josh. 9:12, הִצְטִירוּ Josh. 9:4; so also קָנַם fut. יִקְנֹם and יִקְנֹם, יִעָוֵר fut. יִעָוֵר, which have quiescent Vav in other species, and רָנַח, which has consonantal Vav likewise in the Kal.

2. The following omit the quiescent in the Piel and double the resulting biliteral, סָמַח to sustain, סָמַח־סָמַח Isa. 14:23, מָטַח־מָטַח Isa. 22:17, מָוֹזַח־מָוֹזַח Hab. 2:7, רָפַח־רָפַח Job 16:12 but רָפַח Jer. 23:29, קָרַח Num. 24:17 and מָרַח־מָרַח Isa. 22:5, הִשְׁחַח־מָשַׁח Isa. 17:11; יִשְׁחַח Isa. 15:5 is for יִשְׁחַח, § 57. 1; יִשְׁחַח Job 39:3 is perhaps for יִשְׁחַח from יִשְׁחַח, comp. אָסַח Ps. 139:8 for אָסַח, § 88, though Gesenius conjectures that it is an erroneous reading for לָשַׁח from לָשַׁח. The only Hithpael formed by a like reduplication is הִתְחַח־חָל Esth. 4:4, elsewhere הִתְחַח־חָל.

3. Other verbs double the third radical in the Piel and Hithpael. Examples of the feminine plural: הִתְחַח־חָל, הִתְחַח־חָל, הִתְחַח־חָל. Hholem is changed to *ā* before the doubled letter in the contracted form, הִתְחַח־חָל Job 31:15 for הִתְחַח־חָל, § 61. 3. Fürst explains הִתְחַח־חָל Isa. 64:6 as in like manner for הִתְחַח־חָל, while Gesenius makes it a Kal future, used in this single instance in a transitive sense. בִּישַׁח־חָל Am. 5:11 is probably a variant orthography for בִּישַׁח־חָל, § 92. b.

4. The following are the only examples of the Pual in Ayin Vav verbs, viz.: With ו doubled, מָצַח Eccles. 1:15, מָרַח־חָל Jer. 22:14. Reduplicated biliteral, מָלַח 1 Kin. 20:27. The third radical reduplicated, מָלַח to be born, מָלַח Ezek. 28:13, Ps. 37:23, מָרַח־חָל Ps. 75:11 and מָרַח־חָל Neh. 9:5, מָרַח־חָל Isa. 16:10, מָרַח־חָל Job 26:11, מָרַח־חָל Ezek. 38:8.

5. הִפּוּצִיחַ Jer. 25:34 is an anomalous preterite from פָּיַץ to scatter, with ה prefixed and inflected after the analogy of Niphal; some copies have the noun הִפּוּצִיחַ your dispersions.

In הִתְחַח־חָל Ezek. 36:11 for הִתְחַח־חָל from טָב, Tseré is retained under the prefix as though the word were from the related Pe Yodh verb טָב, e. g. הִתְחַח־חָל. On the other hand, in הִתְחַח־חָל Ex. 2:9 from רָחַק, Tseré is rejected as though it were from an Ayin Vav verb.

LAMEDH ALEPH (לָא) VERBS.

§ 162. 1. Aleph, as the third radical of verbs, retains its consonantal character only when it stands at the beginning of a syllable, מָצַח, מָרַח.

2. At the end of the word it invariably quiesces in the preceding vowel, § 57. 2. (2), מֵצֵא, מֵצֵא, הִמְצִיא. If this vowel be Pattahh, as in the Kal and Niphal preterites and in the Pual and Hophal species, it is in the simple syllable lengthened into Kamets, § 59, מֵצֵא for מֵצֵא, נִמְצֵא for נִמְצֵא; so likewise in the Kal future and imperative, where א as a guttural requires *a*, יִמְצֵא for יִמְצֵא, מֵצֵא for מֵצֵא. A like prolongation of Pattahh to Kamets occurs before medial א in the first and second persons of the Kal preterite, מֵצֵאתָ, מֵצֵאתִי.

3. With the single exception just stated, medial א quiesces in the diphthongal vowel *e* before syllabic affixes; thus, in the first and second persons of the preterites of the derivative species in Tsere, נִמְצַאתָ, הִמְצַאתִי, in the feminine plurals of all the futures and imperatives in Seghol, הִמְצַאנָה, מֵצַאנָה.

a. This *e* may arise from the diphthongal preferences of א, § 60. 1. *a* (5), or it may be borrowed from the corresponding forms of לֵה verbs, between which and אֵה verbs there is a close affinity and a strong tendency to mutual assimilation. In Chaldee and Syriac no distinction is made between them.

§ 163. This class of verbs is represented in the following paradigm by מֵצֵא *to find*; the Piel and Hithpael, though wanting in this verb, are supplied from analogy. The Pual and Hophal are omitted because they are of rare occurrence, and they present no peculiarities but such as are common to the other species.

a. In their ordinary inflection Lamedh Aleph verbs differ from the perfect paradigm in the vowels only.

PARADIGM OF LAMEDH ALEPH VERBS.

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.	HIPIL.	HITHPAEL.
PRET. 3 m.	מָצַח	נִמְצַח	כָּצַח	הִמְצַח	הִתְמַצַּח
3 f.	מָצְחָה	נִמְצְחָה	כָּצְחָה	הִמְצְחָה	הִתְמַצְּחָה
2 m.	מָצַחְתָּ	נִמְצַחְתָּ	כָּצַחְתָּ	הִמְצַחְתָּ	הִתְמַצַּחְתָּ
2 f.	מָצַחְתְּ	נִמְצַחְתְּ	כָּצַחְתְּ	הִמְצַחְתְּ	הִתְמַצַּחְתְּ
1 c.	מָצַחְתִּי	נִמְצַחְתִּי	כָּצַחְתִּי	הִמְצַחְתִּי	הִתְמַצַּחְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	מָצְחוּ	נִמְצְחוּ	כָּצְחוּ	הִמְצְחוּ	הִתְמַצְּחוּ
2 m.	מָצַחְתֶּם	נִמְצַחְתֶּם	כָּצַחְתֶּם	הִמְצַחְתֶּם	הִתְמַצַּחְתֶּם
2 f.	מָצַחְתֶּן	נִמְצַחְתֶּן	כָּצַחְתֶּן	הִמְצַחְתֶּן	הִתְמַצַּחְתֶּן
1 c.	מָצַחְנוּ	נִמְצַחְנוּ	כָּצַחְנוּ	הִמְצַחְנוּ	הִתְמַצַּחְנוּ
INFIN. Absol.	כִּצּוֹחַ	נִכְצוֹחַ	כִּצּוֹחַ	הִכְצוֹחַ	הִתְכַּצּוֹחַ
Constr.	כִּצֹּחַ	נִכְצֹחַ	כִּצֹּחַ	הִכְצֹחַ	הִתְכַּצֹּחַ
FUT. 3 m.	יִכְצֹחַ	יִנְכְּצוּ	יִכְצֹחַ	יִהְיֶה	יִתְכַּצֵּחַ
3 f.	תִּכְצֹחַ	תִּנְכְּצוּ	תִּכְצֹחַ	תִּהְיֶה	תִּתְכַּצֵּחַ
2 m.	תִּכְצֹחַ	תִּנְכְּצוּ	תִּכְצֹחַ	תִּהְיֶה	תִּתְכַּצֵּחַ
2 f.	תִּכְצֹחִי	תִּנְכְּצוּי	תִּכְצֹחִי	תִּהְיֶה	תִּתְכַּצֵּחִי
1 c.	אֶכְצֹחַ	אֶנְכְּצוּ	אֶכְצֹחַ	אֶהְיֶה	אֶתְכַּצֵּחַ
Plur. 3 m.	יִכְצְחוּ	יִנְכְּצוּ	יִכְצְחוּ	יִהְיוּ	יִתְכַּצְּחוּ
3 f.	תִּכְצְחֶנָּה	תִּנְכְּצֶנָּה	תִּכְצְחֶנָּה	תִּהְיוּ	תִּתְכַּצְּחֶנָּה
2 m.	תִּכְצְחוּ	תִּנְכְּצוּ	תִּכְצְחוּ	תִּהְיוּ	תִּתְכַּצְּחוּ
2 f.	תִּכְצְחֶנָּה	תִּנְכְּצֶנָּה	תִּכְצְחֶנָּה	תִּהְיוּ	תִּתְכַּצְּחֶנָּה
1 c.	נִכְצֹחַ	נִכְצֹחַ	נִכְצֹחַ	נִכְצֹחַ	נִתְכַּצֹּחַ
IMPER. 2 m.	כִּצֹּחַ	הִמְצֹחַ	כִּצֹּחַ	הִמְצֹחַ	הִתְמַצֹּחַ
2 f.	כִּצֹּחִי	הִמְצֹחִי	כִּצֹּחִי	הִמְצֹחִי	הִתְמַצֹּחִי
Plur. 2 m.	כִּצְחוּ	הִמְצְחוּ	כִּצְחוּ	הִמְצְחוּ	הִתְמַצְּחוּ
2 f.	כִּצְחֶנָּה	הִמְצְחֶנָּה	כִּצְחֶנָּה	הִמְצְחֶנָּה	הִתְמַצְּחֶנָּה
PART. Act.	מִצֵּחַ		כִּמְצֵחַ	מִמְצֵחַ	מִתְמַצֵּחַ
Pass.	כִּמְצוֹחַ	נִמְצֵחַ			

REMARKS ON LAMEDH ALEPH VERBS.

§ 164. 1. Verbs having Tsere as their second vowel, § 82. 1. *a*, retain it in the first and second persons of the Kal preterite, *שָׁלַחְתִּי*, *טָעַמְתָּ*, *רָחַמְתָּ*.

2. Quiescent *א* is occasionally omitted from the body of the word, e. g. Kal pret. *נָצַחְתִּי* Job 1:21 for *נָצַחְתִּי* Num. 11:11, *צָמַחְתִּי* Judg. 4:19, *מָלַחְתִּי* Job 32:18, *בָּנִי* 1 Sam. 25:8 for *בָּנִי* fut. *תִּשְׁלַחְנָה* and *תִּשְׁאָנָה*; *יָצַח* Deut. 28:57 part. fem. sing. for *יָצַחְתִּי* Job 41:17 for *יָצַחְתִּי* const. inf. with prep. and suf. from *נָצַח*. Niph. pret. *נִחַחְתָּ* Josh. 2:16, *נִטְחַחְתָּ* Lev. 11:43. Otiant *א*, § 16. 1, may in like manner be dropped from the end of the word after quiescent Vav or Yodh. e. g. *יָחַדְתָּ* Gen. 20:6 for *יָחַדְתָּ* 1 Kin. 12:12 for *יָחַדְתָּ* 2 Kin. 13:6, *יָחַדְתָּ* Jer. 32:35, *רָחַחְתָּ* Ps. 141:5, *רָחַחְתָּ* Ps. 55:16, *אָחַדְתָּ* 1 Kin. 21:29, Mic. 1:15, *יָחַדְתָּ* 2 Sam. 5:2, and in three other passages; *רָחַחְתָּ* Ruth 3:15 is Hiph. imper. fem. for *רָחַחְתִּי*, § 62. 2.

3. The vowel following *א* is in a few instances given to a preceding vowelless consonant, and the *א* becomes otiant or quiescent, § 57. 2 (3), *נָשָׂא* Ps. 139:20 for *נָשָׂא*, *רָחַחְתָּ* Jer. 10:5 for *רָחַחְתָּ* imp. for *רָחַחְתָּ*, *יָצַח* Eccles. 10:5 Kal part. fem. for *יָצַחְתָּ*, 1 Sam. 14:33 for *יָצַחְתָּ* Neh. 6:8 Kal part. with suf. for *יָצַחְתָּ* Ezek. 47:8 for *יָצַחְתָּ*; and, on the contrary, quiescent *א* attracts to itself the vowel of the preceding consonant in *קָרַחְתָּ* Ex. 2:20 Kal imp. for *קָרַחְתָּ* and *צָאִיָּה* Cant. 3:11 for *צָאִיָּה* from *צָאִיָּה*.

4. Final *א* resumes its consonantal character upon the addition of suffixes *נָשָׂא*, receiving (־) before *ה*, *כ*, *ב*, in consequence of which a previous Tsere or Sh'va is converted into Pattahh, § 60. 1, *נָשָׂאָה*, *נָשָׂאָה*, *נָשָׂאָה* Pi. inf. *נָשָׂאָה*, *נָשָׂאָה* Kal inf. for *נָשָׂאָה*, § 61. 1. c.

5. Kamets in the ultimate is mostly retained before suffixes and paragogic *ה*, *רָחַחְתָּ*, *רָחַחְתָּ* Ps. 41:5, *רָחַחְתָּ* 1 Sam. 23:15, but *נָשָׂאָה* Isa. 56:12. Tsere is rejected *נָשָׂאָה* Neh. 2:13, 2 Chron. 1:10, or retained only in pause *נָשָׂאָה* Judg. 9:29.

§ 165. 1. He is, in a few instances, substituted for *א*, *רָחַחְתָּ* Ps. 60:4 for *רָחַחְתָּ* Jer. 19:11 for *רָחַחְתָּ* Ps. 4:7 for *נָשָׂאָה*, § 3. 1. *a*, *נָשָׂאָה* Jer. 49:10 for *נָשָׂאָה* 1 Kin. 22:25, 2 Kin. 7:12 for *נָשָׂאָה* Job 8:21 for *נָשָׂאָה*.

2. Sometimes *א* remains, but the vowels are those of *לֵה* forms, *נָשָׂאָה* Ps. 119:101 for *נָשָׂאָה* Eccl. 8:12, 9:18, Isa. 65:20 for *נָשָׂאָה* 1 Sam. 22:2, Isa. 24:2, *נָשָׂאָה* Eccl. 7:26, *נָשָׂאָה* 1 Kin. 9:11, Am. 4:2 Pi. pret. for *נָשָׂאָה* Ps. 143:3 for *נָשָׂאָה* Jer. 51:34 for *נָשָׂאָה* 2 Kin. 2:21 for *נָשָׂאָה* Jer. 51:9 for *נָשָׂאָה* Job 39:24 for *נָשָׂאָה* Deut. 28:59 Hiph. pret. for *נָשָׂאָה* Ps. 135:7 Hiph. part. const. for *נָשָׂאָה* from *נָשָׂאָה*; to which may be added *נָשָׂאָה* Ezek. 23:49. *נָשָׂאָה* Jer. 50:20, with *י* inserted as in *לֵה* verbs.

Kal passive participle, e. g. גָּלִי; in all other cases it is rejected or softened, the resulting vowel termination being usually expressed by the letter ה, § 11. 1. *a*.

In the various preterites ה stands for the vowel *a*, and is hence pointed הַ.

In the futures and participles it stands for *ě*, and is pointed הֶ.

In the imperatives it stands for *e*, and is pointed הֵ.

In the absolute infinitives it stands for *ō* or *ē*; in the Kal it is pointed הִ, in the Hiphil and Hophal הֵ, in the Niphal and Piel הִ or הֵ. There are no examples in Pual and Hithpael.

The construct infinitives have the feminine ending וֹהֵ.

a. In this class of verbs the Yodh forms have almost entirely superseded those with Vav. The latter are confined to the construct infinitive where וֹהֵ, occurring in all the species, is best explained by assuming ו to be radical (comp. רָצָה Ezek. 28: 17 as an alternate of רָצוּהָ) and to a few other sporadic cases, viz.: a single Kal preterite, שָׁלַחַ Job 3: 25, the reduplicated forms of three verbs, נָצַחַ, מָצַחַ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, and the peculiar form, אָרַחַ Isa. 16: 9.

b. In the Kal preterite, Yodh is rejected after the heterogeneous vowel Pattahh, § 57. 2. (5), which is then prolonged to Kamets in the simple syllable, גָּלִי for גָּלִי. As Pattahh is likewise the regular vowel of the ultimate in the preterites of Niphal and Hophal, and occasionally appears in Piel, § 92. *c*. and Hithpael, § 96. *b*, the final Kamets of these species may be similarly explained. The ending, thus made uniform in the other species, passed over likewise into the Hiphil preterite, which it did the more readily since *a* belongs at least to some of its persons in the perfect verb. Yodh is in like manner rejected after the heterogeneous Hholem of certain infinitives, while it leaves the homogeneous Tsere of others unmodified.

c. The futures, imperatives, and participles of certain of the species have *e* as the normal vowel of their ultimate; in this Yodh can quiesce, leaving it unchanged. Those of the other species (except the Hiphil, which is once more attracted into conformity with the rest) have or may have *a* in the ultimate; this, combined with the *i* latent in י, will again form *e*. In the future this becomes ē (ֶ) in distinction from the ending ē (ֵ) of the more energetic imperative; and the absolute is distinguished from the construct state of the participle in the same way.

§ 169. 1. Before personal endings beginning with a vowel the last radical is occasionally retained as י, particu-

larly in prolonged or pausal forms, הָסִיר , הָסִיר ; יִהְיֶה ; it is, however, commonly rejected and its vowel given to the antecedent consonant, גָּלִי for גָּלִי , תִּגְלִי for תִּגְלִי ; in like manner the preterite 3 fem., which in these verbs retains the primary characteristic ה , § 86. ב , גָּלָה for גָּלָה , to which is further appended the softened ending ה , thus גָּלְתָה , in pause גָּלְתָה .

a. The ה of the 3 fem. pret. is frequently explained as a second feminine ending added after the first had lost its significance in the popular consciousness. It might, perhaps with equal propriety, be regarded as paragogically appended, § 61. 6, comp. such nouns as רִשׁוּעָה , צִלְקָה , אַרְמָה , in order to produce a softer termination and one more conformed to that which obtains in the generality of verbs. Nordheimer's explanation of the ה as hardened from ה , גָּלְתָה for גָּלְתָה , labours under the double difficulty that there is neither proof nor probability for the assumption that the consonant ה could be exchanged for ה , and that ה in the preterite of these verbs is not a radical nor even a consonant, but simply the representative of the vowel *a*.

2. Before personal endings beginning with a consonant the third radical י remains but is softened to a vowel, so that in the Kal preterite it quiesces in Hhirik; in the Pual and Hophal preterites, in Tsere; in the Niphal, Piel, Hiphil, and Hithpael preterites in either Hhirik or Tsere, and in the futures and imperatives of all the species in Seghol, גָּלִי , תִּגְלִי .

3. Forms not augmented by personal endings lose their final vowel before suffixes, e. g. גָּלָה , גָּלָה from גָּלָה , גָּלָה from גָּלָה , הִגְלָה from הִגְלָה . The preterite 3 fem. takes its simple form, e. g. גָּלְתָה or גָּלְתָה , and in pause גָּלְתָה .

§ 170. The Lamedh He verbs will be represented by גָּלָה to *uncover, reveal*, which is used in all the species.

PARADIGM OF LAMEDH

	KAL.	NIPHAL.	PIEL.
PRET. 3 m.	קָלָה	נִקְלָה	קָלָה
3 f.	קָלְתָה	נִקְלְתָה	קָלְתָה
2 m.	קָלִיתָ	נִקְלִיתָ	קָלִיתָ
2 f.	קָלִיתְּ	נִקְלִיתְּ	קָלִיתְּ
1 c.	קָלִיתִי	נִקְלִיתִי	קָלִיתִי
Plur. 3 c.	קָלוּ	נִקְלוּ	קָלוּ
2 m.	קָלִיתֶם	נִקְלִיתֶם	קָלִיתֶם
2 f.	קָלִיתְּם	נִקְלִיתְּם	קָלִיתְּם
1 c.	קָלִינוּ	נִקְלִינוּ	קָלִינוּ
INFIN. Absol.	קָלָה	נִקְלָה	קָלָה
Constr.	קָלוֹת	הִקְלוֹת	קָלוֹת
FUT. 3 m.	יִקְלָה	יִקְלָה	יִקְלָה
3 f.	תִּקְלָה	תִּקְלָה	תִּקְלָה
2 m.	תִּקְלָה	תִּקְלָה	תִּקְלָה
2 f.	תִּקְלִי	תִּקְלִי	תִּקְלִי
1 c.	אֶקְלָה	אֶקְלָה	אֶקְלָה
Plur. 3 m.	יִקְלוּ	יִקְלוּ	יִקְלוּ
3 f.	תִּקְלִינָה	תִּקְלִינָה	תִּקְלִינָה
2 m.	תִּקְלוּ	תִּקְלוּ	תִּקְלוּ
2 f.	תִּקְלִינָה	תִּקְלִינָה	תִּקְלִינָה
1 c.	נִקְלָה	נִקְלָה	נִקְלָה
IMPER. 2 m.	קָלָה	הִקְלָה	קָלָה
2 f.	קָלִי	הִקְלִי	קָלִי
Plur. 2 m.	קָלוּ	הִקְלוּ	קָלוּ
2 f.	קָלִינָה	הִקְלִינָה	קָלִינָה
PART. Act.	קָלָה		קִינְלָה
Pass.	קָלוּי	נִקְלָה	

HE VERBS.

[illegible]

hand. there is one instance of an imperative ending in Seghol, viz., the Piel, רָבֵה Judg. 9:29. The radical **ר** remains and rests in Hhirik in רָבֵה (3 fem.) Jer. 3:6, in the Hiphil, תִּבְחֵה (2 masc.) Jer. 18:23, and in the Kal imperative, תִּבְחֵה (2 masc.) Isa. 26:20. Yodh appears once as a consonant before a suffix, וַיִּצְחֹקְהִי Job 3:25, and once before ה paragogic, אֶחָדָה Ps. 77:4, which is very rare in these verbs, but perhaps displaces the final vowel in אֶשְׁתָּה Ps. 119:117, and the Hithpael, נִשְׁתָּה Isa. 41:23. In a few instances **ר** is restored as a quiescent before suffixes, וַיִּחְיֶה Hos. 6:2, תִּחְיֶה 1 Kin. 20:35, וַיִּחְיֶה Ps. 140:10 K'ri, אֶחָדָה Deut. 32:26. Examples of the feminine plural: תִּבְחֶנָּה, תִּשְׁתֶּנָּה, וַתִּשְׁתֶּנָּה, וַתִּבְחֶנָּה, תִּשְׁתַּנָּה and תִּבְתַּנָּה.

4. The future of a few verbs when apocopated or preceded by Vav conversive simply drops its last vowel, either retaining Hhirik under the personal prefix or lengthening it to Tsere, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב; so in the Pe Nun forms, וְלָשַׁב and וְלָשַׁב, and Pe Yodh וְלָשַׁב, with Pattahh-furtive under the first radical of the Pe guttural, וְלָשַׁב, § 17. , or the vowel of the personal prefix changed to Pattahh, § 60. 1, וְלָשַׁב, but וְלָשַׁב. Most commonly Seghol is inserted between the concurring consonants, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, or Pattahh if one of the consonants is a guttural, § 61. 2; thus, in Ayin guttural verbs, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, in Pe guttural וְלָשַׁב from וְלָשַׁב, § 60. 1. a. (3), וְלָשַׁב from וְלָשַׁב, or with the additional change of the vowel of the prefix to Pattahh, וְלָשַׁב from וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב from וְלָשַׁב, Isa. 59:17 (in 1 Sam. 15:19. 14:32 K'ri, this same form is from וְלָשַׁב or וְלָשַׁב, § 157. 3). The rejection of the final vowel takes place frequently even in the first person singular, which in other verbs is commonly exempt from shortening, § 99. 3. a, וְלָשַׁב and וְלָשַׁב. In a few instances the final vowel is retained in other persons after Vav conversive, e. g. וְלָשַׁב 1 Kin. 16:25, וְלָשַׁב 2 Kin. 1:10, וְלָשַׁב Josh. 19:50, וְלָשַׁב 1 Sam. 1:9, וְלָשַׁב 1 Kin. 16:17, וְלָשַׁב 1 Sam. 17:42, וְלָשַׁב 2 Kin. 6:23, וְלָשַׁב Deut. 32:18 is fut. apoc. of וְלָשַׁב as וְלָשַׁב or וְלָשַׁב of וְלָשַׁב.

5. The passive participle drops the final **ר** in וְלָשַׁב Job 15:22 for וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב Job 41:25 for וְלָשַׁב, and fem. plur. וְלָשַׁב Isa. 3:16 K'thibh (K'ri וְלָשַׁב), וְלָשַׁב 1 Sam. 25:18 K'thibh.

§ 173. 1. In the Niphal preterite Yodh may quiesce in either Tsere or Hhirik, though the former is more frequent, וְלָשַׁב and וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב and וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב and וְלָשַׁב.

2. Examples of the infinitive absolute: וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב. Construct: וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב; with suffixes, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, once as though it were a plural noun, וְלָשַׁב Ezek. 6:8, so the Kal infin., וְלָשַׁב Ezek. 16:31, once with a preposition, וְלָשַׁב Ex. 10:3.

3. Future apocopated and with Vav conversive: וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, וְלָשַׁב, and in one verb with Pattahh before ה, וְלָשַׁב Gen. 7:23, Ps. 109:13, though some editions omit the Dagheshe-forte in the former passage, thus making it a Kal future.

§ 174. 1. Piel: Two verbs, *נָאָה* to be becoming and *טָהָה* to draw (the bow), having a guttural for their second radical, double the third instead, which in the reduplication appears as Vav, though the general law is adhered to requiring its rejection from the end of the word and the substitution of the vowel letter ה. The only forms which occur are, of the former, the preterite *נִצָּאָה* Ps. 93:5, *נִצָּאָו* Cant. 1:10, Isa. 52:7, and of the latter the participle plur. constr. *מִטְּהָוִי* Gen. 21:16. There are three examples of Hholem inserted after the first radical, § 92. *b*, *שׁוֹטְתִי* Isa. 10:13 from *שָׁטָה*, the ש being an orthographic equivalent for ס, § 3. 1. *a*, and in the infinitive, *הִגְוֹ*, *הִדְוֹ* Isa. 59:13.

2. In the first person singular of the Piel preterite י sometimes quiesces in Tsere; in all the other persons, however, and even in the first singular, when a suffix is added, it invariably quiesces in Hhirik, *גָּלִיתִי* and *גָּלִיתִי*, once *קָלִיתִי*, *קָלִיתִי* and *בָּלִיתִי*, *בָּלִיתִי*.

3. Infinitive absolute: *קָוָה* and *קָוָה*, *פָּלָה*, *נָקָה*, *עָנָה*, *הִוֹ*, *הִוֹ*. The construct always ends in וֹ with the exception of *פָּלָה* also *כָּפָלָה*, and *חָפָל* Hos. 6:9.

4. Future: in *אֶרְבֶּהָ* Isa. 16:9 from *רָבָה*, the second radical is doubled as ר, § 153. 1, and the third appears as ו, § 56. 3. *a*; *אֶכְבֶּדְךָ* Ex. 33:3 is for *אֶכְבֶּדְךָ*, § 63. 1. *b*. With Vav conversive: *וְרָבַל*, *וְרָבַל*, *וְרָבַל*, *וְרָבַל*, *וְרָבַל*, *וְרָבַל*, so in the first person singular, *וְרָבַלְתִּי*, *וְרָבַלְתִּי*; once Pattahlh is lengthened to Kamets, *וְרָבַלְתִּי* 1 Sam. 21:14; so in pause, *וְרָבַלְתִּי* Prov. 25:9.

5. The imperative has Seghol in a single instance, *רָבֵה* Judg. 9:29 and sometimes drops its final vowel *גַּל*, *חַל*, *כֵּן*, *נָס*, *צו* and *צִוָּה*.

6. Pual infinitive construct with suffix: *עֲנִיתֹו* Ps. 132:1.

§ 175. 1. Hiphil preterite: The prefixed ה has occasionally Seghol, *הִגְלָה* and *הִקְלָה*, *הִקְלָה*, *הִקְלָה*, *הִקְלָה*. Yodh may quiesce in Hhirik or Tsere, *הִגְלִיתִי*, *הִקְלִיתִי*. Yodh once remains as a quiescent in the 3 masc. sing., *הִקְלִי* Isa. 53:10, and once in the 3 masc. plur., *הִקְסִי* Josh. 14:8 for *הִקְסִי*, § 62. 2.

2. The infinitive absolute has Kamets in *הִרְבָּה* by way of distinction from *הִרְבָּה* and *הִרְבָּה* Jer. 42:2, which are always used adverbially. Construct: The prefixed ה has Hhirik in one instance, *הִקְצֹוֹת* Lev. 14:43; *לְהַשְׁאוֹת* 2 Kin. 19:25 K'thibh is for *לְהַשְׁאוֹת*.

3. The future, when apocopated or preceded by Vav conversive, sometimes simply rejects its final vowel, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*; commonly, however, Seghol is inserted between the concurring consonants, *וְיָבֹר* from *וְיָבֹר*, § 111. 2. *a*, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*, or Pattahlh if one of the consonants is a guttural, *וְיָבֹר*, *וְיָבֹר*. Occasionally the final vowel remains, *וְיָבֹר* 1 Kin. 16:17. 18:42, *וְיָבֹר* Ezek. 23:19; once the radical י appears quiescing in Hhirik, *מִשְׁחִי* (2 masc. apoc. for *מִשְׁחִי*) Jer. 18:23. The retention or rejection of the vowel is optional in the first person singular, *וְיָבֹרְתִּי*, *וְיָבֹרְתִּי* and *וְיָבֹרְתִּי* from *וְיָבֹרְתִּי*, *וְיָבֹרְתִּי* from *וְיָבֹרְתִּי*.

4. The imperative is sometimes abbreviated, הִרְבֵּה and הִרְבֵּהּ, and הִרְבֵּהּ and הִרְבֵּהּ for הִרְבֵּהּ, הִרְבֵּהּ and הִרְבֵּהּ; הִרְבֵּהּ (accent on the ultimate) Ps. 39:14 is for הִרְבֵּהּ, the same word Isa. 6:9 is from הִרְבֵּהּ, § 140. 5.

5. Hophal infinitive absolute: הִרְבֵּהּ Lev. 19:20.

§ 176. 1. Hithpael: One verb שָׁחָה reduplicates its third radical, which appears as וּ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, fut. יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, with Vav conv. וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, § 61. 2, plur. הִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, infin. הִשְׁתַּחֲוֹת, and once with suf. הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתִי 2 Kin. 5:18, the accent being thrown back by a following monosyllable. For the inflected participle, מִשְׁתַּחֲוִיחָא Ezek. 8:16, see § 90, page 120.

2. In the preterite י mostly quiesces in Tsere in the first person singular, and in Hhirik in the other persons, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתִי, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ.

3. The future apocopated and with Vav conversive: וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, or with Kamets in the accented syllable, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, so always in pause, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, Gen. 24:65.

4. The shortened imperative: הִרְבֵּהּ, הִרְבֵּהּ.

§ 177. 1. הִיָּה to be, fut. יִהְיֶה, Hhirik being retained before the guttural under the influence of the following Yodh, whence the Sh'va, though vocal, remains simple; so in the inf. const. with prep. בְּהִיּוֹת, מְהִיּוֹת, though without a prefix it is הִיּוֹת, once הִיָּה Ezek. 21:15. The apocopated future יְהִי (in pause יְהִי) and with Vav conversive וַיְהִי, is for יְהִי, the vowel of the prefix returning to the Sh'va from which it arose, § 85. 2. a (1), page 116. when the quiescence of the middle radical gives a vowel to the first. The same thing occurs in the peculiar form of the future יְהִי Eccl. 11:3, where the second radical appears as י, which it sometimes does in the imperative, הִיָּה and הִיָּה Gen. 27:29 or הִיָּה Job 37:6, and in the participle הִיָּה Neh. 6:6, Eccl. 2:22, fem. הִיָּה Ex 9:3.

2. הִיָּה to live. The root חָיַה is usually inflected as a Lamedh He verb pret. חָיָה, fut. יִחְיֶה, apoc. יְחִי, with Vav conversive וַיְחִי, though in the preterite 3 masc. it occasionally takes an Ayin doubled form. חָיִי, e. g. Gen. 3:22, 5:5, and once in the 3 fem. an Ayin Yodh form: חָיִי Ex. 1:16, or it may be explained as an Ayin doubled form with Dagheshe-forde omitted, § 25.

3. In a few instances א is substituted for the third radical in Lamedh He verbs, רָצָא Ezek. 43:27, אָרָא Isa. 21:12, נָשָׂא Jer. 23:39, רָוָא 2 Chron. 26:15, תָּבַא Prov. 1:10 from אָבָה Deut. 33:21 from אָבָה, אָבָה 2 Chron. 16:12, רָשָׂא Lam. 4:1, שָׂא 2 Kin. 25:29, רָשָׂא Eccl. 8:1, תָּלָא 2 Sam. 21:12 K'ri for תָּלָא Hos. 11:7, Deut. 28:66 for תָּלָא, § 56. 4, חָמַרְא 2 Sam. 11:24 from חָמַרְא; the vowels are those of Lamedh Aleph verbs in אָרָא Jer. 3:22 for אָרָא 1 Kin. 17:14 for אָרָא, דָּאָרָא Dan. 10:14 for דָּאָרָא; and the full Lamedh Aleph form is adopted in בָּרָא Hos. 13:15 for בָּרָא.

DOUBLY IMPERFECT VERBS.

§ 178. Verbs which have two weak letters in the root, or which are so constituted as to belong to two different classes of imperfect verbs, commonly exhibit the peculiarities of both, unless they interfere with or limit one another. Thus, a verb which is both פֿאַ and לִיָּה will follow the analogy of both paradigms, the former in its initial and the latter in its second syllable. But in verbs which are both עִי and לִיָּה the י is invariably treated as a perfect consonant, and the לִיָּה peculiarities alone preserved. All such cases have been remarked upon individually under the several classes of verbs to which they respectively belong.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 179. 1. It has been seen in repeated instances in the foregoing pages that verbs belonging to one class of imperfect verbs may occasionally adopt forms from another and closely related class. Thus a לִיָּה verb may appear with a פֿאַ form, or an עִי verb with an עֵי form or *vice versâ*. The occurrence of an individual example, or of a few examples of such divergent forms, may be explained in the manner just suggested without the assumption of an additional verb as their source. Sometimes, however, the number of divergent forms is so considerable, or the divergence itself so wide, that it is simpler to assume two co-existent roots of the same signification, and differing only in the weak letter which they contain, than to refer all to a single root.

a. Thus, פֿאַָ means *to shut up or restrain*, and פֿאַָה *to be finished*: yet a few לִיָּה forms occur in the sense not of the latter but of the former verb. They are accordingly held to be from פֿאַָ, but assimilated in inflection to the לִיָּה paradigm. On the other hand, קִיָּה means *to call*, and קִיָּה *to meet*; but so many לִיָּה forms are found with this latter signification that it seems necessary to assume a second root קִיָּה having that

meaning. The verb *to run* is ordinarily רוץ; but רצוה Ezek. 1: 14 is too remote from an ר" form to be referred to that root; hence it is traced to another verb רצא of the same sense. No clear line of distinction can be drawn between the cases in which divergent forms are to be traced to a single root, and those in which the assumption of a second is admissible or necessary. This must be decided in detail, and the best authorities not infrequently differ in their judgment of particular examples.

2. Where two verbs exist which are thus radically connected and identical in signification, it not infrequently happens that they are defective or mutually supplementary, that is to say, that one of them is in usage restricted to certain parts or species, the remainder being supplied by the other.

a. The following are examples of defective verbs: טוב *to be good*, used in the Kal species only in the preterite, the corresponding future is from רטב; יגר Kal pret. *to fear*, the fut. and imper. from גור; ררס Kal pret. and inf. *to spit*, fut. from רפס; נפץ Kal pret. and inf. *to break or disperse*, fut. and imp. from פוץ; נאץ Kal pret. *to be alienated*, fut. from נאץ; שרה K. pret. *to be a prince*, fut. from שר; רבב Kal pret. and inf. *to be many*, fut. from רבה which is used throughout the species; רחם Kal fut. *to be hot*, pret. and inf. from חם, which is also used in the future; רצץ *to counsel*, borrows its Kal imper. from רוצץ; קץ Kal fut. *to awake*, pret. from the Hiphil of קוצץ, which is also used in inf. imper. and fut.; נצב *to place*, the reflexive is expressed by התנצב from נצב; שתה *to drink*, the causative is השקה from שתה; הובש from הוש is used as the causative of בוש *to be ashamed*, as well as הברש; הלך *to go*, derives many of its forms from הלך; רהב *to give*, is only used in the Kal imperative, it is supplemented by נתן of totally distinct radicals.

QUADRILITERAL VERBS.

§ 180. Quadrilateral verbs are either primitives formed from quadrilateral roots, whose origin is explained, § 68. a, or denominatives, the formative letter of the noun or adjective being admitted into the stem along with the three original radicals. The former class adopt the vowels and inflections of the Piel and Pual species, while the latter follow the Hiphil.

a. The only examples of quadrilateral verbs are the following, viz.: Piel pret. פרש he spread, Job 26: 9, where the original Pattahh of the initial syllable of the Piel, § 82. 5. b (3), is preserved; fut. with suf. רפרס he

shall waste it, Ps. 80: 14. Pual pret. רָטַחַשׁ *it freshened*, Job 33: 25, the Methegh and the Hhateph Pattahh being used to indicate that the Sh'va is vocal, and that the form is equivalent to רָטַחַשׁ; part. מִתְרַחֵם *scaled off* or *resembling scales*, Ex. 16: 14, מִכְרָבֵל *clothed*, 1 Chron. 15: 27. Hiphil pret. תִּחְזַקְנָהוּ *they stank*, Isa. 19: 6 for תִּחְזַקְנָהוּ as נִחְמָדוּ for נִחְמָדוּ, derived from חָזַק *putrescent*, which is simpler than to make it with Gesenius a double or anomalous Hiphil from חָזַק, § 94. a, comp. Alexander in loc.; fut. אֶשְׁמָאֵלָה *I will turn to the left*, Gen. 13: 9; הִשְׁמָאֵלָה Isa. 30: 21, part. מִשְׁמָאֵלָה 1 Chron. 12: 2 from שְׂמָאל *the left hand*, elsewhere reduced to a trilateral by the rejection of א, לְהַשְׁמִיל 2 Sam. 14: 19, הִשְׁמִילָה Ezek. 21: 21. To these may be added the form, which occurs several times in the K'thibh מִחְצָרִים 1 Chron. 15: 24, etc., and מִחְצָרִים 2 Chron. 5: 12, for which the K'ri substitutes מִחְצָרִים or מִחְצָרִים. As it is a denominative from הִצְצָרָה *a trumpet*, it has been suspected that the form first mentioned should be pointed מִחְצָצָרִים; the other, if a genuine reading, is probably to be read מִחְצָרִים.

ste: "The Variety in ^{manner of the} ^{Formation} NOUNS. the Constitution of uns Greatly Exceeds that of Verbs?"
THEIR FORMATION.

§ 181. Nouns, embracing Adjectives and Participles, as well as Substantives, may be Primitive, i. e. formed Directly, from their ultimate roots; or Derivative, i. e. formed from Pre-existing words. Those which are derived from Verbs are called Verbals; those which are derived from Nouns are called Denominatives. The Vast Multiplicity of objects to which names were to be applied, and the diversity of aspects under which they are capable of being contemplated, have led to a Variety in the Constitution of Nouns Greatly Exceeding that of Verbs; and, also, to considerable laxity in the Significations attached to Individual Forms. But whatever Complexity may beset the Details of this subject, its Main Outlines are Sufficiently Plain. "All nouns are, in respect to their formation, reducible to certain Leading Types, or Classes of Forms, each having a primary and proper import of its own." The derivation of nouns, as of the verbal species, from their respective roots and themes calls into requisition all the Expedients, whether of Internal or External changes, known to the language, § 69. Hence arise four Classes of nouns according as they are formed by: Internal changes, viz.: {1. & 2. next p.

the Table of Declensions, § 217, pp. 245-7, referred to the general declension table in the

The Four Classes: pp. 207-219.

1. The Introduction of one or more Vowels.
2. The Reduplication of One or More of the Letters of the Root. Or, by External changes, viz.:
3. The Prefixing of Vowels or Consonants at the Beginning of the Root.
4. The Affixing of Vowels or Consonants at the End.

a. The Mass of Nouns are to be regarded as Primitives and not as derived from their cognate verbs. Many roots are represented by nouns alone, without any verbs from which they could have sprung, e. g. father, earth. And where verbs of kindred meaning do exist, it is probable that they are not the source or theme of the nouns, but that both spring alike directly from their common root, as king from the root king. Since, however, these roots or elemental themes are destitute of vowels, and consequently are incapable of being pronounced in their primitive or abstract state, it is customary and convenient in referring to them to name the verb which though a derivative form has the advantage of simplicity and regularity of structure, and is often the best representative of the radical signification. Accordingly, king may be said to be derived from the root king to reign, that is, it is derived from the root king of which that verbal form is the conventional designation, § 68.

b. Infinitives, participles, nouns which follow the forms of the secondary or derived species, § 187. 2. a, and some others, are evidently verbals. Most nouns of the fourth class, as well as some others, are denominatives.

CLASS I.—Nouns formed by the insertion of vowels.
"Internal Changes" "above introduction"

§ 182. The first class of nouns, or those which are formed by means of Vowels Given to the Root, embraces Three Distinct Forms, viz.:

1. Monosyllables, or those in which the triliteral root receives but one vowel.

2. Dissyllables, in which the Second is the Principal vowel and the first a pretonic Kamets or Tsere.

3. Dissyllables, in which the First is the Principal vowel and the second a Mutable Kamets or Tsere.

1. Triliteral Monosyllables. § 183:1

§ 183. The Formative vowel may be given either to the Second radical, קטל, קטיל, קטול, or to the First, קטל, קטיל, קטול.

These principles (of the several "depts") all a

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קָטַל, קָטַל; in the latter case an unaccented Seghol is commonly interposed between the concurring consonants, § 61. 2, to which a preceding Pattahh is assimilated, § 63. 2. *a*, קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל. Forms thus Augmented by the Introduction of an Auxiliary vowel are termed Segholates.

a. In this and the following sections קָטַל is used as a representative root in order more conveniently to indicate to the eye the formation of the different classes of nouns. No root could be selected which would afford examples in actual use of the entire series of derivative forms; קָטַל has but one derivative קָטַל*slaughter, and this only occurs in Obad. ver. 9.

b. As *ī*, *ō*, and *ū* rarely or never occur in mixed accented syllables, § 19, they are excluded from monosyllabic nouns. Every other vowel is, however, found with the second radical, thus *ā*, קָטַל *a little* prop. *paucity*, קָטַל *honey*, קָטַל *man*; *ā*, קָטַל *strength*, קָטַל *writing*, קָטַל *residue*; *ē*, קָטַל *shoulder*, קָטַל *bush*; *ē*, קָטַל *howling*, קָטַל *grief*, קָטַל *a wolf*; especially *ī*, *ō*, and *ū*, which occur with greater frequency than any others. When the first radical receives the vowel, *ī* and *ū* are likewise excluded, inasmuch as they rarely or never stand before concurrent consonants, § 61. 4. Few of these nouns remain without the auxiliary Seghol קָטַל *a valley*, קָטַל *vanity*, קָטַל *sin*, קָטַל *spikenard*, קָטַל *truth*. Kamets is only found before Vav, § 63. 2. *a*, קָטַל, and in pause, § 65, קָטַל, קָטַל.

c. When the second radical receives the vowel, there is a concurrence of consonants at the beginning of the word, which is sometimes relieved by prefixing *ס*, § 53. 1. *a*, with a short vowel, mostly *ē*, § 60. 1. *a* (5), but occasionally *ā*, קָטַל *finger* for קָטַל, קָטַל *lattice*, קָטַל *belt*, קָטַל and קָטַל *arm*, קָטַל and קָטַל *yesterday*.

Segholates only

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§ 184. These nouns, standing at the first remove from the Root, express as Nearly as Possible its Simple idea either Abstractly, e. g. קָטַל *emptiness*, קָטַל *bereavement*, קָטַל *strength*, קָטַל *righteousness*, קָטַל *help*, קָטַל *greatness*, or as it is Realized in some Person or Object which may be regarded as Its embodiment or representative, קָטַל *lord* from קָטַל *to be mighty*, קָטַל *man* from קָטַל *to be sick*, קָטַל *boundary*, קָטַל *libation* prop. *pouring out*, קָטַל *valley* prop. *depth*, קָטַל *vinegar* prop. *sourness*.

actly": "The Heb. enclitic is added to the originally abstract Noun of this form."

a. That the position of the formative vowel before or after the second radical does not materially affect the character of the form, appears from the following considerations: (1.) The sameness of signification already exhibited, and which may be verified in detail. (2.) The occasional appearance of the same word in both forms, e. g. קָטַל and קָטַל *man*, קָטַל

§ 198
(2.)

and *נִשְׁבַּע* *plant*, *בֵּלִיָּא* and *בֵּלִיָּא* *prison*, *בָּהוֹן* and *בָּהוֹן* *thumb*, *נֹגַהּ* and *נֹגַהּ* *brightness*. (3.) The concurrence of both forms in the Kal construct infinitive *קָנַל* and *קָנַל*, § 87, *קָנַל* and *קָנַל*. (4) The fact that *Segholates* may arise alike from *קָנַל* and *קָנַל*, § 61. 1. b. (5.) The cognate languages; monosyllables in Arabic, whose vowel precedes the second radical, answer to those whose vowel succeeds the same radical in Aramæan, and both to the Hebrew Segholates, e. g. *שֶׁפָּר* *servant*, Aram. *שֶׁפָּר*, Arab. *عَبْدٌ*.

. b. The presence of imperfect letters in the root may occasion the following modifications:

א roots. Aleph, as a first radical, sometimes receives a long vowel (א) instead of Sh'va (א), § 60. 3. c, *אֱמוּנָה* *fidelity* for *אֱמוּנָה*, *אֶזְרִי* *girdle* for *אֶזְרִי*.

גuttural and ל Guttural. If the third radical be a guttural, Pat- (2) tahh is substituted for the auxiliary Seghol, § 61. 2, *בְּטָחָה* *confidence*, *שִׁמְעָה* *hearing*, *גִּבְהָה* *height*; if the second radical be a guttural, the preceding vowel if Hholem remains unchanged, otherwise it also commonly becomes Pattahh *נָעַר* *young man*, *נָעַר* *youth*, *פָּחַד* *fear* but *אֶהָל* *tent*, *לֶחֶם* *bread*.

פ and פ roots. A vowelless י or נ is in a few instances rejected (3) from the beginning of a word, § 53. 2. a, *בּוֹלַע* *produce* for *רְבּוּלַע* *familiarity* for *רְבּוּלַע*, *נִשְׁבָּעָה* *elevation* for *נִשְׁבָּעָה*, *נִחָה* *lamentation* for *נִחָה*, particularly in feminines and secondary derivatives; thus, *נָחָה*, *נָחָה*, *נָחָה*, drop an initial Yodh, and *קָנַל*, *קָנַל* an initial Nun. Nun may also experience assimilation when it is a second radical, *אֶהָל* *anger* for *אֶהָל*, *כּוֹס* *cup* for *כּוֹס*.

ג and ג roots. In Segholates י is preceded by Kamets *לִיָּל* (accord- (4) ing to *Kimchi* *לִיָּל* in Ezek. 28: 18) *wickedness*, *מִדְּבַר* *midst*, unless the last radical is a guttural, *רֵיחַ* *space*; י is preceded by Pattahh and followed by Hhirik, *לַיְלָה* *night*, *עֵינַי* *eye*. These letters frequently give up their consonantal character and become quiescent, § 57. 2. Vav is rejected in a few words as *בְּרִי* *brand* for *בְּרִי*, *אִי* *island* for *אִי*, *וָדַי* *watering* for *וָדַי*, § 53. 3.

ל roots. In a very few instances the proper final radical is rejected, (5) as it is in verbs, and the final vowel written ה. as *סִיָּה* *bush*, *בִּכָּה* *weeping*, *חֲשֵׁבָה* *thought*. When י appears as the radical, it prefers the form *בָּכַר* *weeping*, *פֶּהָר* *fruit*, *בֵּלִיָּא* *vessel*; י retains its consonantal character in *סִיָּה* *winter*, *טָוִיל* *quail*, or it may be changed to its cognate vowel ā, which combines with the preceding ā to form ō, § 62. 1, *דְּיָאוּ* (for *d'yāu*) *ink*, *אֵלֶּה* *antelope*. (6) In Segholates י quiesces in Shurek, § 57. 2. (1), *שָׂהָה* *swimming* for *שָׂהָה*, *שָׂהָה* *emptiness*; the *Lexicon of Gesenius* contains the forms *בָּכַר* *garment*, *בָּכַר* *end*, *בָּכַר* *security*, but these words only occur in the plural or with suffixes, and the absolute singular is quite as likely to have been *בָּכַר*, *בָּכַר*, *בָּכַר*.

* 2. The main vowel in the ultimate.

§ 185. 1. The second form of this class is a dissyllable with one of the long vowels in the second, which is its Prin-

this seems to be identical with § 210: H. 20 to "Decler"

cipal syllable; and, in the first, a Pretonic Kamets; for which Tsere is occasionally substituted, when the second vowel is Kamets, thus קטל or קטל, קטל, קטיל, קטול, קטול.

2. These are Properly Adjectives, and have for the most part an intransitive signification when the vowel of the ultimate is \bar{a} , \bar{e} , or \bar{o} , and a passive signification when it is \bar{i} or \bar{u} , קטן and קטן *small*, קטן *fat*, קטן *made of brass*, קטן *chosen*. Those with \bar{a} and \bar{i} in the Ultimate are, however, Prevalingly, and the others occasionally, Used as Substantives, and designate objects distinguished by the quality which they primarily denote, ירק *herbs* prop. *green*, שר *strong drink* prop. *intoxicating*, נמר *leopard* prop. *spotted*, ציף and ציף *turban* prop. *wound around*, כבוד *glory*, *that which is glorious*.

a. The intransitive adjectives supply the place of Kal active participles to neuter verbs, § 90, and in \bar{u} verbs they have superseded the regular formation, § 153. 1, קט for קט. Kal passive participles are verbals with \bar{u} . This formation with \bar{i} in the ultimate is adopted in several names of seasons, אביב *Abib*, *the time of ears of corn*, אסף *ingathering* prop. *the being gathered*, בציר *vintage*, זמיר *pruning-time*, חריש *ploughing-time*, קציר *harvest*, Comp. § 201. 1. b.

b. Adjectives with \bar{o} commonly express permanent qualities, those with \bar{e} variable ones. גדול *great*, גדל *growing great*; חזק *strong*, חזק *becoming strong*; קרוב *near*, קרב *approaching*; רחוק *remote*, רחק *receding*. Hence the former are used of those physical and moral conditions which are fixed and constant, such as figure, colour, character. etc., ארך *long*, עגל *round*, עמק *deep*, גבה *high*; אדם *red*, בדר *spotted*, נקר *speckled*, ררוק *green*, עקר *striped*, צהר *white*. שר *bay*, שחור *black*; מרחוק *sweet*, טהור *pure*, קדוש *holy*. And the latter are employed of shifting and evanescent states of body and of mind, צמא *thirsty*, רעב *hungry*, שבע *sated*, רעב *weary*, אבל *grieving*, תפץ *desiring*, חיר *fearing*, שף *exulting*.

c. The active signification asserted for the form קטיל in a few instances cannot be certainly established; רקוש or רקוש *fowler*, is intransitive in Hebrew conception as is shown by the construction of the corresponding verb, comp. Lat. *aucupari*, *aucupatus*. Other alleged cases are probably not nouns but absolute infinitives of Kal, ברוך Jer. 6: 27 may as well be rendered *I have set thee to try as for a trier* (of metals); חמין Isa. 1: 17 is not *oppressor* nor *oppressed* but *wrong-doing*, τὸ ἀδικεῖν, see Alexander in loc.; and even קטון Jer. 22: 3 may in like manner be *oppression* instead of *oppressor*.

d. \bar{u} roots are restricted to forms with \bar{i} , in which the radical \bar{u} quiesces, נר *fresh*, נר *afflicted*, נר or נר *with otiant* א, § 16. 1, *pure*;

or with *a* which combines with it to form *ē*, שָׂדֶה, שָׂדֶה *field*, שָׂדֶה *fair*, גָּאֵחַ *high*; in a few nouns this final vowel is dropped, דִּשָּׁה *fish* for דִּשָּׁה, מָרָה *mark* for מָרָה, עֵץ *tree* for עֵץ, בֶּן *son* for בֶּן, פֶּה *mouth* for פֶּה, unless, indeed, these and the like are to be regarded as primitive biliterals: Vav, as a final radical, may be preceded by *a*, מֵעַ *meek*, or *ē*, מֵעַ *secure*.

3. The main vowel in the penult. *The First the Principal syllable* ^{main}

§ 186. 1. The Third Form of this Class is a dissyllable having an Immutable vowel, Mostly Hholem, though occasionally, Shurek or Tsere in the First, which is its Principal syllable, and a Mutable Kamets or Tsere in the second, thus קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל, קוֹטֵל. ^{Just of Cl For 185: 1}

2. These indicate the Agent, and are either Active Participles, קוֹטֵל *killing*, or substantives, חוֹרֵם *signet-ring* prop. *sealer*, אוֹיֵב *enemy, one practising hostility*, שׂוֹרֵץ *fox*, prop. *digger*, מַרְבֵּץ *hammer* prop. *pounder*, מוֹרֵץ *morning-star* prop. *shining one*. ^{J. Fue The K Derw IL To be}

a. A Number of Nouns, indicative of Occupation, Follow the Participial form, which thus serves to express Permanent and Professional activity, בּוֹדֵן *herdsman*, חוֹבֵל *sailor* prop. *rope-handler*, חוֹרֵץ *ploughman*, יוֹצֵר *potter* prop. *former*, מוֹלֵךְ *fuller*, כּוֹהֵן *priest*, כּוֹסֵם *vine-dresser*, סוֹחֵר *merchant*, סוֹפֵר *scribe*, רוֹבֵץ *trafficker*, רֹעֵה *shepherd*, רֹפֵא *physician*, רֹמֵחַ *dealer in unguents*, רֹקֵם *embroiderer*, שׂוֹמֵר *watchman*, שׂוֹמֵר *porter* prop. *gate-keeper*, שׂוֹפֵט *judge*.

b. In a very few instances *u* in the first syllable is shortened and followed by Daghesh-forte conservative, עֵינֵב and עֵיבָה *pipe*, גּוֹמֵץ *pil*.

c. ע" roots. The contraction of ע" and the quiescence of ע" roots, by reducing them to biliteral monosyllables, obliterates to a considerable extent the distinctions which have been described and which are possible only in trilaterals. The contracted forms which arise from ע" roots are כֵּב, כֵּב, כֵּב, כֵּב, § 183. b. Of these כֵּב = כֵּבֶּה belongs to the monosyllabic formation, and is chiefly used of abstracts, כֵּב *purity*, רֵב *multitude*, חֵם *integrity*, עֵל *yoke*; (and כֵּב = כֵּבֶּה to the first species of dissyllables, embracing adjectives and concrete nouns, חֵם *perfect*, חֵם *feast*; while כֵּב and כֵּב may arise indifferently from either, כֵּב *rottenness* is an abstract noun for כֵּבֶּה, but כֵּב *tender* is an adjective for כֵּבֶּה, Kamets being compressed to Pattahh before the doubled letter, comp. § 135. 3; חֵב *heart* is for the dissyllable חֵבֶּה, but חֵב *favour* for the monosyllable חֵבֶּה. ^{§ 183 § 185 All the ma}

ע" and ע" roots. Nouns from quiescent ע" and ע" roots may be divided into three pairs of forms, קָם, קָם; קָם, קָם; קָם, קָם. Of these the last pair (with the exception of Kal passive participles) belong to the primitive monosyllabic formation, קָם *strife*, טָב *goodness*; the first pair

to the first species of dissyllables, לָשׁ *poor*, לָד *proud*, אֵל *God* prop. *the mighty one*; and the second pair may belong to either, יָרֵשׁ = רָשָׁשׁ *poverty*, רֵיק = רֵיק *empty*, אֵז = אֵז *strength*, טוֹב = טוֹב *good*.

Internal Changes, 2?

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CLASS II.—Nouns with Reduplicated radicals.

Their Chief = What is Characteristic

§ 187. 1. The simple form proper to adjectives is explained § 185; it may be converted into an intensive by doubling the middle radical, retaining the long vowel of the second syllable and giving a short i or a to the first. "This Reduplicated or Intensive form denotes what is Characteristic, habitual, or possessed in a high degree. Adjectives of this nature are sometimes used as descriptive epithets of persons or things distinguished by the quality, which they denote, הָלָשׁ *very weak*, פֶּקֶחַ *seeing* prop. (having eyes) *wide open*, צַדִּיק *righteous*, גִּבּוֹר *mighty man*, מְלֵיךְ *full of grace*, רַחוּם *merciful*.

a. As a general though not an invariable rule, the first syllable has Pattahh when a pure vowel *ā*, *ī*, or *ū* stands in the ultimate, but Hhirik when the ultimate has one of the diphthongal vowels *ē* or *ō*. Several nouns with *ā* in the second syllable are descriptive of occupations or modes of life, comp. § 186. 2. a, אֶזְרָא *husbandman*, דִּיג *fisherman*, שֹׁפֵט *judge*, חָדָשׁ (= חֲדָשׁ) *workman*, נֶבֶךָ *cook*, מַיָּחַ *seaman* (from מַיָּחַ *salt*), סָבַל *bearer of burdens*, צַדִּיק *hunter*, קֶשֶׁת *bowman*, גָּזַב *thief*, not a mere equivalent to גָּזַב one who steals, but one who steals habitually, who makes stealing his occupation.

b. Since the idea of intensity easily passes into that of excess, the form קָטַל is applied to deformities and defects, physical or moral, אֵלֶם *dumb*, גִּבָּן *hump-backed*, חֵרֵשׁ (= חֲרֵשׁ) *deaf*, עִוֵּר *blind*, פֶּסֶחַ *lame*, קַדַּח *bald*, נֶפֶשׁ *perverse*.

c. In a few instances instead of doubling the second radical, the previous Hhirik is prolonged, § 59. a. קָמַוֵּשׁ and קִמְוֵשׁ *nettle* prop. *badly pricking*, קִיטְוֵר *smoke*, שִׁיחֹר *the Nile* prop. *very black*, צִיּוֹן *prison*, כִּידּוֹר *spark*, בִּידּוֹר *battle*, נִיצּוֹן *spark*.

d. The following double the third radical in place of the second, פֶּרֶחַ *brood*, גִּרְזֵן *green*, שָׁאֵן *quiet*, נֶאֱמָה *comely* from נֶאֱמָה, the last radical appearing as ו, § 169. אֶמְלֵל *feeble*, where the long vowel Tsere is inserted to prevent the concurrence of consonants.

e. עָצ and more rarely עָו roots reduplicate the biliteral formed by their contraction, גִּלְגָּל and גִּלְגָּל *wheel* prop. *roller*, תַּחֲלָה *frightful*, גִּירָה *girt*, קֶדֶךְ *crown of the head* prop. *dividing* (the hair); so fem. חֲלָהָה *severe pain*, טָלָהָה *casting down*, גִּלְגָּלָה *skull*, and plur. סִלְסִלוֹת *baskets*, עֹגֵלִים *turning*

upside down from לָוּיָהּ = לוֹיָהּ (sing. לוֹיָר) loops and לוֹלָיִם (sing. probably לוֹלָיָהּ = לוֹלָיָהּ) winding stairs from לוֹיָהּ = לוֹיָהּ; a root לוֹל is needlessly assumed by Gesenius. Sometimes the harsh concurrence of consonants is prevented by the insertion of a long vowel, צָלָל (const. צָלָל) cymbal prop. tinkling, עָרָר and עָרָר stark naked, totally destitute, קָלָל despicable, or the softening of the former of the two consonants to a vowel, § 57. 1. כּוֹסָב star for כּוֹסָב, בָּנֻסָב bands worn on the forehead for בָּנֻסָב, (with the ending וֹן added) ignominy for בָּנֻסָב, בָּבֶל Babylon for בָּבֶל, or its assimilation to the succeeding consonant, בָּבֶל something circular, a circuit for בָּבֶל. The second member of the reduplication suffers contraction or change in שְׁרָשָׁה chain for שְׁרָשָׁה and פָּרָשָׁה floor for פָּרָשָׁה.

2. Abstracts are formed with a doubled middle radical by giving *ū* to the second syllable and *ī* to the first, חָפַק folding the hands, שְׁלֹם retribution, שְׁקִין abomination, and in the plural כְּפָרִים atonement, פְּקֻדִים commandments, שְׁלוּחִים divorce.

a. These may be regarded as verbals formed from the Piel. A like formation is in a few instances based upon other species, e. g. Hiphil חָתַק melting from חָתַק, חָתַק cessation from the חָת root, Niphal נִפְחָלִים wrestlings: נִפְחָלִים when derived from the Niphal means repentings, when from the Piel consolations.

c. ע" roots reduplicate the biliteral to which they are contracted, חָרַח inflammation, שְׂשָׁשִׁים delight.

c. A few roots, which are either ע" or ע" guttural, or have a liquid for their third letter, double the last radical with *ū* in the final syllable, נִצְצָן thorn-hedge, פָּאָרִיר (= פָּאָרִיר) ruddy glow, חֲמֻדִים upright columns designed for way-marks, שְׁחֻרָה horror, נִצְצָן adulteries, גִּבְעָרִים ridges, also with *ō* or *ī* in the last syllable, נִחָה acquiescence, נִחָה pasture, כִּשְׁרִיר shower, שְׁחֻרָה obscuration, שְׁפָרִיר (K'thith) tapestry, חֲבִלִי dark. The concurrence of consonants is relieved in שְׁפָרִיר (in some editions) snail by Daghesh-forte separative.

§ 188. A few words reduplicate the two last radicals. These may express intensity in general, פְּקֻדָּה complete opening, יְפִהֻדָּה very beautiful, or more particularly repetition, חֲפָפָה twisted prop. turning again and again, חֲלָפָה slippery, עֲקָפָה crooked, פְּתָפָה perverse, מִצְפָּה mixed multitude prop. gathered here and there, חֲבָרָה spots or stripes, חֲפָרָה moles prop. incessant diggers. || As energy is consumed by repeated acts or exhibitions and so gradually

a language, Facts are what we want, not

weakened, this form becomes a diminutive when applied to adjectives of colour, אַדְמָמִים *reddish*, יִרְקָק *greenish*, שְׁחָהָר *blackish*.

a. The first of two concurring consonants is softened to a vowel in חֲצִצְרָה *trumpet* for חֲצִצְרָה, and probably צִזְזִיל Lev. 16:8 for צִזְזִיל.

b. " roots drop their initial radical, נָתַתְּ לִי חֲתָנִים *gifts* from נָתַתְּ, צִצְצִים *offspring, issue* from צִצְצִים.

To 'External Changes, 1st Class.'

CLASS III.—Nouns formed by prefixes.

§ 189. The third class of nouns is formed by Prefixing either a Vowel or a Consonant to the Root. In the following instances the vowel ā is prefixed with ā in the ultimate to form Adjectives of an Intensive Signification, אֲבִיב *utterly deceitful*, אֲבִיר *violent*, אֲרֵךְ (= אֲרֵךְ) *perennial*, אֲזָה (only represented by a derivative, § 94. a) *very foul, fetid*, אֲשָׁמ *exceedingly gross or thick* (applied to darkness, Isa. 59:10), or Verbal Nouns, borrowing their meaning from the Hiphil species, אֲזָכָר *memorial*, אֲהָרָה *declaration*.

a. This form corresponds with أَتَمَلُّ the Arabic comparative or superlative. Its adoption for Hiphil derivatives corroborates the suggestion, § 82. 5. b (2), respecting the formation of the Hiphil species and the origin of its causal idea. *but, doubtless, it was there, part of the word before*

b. The letter א is merely the bearer of the initial vowel and has no significance of its own in these forms; ה is substituted for it in הֵיכָל (= אֵיכָל) *palace, temple* prop. *very capacious* from הָכַל in the sense of its cognate כָּלַל *to contain*. So, likewise, in a few verbals with feminine terminations, הִשְׁמָעוּ Ezek. 24:26 *causing to hear* used for the Hiph. infin., § 128, הִצְלָה *deliverance* from הִצֵּל, נָתַתְּ *grant of rest* (= הִנָּחָה) from נָחָה.

c. The short vowel prefixed with א to monosyllables of the first species, as explained § 183. c, has no effect upon the meaning, and does not properly enter into the constitution of the form.

§ 190. The Consonants prefixed in the formation of nouns are מ, ה, and י.* They are sometimes prefixed without a vowel, the stem letters constituting a dissyllable of themselves, מִקְטֵל, מְסִיב, תְּבִלָּה, תַּאֲשִׁיר; more commonly they receive ā or ī followed by a long vowel in the ultimate, e. g. מִקְטֵל, מְסִיב.

a. Pattahh commonly stands before \bar{e} , \bar{z} , and \bar{u} , and Hhirik before \bar{a} and \bar{o} , unless the first radical is a guttural or an assimilated Nun, when Pattahh is again preferred, $\text{מִצָּל} \text{ food}$, $\text{מִצֵּד} \text{ planting}$, $\text{מִשֹּׂר} \text{ saw}$, $\text{הַחֶסֶם} \text{ a species of bird}$, $\text{בְּהֶלֶם} \text{ a kind of gem}$. Seghol is occasionally employed before a guttural or liquid followed by \bar{a} , § 63. 1. *b.* $\text{מְחָקָר} \text{ depth}$, $\text{מִרְצָב} \text{ chariot}$, $\text{מִלְקָחַיִם} \text{ pair of tongs}$. These rules are not invariable, however, as will appear from such forms as מִזְבֵּחַ , מִסְכָּן , מִסְפָּד , מִלְקוֹשׁ , מִשְׁקוֹה . A few words have \bar{a} in the ultimate, $\text{מִחֶלֶת} \text{ harp}$, $\text{מִחָזֵק} \text{ strangling}$. The insertion of Daghesh-forte separative in the first radical is exceptional, מִקְלָשׁ Ex. 15: 17, מִמְרָרִים Job 9: 18, מִמְגֵּרוֹחַ Joel 1: 17.

b. פִּי' roots. The first radical appears as י resting in Hhirik or Tsere, מִישׁוֹר and $\text{מִישָׁר} \text{ rectitude}$, $\text{תִּירוֹשׁ} \text{ new wine}$, $\text{תִּרְמָן} \text{ south}$, or as ו resting in Hholem or Shurek, $\text{מוֹעֵד} \text{ appointed time}$, $\text{בוֹסֵר} \text{ correction}$, $\text{הוֹשֵׁב} \text{ sojourner}$, $\text{הוֹגָה} \text{ sorrow}$. In a few instances it is rejected, $\text{תֵּבֵל} \text{ world}$, or assimilated to the following radical, $\text{מִצֵּד} \text{ bed}$, $\text{בְּדֵד} \text{ knowledge}$.

2. עִ' and עִ' roots. The root is reduced to a monosyllabic biliteral by the quiescence or rejection of the second radical, the prefix receiving Sh'va, $\text{מִצָּדַר} \text{ citadel}$, $\text{מִתָּה} \text{ sound place}$, $\text{תְּהוֹם} \text{ ocean}$, $\text{רָקוֹם} \text{ living thing}$, or more commonly a pretonic Kamets or Tsere, $\text{מִלְּאוֹר} \text{ luminary}$, מִדְּוִן , $\text{מִדְּוִן} \text{ strife}$, $\text{מִרְוִי} \text{ race}$, $\text{רִיב} \text{ adversary}$. The feminine form is almost always adopted after ה , $\text{הַשְׁוֹעָה} \text{ salvation}$, $\text{הַרְוֵנָה} \text{ oblation}$.

3. עִ' roots. ^{a)}The root is mostly contracted to a biliteral and the vowel compressed to \bar{a} , \bar{u} , \bar{e} or \bar{o} , § 61. 4, the prefix sometimes receiving Sh'va which gives rise to a Segholate form, § 61. 1. *b.* $\text{מִבֶּס} \text{ tribute}$ for מִבֶּסֶם , $\text{מִמֶּר} \text{ bitterness}$ for מִמֶּרֶם , $\text{מִבֵּל} \text{ defilement}$ for מִבֵּלֶם , $\text{מִרָּה} \text{ fear}$ for מִרָּהֶם , $\text{מִתָּן} \text{ mast}$ for מִתָּנֶם , more frequently it receives a pretonic Kamets or Tsere, $\text{מִסָּה} \text{ covering}$, $\text{מִגֵּן} \text{ shield}$, $\text{מִצְוֵה} \text{ fortress}$, $\text{מִצָּר} \text{ anguish}$. In מִשָּׁק *running*, the short vowel of the perfect root is preserved by means of Daghesh-forte in the first radical. ח is almost always followed by the feminine ending, $\text{תְּהִלָּה} \text{ folly}$, $\text{תְּחִלָּה} \text{ beginning}$, $\text{תְּפִלָּה} \text{ prayer}$.

4. לִ' roots. The ultimate has ה , $\text{מִדָּה} \text{ disease}$, $\text{מִרְעָה} \text{ pasture}$, which is apocōpated in a few words, $\text{מִלֵּל} \text{ lifting up}$, $\text{מִלְּעַל} \text{ higher part}$, מִלְּעַן and $\text{מִלְּעַן} \text{ on account of}$, and always disappears before the feminine ending ה , § 62. 2. *c.* $\text{מִצָּלָה} \text{ ascent}$, $\text{מִצְוָה} \text{ commandment}$, $\text{תְּהוּלָה} \text{ hope}$, $\text{תְּהוּלָה} \text{ weariness}$. Before the feminine termination ה the final radical appears as quiescent י or ו , $\text{תְּרִבִּית} \text{ interest}$, $\text{תְּהוּלָה} \text{ whoredom}$, $\text{תְּהוּלָה} \text{ encamping}$, $\text{מִרְעָה} \text{ pasture}$. Yodh is retained as a consonant after \bar{u} , $\text{מִחֲלָה} \text{ diseases}$.

§ 191. The letter מ is a fragment of the pronoun מִי *who* or מַה *what*. Nouns, to which it is prefixed, denote

1. The agent *who* does what is indicated by the root, as the participles, § 84. 5, formed by an initial מ , and a few substantives, $\text{מִשְׁכּוּל} \text{ didactic psalm prop. instructor}$, מִפֵּל (from נָפַל) *chaff prop. what falls off*.

2. The instrument *by which* it is done, $\text{מִמְלָחָה} \text{ key from}$

פָּתַח *to open*, מִלְמִד *goad* from לָמַד *to learn*, מִשֵּׁר *saw* from נָשַׁר *to saw*.

3. The place or time *in which* it is done, מִזְבֵּחַ *altar* from זָבַח *to sacrifice*, מַרְבֵּץ *lair*, מִלְכָּן *brick-kiln*, מוֹשָׁב *period of residence*.

4. The action or the quality *which* is expressed by the root, מַטְבֵּחַ *slaughter*, מַסְפֵּד *mourning*, מַדְרָה *sickness*, מִשְׁגָּה *error*, מִישָׁר *straightness*. Verbals of this nature sometimes approximate the infinitive in signification and construction, as מַהפֶּכֶת *overturning*, מִשְׁאוֹת Ezek. 17:9, § 166. 2. In Chaldee the infinitive regularly takes this form, e. g. מִקְטַל *to kill*.

5. The object upon *which* the action is directed or the subject in *which* the quality inheres, מִאֲכָל *food* from אָכַל *to eat*, מִזְמֹר *psalm* from זָמַר *to sing*, מִלְקִיָּה *booty* from לָקַח *to take*, מִשְׁמָנִים *fat things* from שָׁמַן *to be fat*, מִצְעָר *that which is small*, מִרְחֵק *that which is remote*.

I thought. These different significations Blend into one another in such a manner that it is not always easy to distinguish the precise shade of meaning originally attached to a word: and not infrequently more than one of these senses co-exist in the same word. Thus, מְאִיר *luminary*, may suggest the idea of agency, dispenser of light, or of place, reservoir of light; מִאֲכָלָה *knife*, may be so called as an agent, a devourer, or as an instrument, *used in eating*; מִמְכָּר means both a *holy thing* and a *holy place*; מִמְכָּר sale and something sold or for sale; מִמְלָכָה royal authority and kingdom; מוֹצֵא the *lact. place, and time of going forth* and *that which goes forth*; מוֹשָׁב the *place and time of sitting or dwelling* as well as *they who sit or dwell*.

§ 192. Nouns formed by prefixing י or ה denote persons or things to which the idea of the root is attached.

1. י is identical in origin with the prefix of the 3 masc. future in verbs, and is largely used in the formation of names of persons, יִצְחָק *Isaac*, יִפְתָּח *Jephtha*, but rarely in forming appellatives, יָרִיב *adversary* prop. *contender*, יָסוּר *apostate* prop. *departer*, יִלְקֹט *bag* prop. *gatherer*, יָקִים *living thing* prop. *that (which) stands*, יִצְהָר *fresh oil* prop. *that (which) shines*.

2. ה, probably the same with the prefix of the 3 fem. future of verbs, which is here used in a neuter sense, is employed in the formation of a few concrete nouns, תִּקְהָר *oak* prop. *that (which) endures*, תִּכְרֶה *cloak* prop. *that (which) wraps up*, תִּנּוּר *furnace* prop. *that (which) burns*, תִּפְיָה *apple* prop. *that (which) exhales fragrance*. But it more frequently appears in abstract terms like the feminine ending in other forms, תְּבִין *understanding*, תִּמְרוֹר *bitterness*, תִּגְלִיג *delight*. It is very rarely found in designations of persons, and only when they occupy a relation of dependence and subordination, and may consequently be viewed as things, תִּלְמִיד *learner*, תוֹשֵׁב *one dwelling on another's lands, tenant, vassal*.

a. The great majority of nouns with ה prefixed have likewise a feminine ending, תִּרְמָה *deep sleep*, תִּשְׁוּעָה *salvation*, תִּפְאֶרֶת *beauty*, תִּרְמִיָה *fraud*.

External Changes CLASS IV.—Nouns formed by affixes.
Form D?

§ 193. The nouns formed by means of an affixed letter or vowel are chiefly denominatives. The consonant ך appended by means of the vowel ō, or less frequently ā, forms

1. Adjectives, אַחֲרָיון *last* from אַחֲרַי *after*, רִאשֹׁנוֹן *first* from ראש *head*, תִּיכוֹן *middle* from תִּכּוֹן *midst*, נְחֹשְׁתָּן *brazen* from נְחֹשֶׁת *brass*. A very few are formed directly from the root, אֲבִיוֹן *poor*, עֲלִיוֹן *most high*, אֲלֵכוֹן *widowed*.

2. Abstract substantives, the most common form of which is קִשְׁלוֹן, e. g. עִקְרוֹן *blindness*, בִּטְחוֹן *confidence*, עֲצָבוֹן *pain*, נִרְקָנוֹן *paleness*, though various other forms likewise occur, e. g. אֲבִדוֹן and אֲבָדָן *destruction*, פְּרִדוֹן *dominion*, נִשְׁתָּחוּן *success*, קִרְבָּן *offering*.

a. In a few words the termination ךוֹן has been thought to be intensive, שַׁבָּתוֹן *sabbath*, שַׁבָּתוֹן *a great sabbath*, יָדוֹן *proud*, יָדוֹן *exceedingly proud*, and once diminutive אִישׁוֹן *man*, אִישׁוֹן *little man*, i. e. the pupil of the eye, so called from the image reflected in it. The word יִשְׁחִירָן *Jeshurun* from יָשָׁר *upright*, is by some explained as a diminutive or term of endearment, while others think that the termination ךוֹן has no further meaning than to make of the word a proper name, comp. זִבְדָּן. See Alexander on Isaiah 44: 2.

b. ך is occasionally affixed with the vowel *ē*, גֶּרֶן *axe*, צֶפֶן *nail*.

c. A few words are formed by appending ם, e. g. פְּרִיִם and פְּרִיָן *ransom*, סֵלָם *ladder* from סָלַל *to lift up*, חֲרָטָם *sacred scribe* from חָרַט *stylus*, דְּרוֹם *south* from דָּרַר *to shine*; or ל, e. g. בְּרָמָל *garden* from בָּרַם *vineyard*, גִּבְעָל *calyx or cup of a flower* from גָּבַרַץ *cup*, אֶקְסֵל *ankle* from אָרַם *joint*, חֲרָזַל *locust* from חָרַג *indicative of tremulous motion*, עֲרֵפֶל *thick darkness* from עָרַיַה *cloud*, בְּרָזַל *iron* probably from בָּרוּז *to pierce*.

§ 194. The vowel י forms adjectives indicating Relation or Derivation.

1. It is added to Proper names to denote Nationality or family Descent, עִבְרִי *Hebrew*, יְבוּסִי *Jebusite*, פְּלִשְׁתִּי *Philistine*, אֲרָמִי *Aramean*, מִצְרִי *Egyptian*, יִשְׂרָאֵלִי *Israelitish*, an *Israelite*, דָּנִי *Danite*, קֹהַתִּי *Kohathite*, גֶּרְשֹׁמִי *Gershomite*.

2. It is also added to Other substantives, צָפֹנִי *northerner*, נֹכְרִי *foreigner*, בְּרֻזִי *villager*, רַגְלִי *footman*, עֵתִי *timely*, פְּנִימִי *inner* from the plural פְּנִיִם; to a few Adjectives, אֲכָזְרִי and אֲכָזָר *violent*, אֲוִלִי and אֲוִיל *foolish*, and even to prepositions, תַּחְתִּי *lowest* from תַּחַת, לְפָנִי *front* from לִפְנֵי + י, § 62. 2.

a. The feminine ending ה is dropped before this ending. יהוּדִי *Jew* from יהוּדָה, בְּרִיטִי *Beriite* from בְּרִיטָה, or the old ending ת takes its place, מַאֲחַתִּי *Maachathite* from מַאֲחָה, or נ is inserted between the vowels, שְׁלָנִי *Shelanite* from שְׁלָה. Final י combines with the appended י into י, § 62. 2, לֵוִי *Levite* and *Levi*, שֹׁנִי *Shunite* and *Shuni*.

b. In a very few instances י takes the place of י, e. g. הַיָּבֵל *white stuffs*, הַיָּבֵר *basket*, לֹבֵי *loop*, and perhaps הַלְּבָנִי in a collective sense *windows*, חֲשׂוּפִי *uncovered*, בִּילִי which Gesenius derives from נָבַל and takes to mean *cunning*; if, however, it is derived from בָּלָה, § 187. 1. c, and means *spendthrift*, the final Yodh will be a radical.

MULTILITERALS.

§ 195. 1. Quadriliteral nouns are for the most part evenly divided into two syllables, עֲקָרָב *scorpion*, גִּזְזָר *treasurer*, חֲרָמִשׁ *sickle*, גְּלָמִיד *barren*. Sometimes the second radical receives a vowel, that of the first radical being either rejected, דַּמָּשֶׁק *damask*, הֶחֱמָל *frost*, סְמִידָר *vine blossom*, or preserved by the insertion of Dagghesh-forte, חֲלָמִישׁ *flint*, עֲבָבִישׁ

spider, פִּלְקָשׁ and פִּילְקָשׁ *concubine*. Occasionally the third radical has Daghesh-forte, גַּטְבָּה *bat*, כַּנְפִּיר *fin*.

2. Words of five or more letters are of rare occurrence and appear to be chiefly of foreign origin, אַרְגָּמָן *purple*, צַפְרָדֵּי *frog*, שֵׁצֵטְל *cloth*, אַחֲשֵׁתָרֶן *mule*, אַחֲשֵׁרָפֶן *satrap*.

3. Compound words are few and of doubtful character, צִלְמוֹת *shadow of death*, מְאֵמָה *anything* prop. *what and what*, בְּלִימָה *nothing* prop. *no what*, בְּלִיָּעַל *worthlessness* prop. *no profit*, מְאֲפֵלֶה *darkness of Jehovah*, שְׁלֵה־בְתָלָה *flame of Jehovah*, except in proper names, מֶלְכִּי־צֶדֶק *Melchizedek, king of righteousness*, עֹבַד־יְהוָה *Obadiah, serving Jehovah*, יְהוֹיָאִים *Jehoiakim, Jehovah shall establish*.

Department.

GENDER AND NUMBER.

pp. 219-30.

§ 196. There are in Hebrew, as in the other Semitic languages, but two genders, the masculine (זָכָר) and the feminine (נְקֵבָה). The masculine, as the primary form, has no characteristic termination; the feminine ends in הָ, or תָּ, e. g. קֵטֵל *masc.*, קֵטְלָה or קֵטְלָת *fem.*, with *9* *naturals* ט. Bag. 39.

a. The only trace of the neuter in Hebrew is in the interrogative, מָה *what* being used of things as מִי *who* of persons. The function assigned to the neuter in other languages is divided between the masculine and the feminine, being principally committed to the latter.

b. The original feminine ending in nouns as in verbs, § 85. 1. a (1), appears to have been הָ, which was either attached directly to the word, קֵטְלָה which, by § 61. 2, becomes קֵטְלָת, or added by means of the vowel *a*, קֵטְלָה or קֵטְלָת, which by the rejection of the consonant from the end of the word, § 55. 2. c, becomes קֵטְלָה. The termination תָּ or הָ is still found in a very few words, בִּרְקָתָ *emerald*, קֶצֶת *pelican*, שְׂפָצָה *company* 2 Kin. 9: 17, מָחָרָה *morrow*, מִנָּה *portion*, הָצָה *end*, מִנְּגֶזֶת Josh. 13: 13, and the poetic forms, זִמְרָה *song*, נַחֲלָה *inheritance*, עֲזָרָה *help*, פְּרִיָּה *fruitful*, שְׁנָה *sleep*. Two other words, הַנָּה Ps. 74: 19 and נְגִינָה Ps. 61: 1, have been cited as additional examples, but these are in the construct state, which always preserves the original הָ final; it is likewise always retained before suffixes and paragogic letters, § 61. 6. a, רִשְׁוֹנָהּ, רִשְׁוֹנָהּ, הַרְוִי.

c. The feminine ending הָ receives the accent and is thus readily dis-

tinguished from the unaccented paragogic ה. In a few instances grammarians have suspected that forms may perhaps be feminine, though the punctuators have decided otherwise by placing the accent on the penult, e. g. בִּצְרָה *burning* Hos. 7:4. גַּלִּילָה *Galilee* 2 Kin. 15:29. קְפָרָה *destruction* Ezek. 7:25. רְחֻמָּה *vulture* Dent. 14:17, שְׁפָלָה *low* Ezek. 21:31.

d. The vowel letter ם, which is the usual sign of the feminine in Chaldee and Syriac, takes the place of ה in הֶשֶׁׁם *threshing* Jer. 50:11, הֶרָא *terror* Isa. 19:17, הֶחָא *wrath* Dan. 11:44, לִבְרָא *lioness* Ezek. 19:2, מַרְרָא *mark* Lam. 3:12, מְרָא *bitter* Ruth 1:20, קְרָחָא *baldness* Ezek. 27:31. שֵׁנָא *sleep* Ps. 127:2. No such form is found in the Pentateuch unless it be זָרָא *loathing* Num. 11:20, where, however, as Ewald suggests, ם may be a radical since it is easy to assume a root זָרָא cognate to זָרָה. The feminine ending in pronouns of the second and third persons, and in verbal futures is יָ ; an intermediate form in e appears in זִיָּרָה Isa. 59:5 and נִשְׂרָה the numeral *ten*, or rather *teen*, as it only occurs in numbers compounded with the units. For like unusual forms in verbs see § 86. b. and § 156. 4.

e. The sign of the feminine in the Indo-European languages is a final vowel, corresponding to the vowel-ending in Hebrew; the Latin has *a*, the Greek *α* or *η*, the Sanskrit *ī*. And inasmuch as the feminine in Hebrew covers, in part at least, the territory of the neuter, its consonantal ending ה may be compared with *t*, the sign of the neuter in certain Sanskrit pronouns, represented by *d* in Latin, *id*, *illud*, *istud*, *quid*; in English *it*, *what*, *that*. This distinctive neuter sign has, however, been largely superseded in Indo-European tongues by *m* or *n*, which is properly the sign of the accusative, *bonum*, καλόν, the passivity of the personal object being allied to the lifeless non-personality of the neuter, Bopp Vergleich. Gramm. § 152. In curious coincidence with this, the Hebrew sign of the definite object is אָה prefixed to nouns; and its principal consonant is affixed to form the inferior gender, the neuter being comprehended in the feminine.

§ 197. It is obvious that this transfer to all existing things, and even to abstract ideas, of the distinction of sex found in living beings, must often be purely arbitrary. For although some things have marked characteristics or associations in virtue of which they might readily be classed with a particular sex, a far greater number hold an indeterminate position, and might with quite as much or quite as little reason be assigned to either. It hence happens that there is no general rule other than ^{the} usage for the gender of Hebrew words, and that there is a great want of uniformity in ^{the} usage itself. *Usage in Hebrew—there IS None—“The Usage” was Established in the Heb. Bible.*

a. The following names of females are without the proper distinctive feminine termination :

אִם mother. אִשָּׁה she-ass. פִּרְיָנָה concubine. מַלְכָּה queen.

So the names of double members of the body, whether of men or animals, which are feminine, ^{re}with rare exceptions : *are construed, as if Fem.*

אָזן ear.	זְרוֹעַ arm.	כַּף palm.	קָרְן horn.
אֶצְבֵּץ finger.	יָד hand.	פֶּתֶחַ shoulder.	רֶגֶל foot.
בָּתָּן thumb.	רֶגֶל thigh.	עֵינַי eye.	שֵׁן tooth.
בִּרְךָ knee.	כַּנָּף wing.	צִד side.	שׁוֹן leg.

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The following nouns are also feminine : *re, Construed as Fem.*

אֶחָא brazier.	כַּס cup.	מַגֵּן Great Bear.	מִנְיָה light.
אֶחָא footstep.	כֶּלֶח circuit.	מִנְיָה couch.	צִד side.
בְּאֵר well.	נֹחַה brightness.	מִנְיָה workmanship.	רִבּוּא myriad.
בֶּטֶן belly.	נֶעַל shoe.	פֶּת morsel.	תֵּבֵל world.
חֶבֶד sword.	עִיר city.		

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b. The following nouns are of doubtful gender, being sometimes construed as masculine and sometimes as feminine. Those which are commonly masculine are distinguished thus (*); those which are commonly feminine are distinguished thus (†).

אֶבֶן stone.	דֶּרֶךְ way.	* מִבְצָר fortress.	† שָׁנָה time (repetition).
* אֵשׁ light.	* הֵיכָל temple.	* מִזְבֵּחַ altar.	
אוֹת sign.	* הַמְּבֹרָה multitude.	מַחֲנֶה camp.	צָפוֹן north.
אֶרֶץ fleet.	זָקֵן beard.	* מַטֵּה rod.	קֶשֶׁת bow.
אָרוֹן ark.	חַצִּיז window.	* מָקוֹם place.	† רֵיחַ spirit.
אֶרֶץ path.	חֲצֵר court.	נְחֹשֶׁת brass.	† רֹחַב street.
† אֶרֶץ earth.	יּוֹבֵל jubilee.	† נֶפֶשׁ soul.	* רֶחֶם womb.
† אֵשׁ fire.	† יָמִין right hand.	סִיר pot.	* רֶחֶם juniper.
* בְּגָד garment.	רֶגֶל peg.	† סֹלֶת flour.	שְׂאֵל hell.
* בַּיִת house.	* קְבוֹד glory.	עָב cloud.	* שֵׁבֶט sceptre.
גִּבּוֹר wall.	פֶּה pail.	* עָם people.	שַׁבָּת sabbath.
נָחַל valley.	* כַּרְם vineyard.	† עָצֶם bone.	שֶׁמֶשׁ sun.
גִּן garden.	* לֵב heart.	עָרֶב evening.	שַׁעַר gate.
† גֶּפֶן vine.	לֶחֶם bread.	† עֵת time (duration).	הַיָּם ocean.
* תְּרֹם threshing-floor.	† לְשׁוֹן tongue.	* פָּנִים face.	* מִדְּבָר south.
† דֶּלֶת door.	* מַאֲכָל food.		* מַגֵּר razor.

Gesenius ascribes only one gender to a few of these words, but לֵב is once fem. Prov. 12:25; so מַאֲכָל fem. Hab. 1:16, מִבְצָר fem. Hab. 1:10, מִזְבֵּחַ fem. Ezek. 43:13, עָצֶם masc. Ezek. 24:10. The list might be re-

duced by referring the vacillation in gender, wherever it is possible, to the syntax rather than the noun. Verbs, adjectives, and pronouns, which belong to feminine nouns may in certain cases, as will be shown hereafter, be put in the masculine as the more indefinite and primary form. While, on the other hand, those which belong to masculine names of inanimate objects are sometimes put in the feminine as a substitute for the neuter.

c. Some species of animals exhibit a distinct name for each sex, the feminine being formed from the masculine by the appropriate termination, פָּר *bullock*, פָּרָה *heifer*, צֵלָל *calf*, fem. עֵגְלָה *lamb*, fem. בִּבְשָׁה, or being represented by a word of different radicals, חֲמוֹר *ass*, fem. אֲחֹרָן. When this is not the case, the name of the species may be construed in either gender according to the sex of the individual spoken of, as גָּמֶל *camel*, בָּקָר *cattle*, צִפּוֹר *bird*, or it may have a fixed gender of its own irrespective of the sex of the individual; thus, קָלֵב *dog*, זָאֵב *wolf*, שׁוֹר *ox*, are masculine, אֲרֻנָּה *hare*, יוֹנָה *dove*, רֶחֶל *sheep*, are feminine.

d. The names of nations, rivers, and mountains are commonly masculine, those of countries and cities feminine. Accordingly, such words as אֲדוֹם *Edom*, מוֹאָב *Moab*, יְהוּדָה *Judah*, מִצְרַיִם *Egypt*, כַּשְׁדִּים *Chaldees*, are construed in the masculine when the people is meant, and in the feminine when the country is meant.

8, Con- § 198. The feminine ending is frequently employed in the formation of abstract nouns, and is sometimes extended to the formation of official designations (comp. *his Honour*, *his Excellency*, *his Reverence*), פֶּהָה *governor*, בֵּתָה *colleague*, קֹהֵלָה *preacher*, and of collectives (comp. *humanity* for *man-kind*), דִּיגָה *a fish*, דִּגָּה *fish*, עָנָן *a cloud*, עֲנָנִים *clouds*, עֵץ *a tree*, עֵצִים *timber*, אֹרֵחַ *a traveller*, אֲרֻחָה *caravan*, זִפְזָה Zeph. 3:19 *the halting*, פְּלִיטָה *the escaped*.

a. (1) The feminine ending added to Segholates gives new prominence to the originally abstract character of this formation, רָשָׁע and רָשָׁעָה *wickedness*, distinguished by Ewald as τὸ ἄδικον and ἁδικία, חֲרָפָה *shame*, בְּזָזָה *sllothfulness*.

(2) So to monosyllables whose second radical receives the vowel, צְדָקָה § 185 *righteousness*, which is more abstract and at the same time used more exclusively in a moral sense than the Segholate, צְדָקָה *rightness*, אֲפֶלֶת *darkness*, equivalent to אֶפֶל (נֶגְהָה) *brightness*, רְשׁוּעָה (= רָשָׁע) *salvation*. Or nouns of this description might be supposed to have sprung from the adjectives belonging to the second form of Class I, the pretonic vowel falling away upon the addition of the feminine ending, אֶפֶל *dark*, אֲפֶלֶת *the dark*, τὸ σκοτεινόν *the being saved* from רְשׁוּעָה *justice* from פֶּלֶי *judge*. The following nouns, descriptive of the station or functions of a particular class, follow this form. מֶלֶךְ *king*, מְלִיכָה *kingly office* or *sway*, נָבִיא *prophet*, נְבוּאָה *prophecy*, כֹּהֵן *priest*, כֹּהֲנָה *priesthood* or *priestly duty*, רֹכֵל *merchant*, רֶכֶּשׁ *traffic*.

(3) The feminine ending occasionally gives an abstract signification to reduplicated forms, עִוְר, *blind*, עִוְרָה *blindness*, גִּבַּח *having a bald forehead*, גִּבַּחַת *baldness in front*, חַטָּא *sinner*, חַטָּאָה and חַטָּאת *sin*, בְּלָחָה *terror*, בְּלָחָה *scoffing*, חֲלָחָה *anguish*, or to those which have a prefixed letter מ, מַהפָּכָה *overthrow*, מַדְבָּרָה *dominion*, מְהִיכָה *confusion*, or particularly ה, הַשְׁוֵתָה *salvation*, הַשְׁוֵתָה *testimony*, הֶקְוָה *hope*, תְּלָאָה *weariness*.

(4) It is likewise added to forms in י, עֲלִילָה *judgment*, עֲלִילָה *working*, רֵאשִׁית *beginning*, אַחֲרִית *end*, שְׁאֲרִית *remnant*, the termination וָה being often found in place of יָה, חֲפָשִׁית 2 Chron. 26:21 K'ri. חֲפָשִׁית K'thibh, *disease* prop. *freedom* from duty, חֲפָשִׁי *free*, חֲבִלָּה *redness*, חֲבִילָה *red*, מְרִירוֹת *bitterness*, מְרִירָה *bitter*, כְּבִדָּה *heaviness*, אֲלֻמָּיוֹת *widowhood*, and occasionally וָה חֲכָמוֹת *wisdom*, חֲזָלוֹת *folly*, though the latter may perhaps be a plural as it is explained by Gesenius. Ewald suggests a connection between the final י of the relative adjective, which thus passes into ו and even to ו in this abstract formation, and the old construct ending י and ו. The further suggestion is here offered that both may not improbably be derived from the pronoun הוּא, which was originally of common gender, § 71. a (3). Thus, חַיַּת-אָרֶץ Gen. 1:24 *beast of earth* is equivalent to חַיַּת הוּא אָרֶץ *beast viz. that of earth*, and מֶלֶךְ-צֶדֶק (which may be for מַלְכּוֹ as the plural ending ים for וָה, § 199. e), is equivalent to מֶלֶךְ הוּא צֶדֶק *king viz. that of righteousness*. The appended pronominal vowel thus became indicative of the genitive relation; and its employment in adjectives, involving this relation, is but an extension of this same use, יִשְׂרָאֵלִי *of or belonging to Israel, Israelitish*. The further addition of the feminine ending in its abstract sense, has mostly preserved the vowel from that attenuation to *i* which it has experienced at the end of the word, comp. § 101. 1. a. אֲלֻמָּיוֹת *widowhood* prop. *the state of a widow*, חֲכָמוֹת *wisdom* prop. *the quality belonging to the wise*. The rare instances in which the termination וָה is superimposed upon י viz.: אֲבִירוֹת, קוֹמָנוֹת, may belong to a time when the origin of the ending was no longer retained in the popular consciousness. The termination יָה or וָה in abstracts derived from לָה roots is of a different origin from that just explained and must not be confounded with it; יָה or וָה is there the final radical softened to a vowel, § 168, as שְׁבִיטָה or שְׁבִיטָה *captivity* from שָׁבָה *to lead captive*.

b. In Arabic, nouns of unity, or those which designate an individual, are often formed by appending the feminine termination to masculines which have a generic or collective signification. This has been thought to be the case in a few words in Hebrew, שִׁיָּר *fleet*, שִׁיָּה *ship*, שֵׁנָה *hair*, שֵׁנָה *a hair*, שְׁבִיטָה *swarm*, שְׁבִיטָה *a bee*.

c. Some names of inanimate objects are formed from those of animated beings or parts of living bodies, which they were conceived to resemble, by means of the feminine ending, taken in a neuter sense, אִם *mother*, אִמָּה *metropolis*, לֵרֶג *thigh*, לֵרֶגָה *hinder part, extremity*, כַּף *palm of the hand*, כַּף *palm-branch*, מִצְחָה *forehead*, מִצְחָה *greave*, פֶּה *mouth*, פֶּה *edge*.

§ 199. There are three numbers in Hebrew, the singular (לְשׁוֹן יָחִיד), dual (לְשׁוֹן שְׁנַיִם), and plural (לְשׁוֹן רַבִּים). The plural of masculine nouns is formed by adding ים, or defectively written ם, to the singular, סוּס *horse*, סוּסִים *horses*, צַדִּיק *righteous (man)*, צַדִּיקִים or צַדִּיקִים *righteous (men)*. The plural of feminine nouns is formed by the addition of וֹת, also written ה, the feminine ending of the singular, if it has one, being dropped as superfluous, since the plural termination of itself distinguishes the gender, כּוֹס *cup*, כּוֹסֹת *cups*, בְּתוּלָה *virgin*, בְּתוּלוֹת and בְּתוּלוֹת *virgins*, חַטָּאת *sin*, חַטָּאוֹת *sins*; In Two Instances the vowel-letter ם takes the place of ו, § 11. 1. a, פְּרִצָּה Ezek. 31:8, בְּצָאֵה Ezek. 47:11. רְתִיב

ut Bayster on W. says the letters in this are transposed, exan

a. The masculine plural sometimes has ין instead of ים, e. g. מְצִיָּן מְצִיָּן in the book of Job, מְלָכִין Prov. 31:3, רָצִין 2 Kin. 11:13, מִצִּין Mic. 3:12, שׁוֹמְרֵינִי Lam. 1:4, חֲשִׁין Ezek. 4:9, רָמִין Dan. 12:13. This ending, which is the Common one in Chaldee, is chiefly found in poetry or in the later books of the Bible.

b. Some grammarians have contended for the existence of a few plurals in י, without the final ם, but the instances alleged are capable of another and more satisfactory explanation. Thus, פְּרִי 2 Kin. 11:4, פְּרִי, פְּרִי 2 Sam. 8:18, טְלוֹשִׁי 2 Sam. 23:8, and חֲצִי 1 Sam. 20:38 K'thibh (K'ri הַצִּי), are singulars used collectively; נְבִי 2 Sam. 22:44, Ps. 144:2, Lam. 3:14, and רְמוֹנִי Cant. 8:2, are in the singular with the suffix of the first person; מִנִּי Ps. 45:9 is not for מִנִּים *stringed instruments*, but is the poetic form of the preposition מִן *from*; כְּאֲרִי Ps. 22:17 is not for כְּרִים *piercing*, but is the noun אֲרִי with the preposition כ *like the lion*, § 156. 3.

c. There are also a few words which have been regarded as plurals in י. But חֲרִי Zech. 14:5 and טְרִי Judg. 5:15, are plurals with the suffix of the first person. In חוּרִי 2 Chron. 33:19, which is probably a proper name, and נָבִי Am. 7:1, Nah. 3:17, which is a singular used collectively, final י is a radical as in טְלִי = טְלִי. טְלִי Isa. 19:9 is a singular with the formative ending י, § 194. b; חֲלוּצִי Jer. 22:14 and חֲשׂוּפִי Isa. 20:4, might be explained in the same way, though Ewald prefers to regard the former as an abbreviated dual for חֲלוּצִים *double* (i. e. *large and showy*) *windows*, and the latter as a construct plural for חֲשׂוּפִי, the diphthongal ח being resolved into ay, comp. § 57. 2 (5). חֲרִי Ezek. 13:18 is probably a dual for חֲרִים, though it might be for the unabridged singular חֲרִי, which, however, never occurs. (The divine name יְהוֹי *Almighty* is best explained as a singular; the name אֲדֹנִי *Lord* is a plural of excellence, § 201. 2, with the suffix of the first person, the original signification being *my Lord*.)

d. In a few words the sign of the feminine singular is retained before the plural termination, as though it were one of the radicals, instead of

being dropped agreeably to the ordinary rule, דָּלָה *door* pl. דְּלָלוֹת. So, כִּרְיָהוּ *widowhood*, בְּרִיתָהּ *divorce*, כְּשֶׁהָ *bow*, טֶמֶה *trough*, חֲנִיָּה *spear*, שְׂפָה *lip* pl. שְׂפָחוֹת. To these must be added שְׁחִיָּה, provided it be derived from שָׁחָה in the sense of *pit*; it may, however, signify *destruction*, from the root שָׁחָה, when the final ה will be a radical. See Alexander on Psalm 107:20.

e. The original ending of the plural in nouns, verbs, and pronouns, seems to have been ום, § 71. b. (2). In verbs the vowel has been preserved, but the final nasal has been changed or lost, וְקָטְלוּ or וְקָטְלוֹן, § 85. 1. a. (1). In masculine nouns and pronouns the final nasal has been retained, but the vowel has been attenuated to *ē* or *e*, אֲנָחֶם, הֵאֵם, כּוֹסֵאִים: the Arabic has *ūna* for the nominative and *zna* for the oblique case. If we suppose ה, the sign of the feminine, to be added to ום, the sign of the plural, the vowel will regularly be changed to *i* before the two consonants, § 61. 4; then if the nasal be rejected before the final consonant, agreeably to the analogy of בָּרָה for בָּרָה and כּוֹסֵה for כּוֹסֵה, the resulting form will be וִה, the actual ending of the feminine plural. If the sign of the plural, like all the other inflective letters and syllables, is of pronominal origin, this ם, which is joined to words by the connecting vowel ו, may perhaps be related to מָה taken indefinitely in the quantitative or numerical sense of *quot* or *aliquot*, comp. Zech. 7:3; and the adverbial or adjective ending ם, or ם' may in like manner be referred to the same in its qualitative sense, comp. Ps. 8:5. so that רִיקָם *vacue*, would strictly be *quā vacuus*. The pronoun seems in fact to be preserved without abbreviation in the Syriac ܡܝܚܐ = יוֹיָם *interdū*.

§ 200. The gender of adjectives and participles is carefully discriminated, both in the singular and in the plural, by means of the appropriate terminations. But the same want of precision or uniformity which has been remarked in the singular, § 197, characterizes likewise the use of the plural terminations of substantives. Some masculine substantives take וִה in the plural, some feminines take ים, and some of each gender take indifferently ים or וִה.

a. The following masculine nouns form their plural by adding וִה: those which are distinguished by an asterisk are sometimes construed as feminines.

אָב <i>father.</i>	* אֲרָח <i>path.</i>	* גֶּרֶן <i>threshing-</i>	חֲזִיוֹן <i>vision</i>
כִּלְיָן <i>bowl.</i>	אֲרָמֹן <i>palace.</i>	פֶּלֶא <i>floor.</i>	חֲלֹם <i>dream.</i>
אֵיב <i>familiar</i>	אֲשָׁפֶל <i>cluster.</i>	גֶּרְבָּן <i>goad.</i>	חֲשָׁבוֹן <i>invention.</i>
רוּחַ <i>spirit.</i>	בּוֹר <i>pit.</i>	זָנָב <i>tail.</i>	טֶפֶח <i>hand breadth.</i>
אֲצִיָּה <i>treasure.</i>	גֹּגֶץ <i>roof.</i>	חֲדָר <i>street.</i>	כִּסֵּא <i>throne.</i>
* אֹרֶה <i>sign.</i>	גִּזְלָל <i>lot.</i>	חֶזֶן <i>breast.</i>	לִיטָה <i>tablet.</i>

לַיִל <i>night.</i>	בֹּתֵל <i>bottle.</i>	צִנּוֹר <i>tube.</i>	רְחוּק <i>chain.</i>
* מִזְבֵּחַ <i>altar.</i>	נֵר <i>lamp.</i>	* צִפּוֹר <i>bird.</i>	שֻׁלְחָן <i>table.</i>
מָשֶׁר <i>rain.</i>	עוֹר <i>skin.</i>	צִדּוֹר <i>bundle.</i>	שֵׁם <i>name.</i>
מַעֲשֵׂר <i>tithe.</i>	עָפָר <i>dust.</i>	קוֹל <i>voice.</i>	שׁוֹפָר <i>trumpet.</i>
* מַצֵּד <i>summit.</i>	עֵשֶׂב <i>herb.</i>	קִיר <i>wall.</i>	שָׁת <i>pillar.</i>
* מָקוֹם <i>place.</i>	פָּרֵעַ <i>leader.</i>	קָרֵב <i>war.</i>	* חָלוּם <i>deep.</i>
מַטְּל <i>staff.</i>	* צָבָא <i>host.</i>	* רְחוּב <i>street.</i>	

b. The following feminine nouns form their plural by adding *ים*: those marked thus (†) are sometimes masculine:

† אֶבֶן <i>stone.</i>	† דֶּרֶךְ <i>way.</i>	פְּסָמָה <i>spelt.</i>	פְּסִימָה <i>flax.</i>
אַתָּה <i>terebinth.</i>	חֵץ <i>law.</i>	לִבְנָה <i>brick.</i>	פֶּת <i>morsel.</i>
אַלְמָנוּת <i>widowhood.</i>	זְמוּלָה <i>branch.</i>	מִלָּה <i>word.</i>	רִחַל <i>sheep.</i>
אִשָּׁה <i>woman.</i>	זָנוּת <i>whoredom.</i>	נִמְלָה <i>ant.</i>	שֵׁנִיָּה <i>barley.</i>
גַּחְלִית <i>coal.</i>	חִטָּה <i>wheat.</i>	סָאָה <i>measure.</i>	שִׁבְלִית <i>ear of corn.</i>
† גֶּפֶן <i>vine.</i>	חֹשֶׁךְ <i>darkness.</i>	עֵז <i>she-goat.</i>	שִׁטָּה <i>acacia.</i>
הֶבֶלָה <i>fig-cake.</i>	יוֹנָה <i>dove.</i>	עִיר <i>city.</i>	חֵמְלָה <i>fig.</i>
הַבּוֹלָה <i>bee.</i>	† בֵּר <i>pitcher.</i>	פְּלִגְשָׁה <i>concubine.</i>	

Also *בִּירָיִם* *eggs* which is not found in the singular.

c. The following nouns form their plural by adding either *ים*, or *ות*:

MASCULINE NOUNS.

אֵרֶם <i>porch.</i>	לֵבָב <i>heart.</i>	מִדְּוָן <i>delicacy.</i>	פְּרִיץ <i>breach.</i>
אֵרִי <i>lion.</i>	מָאוֹר <i>light.</i>	מִדְּוָן <i>fountain.</i>	צְוָאר <i>neck.</i>
דּוֹר <i>generation.</i>	מִגְדָּל <i>tower.</i>	מִשְׁכָּב <i>bed.</i>	קָבֵר <i>grave.</i>
זָבַח <i>sacrifice.</i>	מוֹסָד <i>foundation.</i>	מִשְׁכָּן <i>dwelling.</i>	קָנָה <i>reed.</i>
זִכְרוֹן <i>memorial.</i>	מוֹסֵר <i>bond.</i>	נָהָר <i>river.</i>	קֶרֶדֶם <i>axe.</i>
יוֹם <i>day.</i>	מוֹשֵׁב <i>seat.</i>	סָה <i>basin.</i>	שָׂדֶה <i>field.</i>
יָעַר <i>forest.</i>	מִזְרָק <i>bowl.</i>	זָוֹן <i>iniquity.</i>	שָׁבוּעַ <i>week.</i>
כִּיּוֹר <i>laver.</i>	מַכְאוֹב <i>pain.</i>	עָקֵב <i>heel.</i>	תַּעֲנוּג <i>delight.</i>
כִּנּוֹר <i>harp.</i>	מַסְמֵר <i>nail.</i>		

FEMININE NOUNS.

אִירָה <i>terror.</i>	אֲשִׁישָׁה <i>grape-cake.</i>	נֶעַל <i>shoe.</i>	פְּרָסָה <i>hoof.</i>
אֲלָמָה <i>sheaf.</i>	אֲשֶׁרֶה <i>Astarte.</i>	זֶרְמָה <i>heap.</i>	שָׁנָה <i>year.</i>
אֲמָה <i>people.</i>	הַחֵיָה <i>spear.</i>		

NOUNS CONSTRUED IN EITHER GENDER.

אֲחָלִים, אֲחָלִית <i>aloes.</i>	חַלּוֹן <i>window.</i>	מִטָּה <i>rod.</i>	עֲצָם <i>bone.</i>
בִּגְד <i>garment.</i>	חֲצִיר <i>court.</i>	נֶפֶשׁ <i>soul.</i>	עֵת <i>time.</i>
גֵּב <i>rim.</i>	כֶּפֶר <i>circle.</i>	סִיר <i>thorn.</i>	פֶּתֶם <i>foot.</i>
הֵיכָל <i>temple.</i>	מִבְצָר <i>fortress.</i>	עָב <i>cloud.</i>	צִלְעַ <i>side.</i>
זְרוֹעַ <i>arm.</i>	מַחֲנֶה <i>camp.</i>	עֲבָת <i>cord.</i>	

d. The two forms of the plural, though mostly synonymous, occasionally differ in sense as in Latin *loci* and *loca*. Thus כְּבָרִים is used of round masses of money, *talents*, כֶּבֶדוֹת of bread, round *loaves*; סִיָּרִים *thorns*, סִיָּרוֹת *hooks*; עֲקָבִים *heels*, עֲקָבוֹת *foot-prints*; פְּדָמִים *footsteps* of men, פְּדָמוֹת *feet* of articles of furniture. Comp. § 198. c. Sometimes they differ in usage or frequency of employment: thus יָמֹת *days*, שָׁנֹת *years*, are poetical and rare, the customary forms being יָמִים, שָׁנִים.

e. Nouns mostly preserve their proper gender in the plural irrespective of the termination which they adopt; though there are occasional exceptions, in which feminine nouns in ים are construed as masculines, e. g. נָשִׁים *women* Gen. 7:13, מִצֵּים *words* Job 4:4, נְמָצִים *ants* Prov. 30:25, and masculine nouns in ות are construed as feminines, e. g. מִשְׁכָּנֹת *dwellingings* Ps. 84:2.

f. In explanation of the apparently promiscuous or capricious use of the masculine and feminine endings, it may be remarked that the termination ים, in strictness simply indicates the plural number, and is indeterminate as to gender, § 199. e, though the existence of a distinct form for the feminine left it to be appropriated by the masculine. The occurrence of ים in feminine nouns, and even in the names of females, as נָשִׁים *women*, כִּזְיִם *she-goats*, may therefore, like the absence of the distinctive feminine ending from the singular, be esteemed a mere neglect to distinguish the gender by the outward form. The occurrence of the feminine ending in a masculine noun, whether singular or plural, is less easily accounted for. Such words may perhaps, at one period of the language, have been regarded as feminine, the subsequent change of conception, by which they are construed as masculine, failing to obliterate their original form. Such a change is readily supposable in words, which there is no natural or evident reason for assigning to one sex rather than the other; but not in אֲבוֹת *fathers*, which can never have been a feminine. One might be tempted in this case to suspect that וָה was not the sign of the plural, comp. אחות *sister*, חֲמוּלָה *mother-in-law*, but that ו belonged to the radical portion of the word, and that ה was appended to form a collective, *fatherhood*, § 198, which has in usage taken the place of the proper plural. More probably, however, the idea of official dignity, which was so prominently attached to the paternal relation in patriarchal times, is the secret of the feminine form which אָב assumes in the plural, comp. מְדַבְּרֹת *leaders*, קְהָלָה *preacher*, while its construction as a masculine springs so directly out of its signification as to remain unaffected. And this suggests the idea that the like may have happened to names of inanimate objects. They may receive the feminine ending in its neuter sense to designate them as things, § 198. c, while at the same time they are so conceived that the masculine construction is maintained.

§ 201. 1. Some substantives are, by their signification or by usage, limited to the singular, such as material nouns taken in a universal or indefinite sense, אֵשׁ *fire*, זָהָב *gold*, אֲדָמָה *ground*; collectives, יְלָדִים *children*, עֹרֹת *fowl*, עֲרֵב *birds of*

prey, בָּקָר *large cattle* (noun of unity שׁוֹר *an ox*), צֹאן *small cattle* (noun of unity שֶׁה *a sheep or goat*); many abstracts, מַלְאָכָה *salvation*, עִוְלָה *blindness*. On the other hand some are found only in the plural, such as nouns, whose singular, if it ever existed, is obsolete, מַיִם *water*, פְּנִים *face or faces*, שָׁמַיִם *heaven*, מְעֵיִם *bowels*, מְתָיִם *men*, מְרַבֵּשׁוֹת *adjacent to the head*, and abstracts, which have a plural form, חַיִּים *life*, אַהֲבָה *love*, רַחֲמִים *mercy*, תְּהוֹבִלוֹת *government*.

a. The intimate connection between a collective and an abstract is shown by the use of the feminine singular to express both, § 198. In like manner the plural, whose office it is to gather separate units into one expression, is used to denote in its totality or abstract form that common quality which pervades them all and renders such a summation possible, comp. τὰ δίκαια *right*, τὰ ἄδικα *wrong*. Some abstracts adopt indifferently the feminine or the plural form, אֱמֻנָה and אֱמֻנִים *fidelity*, גְּאֻלָּה and גְּאוּלִּים *redemption*, חַיָּה and חַיִּים *life*, חֹשֶׁךְ and חֹשְׁכִים *darkness*, מְצֻלָּה and מְצֻלִּים *setting of gems*.

b. The form קְטוּבִים is adopted by certain words which denote periods of human life, נְעוּרִים *childhood*, עֲנוּבִים *youth*, בְּחֻרִים *adolescence*, בְּתוּלִים *virginity*, פְּלוּגִלוֹת *period of espousals*, זְקֵנִים *old age*.

c. Abstracts, which are properly singular, are sometimes used in the plural to denote a high degree of the quality which they represent, or repeated exhibitions and embodiments of it, גְּבוּרָה *might*, גְּבוּרֹת *deeds of might*.

2. There are a Few examples of the employment of the plural form when a single individual is spoken of, to suggest the idea of exaltation or greatness. It is thus intimated that the individual embraces a plurality, or contains within itself what is elsewhere divided amongst many. Such plurals of majesty are אֱלֹהִים *God* the supreme object of worship, אֲדֹנָי *Supreme Lord* prop. *my Lord*, § 199. c, and some other terms referring to the divine being, בּוֹרְאֵי Eccles. 12 : 1,² גְּבוּרִים Eccles. 5 : 7,⁴ עֲשֵׂה Isa. 54 : 5,³ קְדוּשִׁים Hos. 12 : 1; also, אֲדֹנִים (rarely with a plural sense) *lord*, בְּעָלִים (when followed by a singular suffix) *master*, בְּהֵמוֹת *Behemoth, great beast*, and possibly תְּרָפִים *Teraphim*, which seems to be used of a single image, 1 Sam. 19 : 13, 16.

§ 202. The dual is formed by adding ים to the singular

of both genders, ה as the sign of the feminine remaining unchanged, and ה, reverting to its original form ה, § 196. *b*,
 יד *hand* du. יָדַי, דַּלַת *door* du. דְּלָתַי, שֵׁפָה *lip* du. שֵׁפָתַי.

a. The dual ending in Hebrew, as in the Indo-European languages, Bopp Vergleich. Gramin. § 206. is a modified and strengthened form of the plural ending. The Arabic goes beyond the Hebrew in extending the dual to verbs and pronouns. The Chaldee and Syriac scarcely retain a trace of it except in the numeral two and its compounds.

§ 203. The dual in Hebrew expresses not merely two, but a couple or a pair. { Hence it is not employed with the same latitude as in Greek of any two objects of the same kind; But only of two which belong together and complete each other. It is hence restricted to

1. Double organs of men or animals, אָזְנוֹת *ears*, אֲפִים *nostrils*, קַרְנוֹת *horns*, כַּנְפִים *wings*.

2. Objects of art which are made double or which consist of two corresponding parts, מַגְלִים *pair of shoes*, מִאֲזְנוֹת *pair of scales*, מִלְּקָחַי *pair of tongs*, דְּלָתַי *folding doors*.

3. Objects, which are conceived of as constituting together a complete whole, particularly measures of time or quantity, יְמֵינִי *period of two days, bīdūm*, שְׁבַעִים *two weeks*, אַלְפַּיִם *two years, biennium*, שְׁנָתַיִם *two measures*, כַּסָּתִים *two talents*, דְּרָכִים Prov. 28 : 6, 18 *double way* (comp. in English *double dealing*), נְהַרִים *pair of rivers*, i. e. the Tigris and Euphrates viewed in combination.

4. The numerals שְׁנַיִם *two*, כְּפֻלַּיִם *double*, מֵאָתַיִם *two hundred*, אֲלָפִים *two thousand*, רַבּוּתַיִם *two myriads*, שִׁבְעָתַיִם *sevenfold*, כְּלָאִים *of two sorts*.

5. A Few abstracts, in which it expresses Intensity, עֲצֵלְתַּיִם *double-slothfulness*, מִרְתָּתַיִם *double-rebellion*, כְּהָרִים *double-light*, i. e. noon, רִשְׁעָתַיִם *double-wickedness*.

a. Names of objects occurring in pairs take the dual form even when a higher number than two is spoken of. שְׁלֹשׁ הַשִּׁנָּיִם 1 Sam. 2 : 13 *the three teeth*, אַרְבַּע כַּנְפִים Ezek. 1 : 6 *four wings*, שֵׁשׁ כַּנְפִים Isa. 6 : 2 *six wings*,

שִׁבְעָה עֵינָיִם Zech. 3:9 *seven eyes*, וְכָל-יָדָיִם וְכָל-רַגְלָיִם *all the hands and all knees* Ezek. 7:17. Several names of double organs of the human or animal body have a plural form likewise, which is used of artificial imitations or of inanimate objects, to which these names are applied by a figure of speech, § 198. c, קַרְנוֹת *horns*, קַרְנוֹת *horns* of the altar, כַּנְּפַיִם *wings*, כַּנְּפֹת *extremities*, כַּתְּפוֹת *shoulders*, כַּתְּפוֹת *shoulder-pieces* of a garment, עֵינָיִם *eyes*, עֵינָיִם *fountains*, רַגְלָיִם *feet*, רַגְלָיִם *times* prop. beats of the foot. In a few instances this distinction is neglected, שִׁפְחוֹת and שִׁפְחוֹת *lips*, רָדִים and רָדִים *sides*, רַגְלָיִם *extremities*.

b. The dual ending is in a very few words superadded to that of the plural, חוֹמוֹת *walls* of a city, חוֹמוֹת *double walls*, לִבְדֵּי *boards*, לִבְדֵּי *double boarding* of a ship, גְּדֵרְתָּיִם *name of a town in Judah*, Josh. 15:36.

c. The words מַיִם *water* and שָׁמַיִם *heaven* have the appearance of dual forms, and might possibly be so explained by the conception of the element of water as existing in two localities, viz. under and above the firmament, Gen. 1:7, and heaven as consisting of two hemispheres. They are, however, commonly regarded as plurals, and compared with such plural forms in Chaldee as שְׁלִיָּן Dan. 5:9 from the singular שֵׁיָּא. In יְרוּשָׁלַיִם *Jerusalem*, or as it is commonly written without the Yodh יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, the final Mem is not a dual ending but a radical, and the pronunciation is simply prolonged from יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, comp. Gen. 14:18, Ps. 76:3, though in this assimilation to a dual form some have suspected an allusion to the current division into the upper and the lower city.

ial Phase Begins Here:

§ 204. It remains to consider the changes in the nouns themselves, which result from attaching to them the various endings for gender and number that have now been recited. These depend upon the structure of the nouns, that is to say, upon the character of their letters and syllables; and are governed by the laws of Hebrew orthography already unfolded. § 5. These endings may be divided into Two Classes, viz.:

1. The Feminine ת, which, consisting of a single consonant, causes No Removal of the Accent; and produces changes in the Ultimate only.

2. The Feminine ה, the Plural ים and ות, and the Dual ים, which remove the accent to their own Initial vowel, and may occasion changes in Both the Ultimate and the Penult.

§ 205. The Feminine ת. 1. II. Class. § 205. Nouns which terminate in a Vowel undergo No change on receiving the feminine characteristic ת, מוֹצֵרִי.

* Elementary Grammar § 41. T. 4.

Moabite, מואבית *Moabite*, מואבית *finding* fem. מואבת, חטא *ty. §. sinner*, חטאת *sin*, § 198. 2. Nouns which terminate in a Consonant experience a Compression of their final syllable, which, upon the addition of ת, ends in Two consonants instead of one, § 66. 2, and an Auxiliary Seghol is introduced to relieve the harshness of the combination, § 61. 2. In consequence of this the vowel of the ultimate is changed from \bar{a} or \bar{u} to \bar{e} , § 63. 2. \bar{a} , from \bar{e} or \bar{i} to \bar{e} ; or, in a Few words to \bar{e} , and from \bar{o} or \bar{u} to \bar{o} , § 61. 4. אדמדם *broken* fem. נשברה, אדמדם *reddish* fem. אדמדם, הולך *going* fem. הולכת, גביר *master*, גבירה *mistress*, חמש *five* fem. חמשת, איש *man*, אשה *woman*, § 214. 1. \bar{b} , נפוצה *scattered* fem. נפוצת, נחשה and נחשת *brass*. § 3. When the final consonant is a guttural, there is the usual substitution of Pattahh for Seghol, שמע *hearing* fem. שמעת, מגיע *touching* fem. מגיעת.

a. In many cases the feminine is formed indifferently by ת or by ה; in others usage inclines in favor of one or of the other ending, though no absolute rule can be given upon the subject. It may be said, however, that adjectives in ה almost always receive ת; active participles, except those of עז, עז and לזה verbs, oftener take ת than ה; ה is also found, though less frequently, with the passive participles except that of Kal, from which it is excluded.

b. A final ה, ו or ת is sometimes assimilated to the feminine characteristic ת and contracted with it, § 54, בת for בתת *daughter*, נחת for נחתת *gift*, אמת for אמנת *truth*, אחת for אחתת *one*, משרה 1 Kin. 1:15 for משרתת *ministering*, משרה Mal. 1:14 for משרחת *corrupt*, מכה for מכהת *pan*. The changes of the ultimate vowel are due to its compression before concurring consonants.

c. The vowel \bar{u} remains in השקמה Lev. 5:21 *deposit*, and the proper name תנחומת *Tanhumeth*. From אח brother, חם *father-in-law* are formed אחות *sister*, חמות *mother-in-law*, the radical ו, which has been dropped from the masculine, retaining its place before the sign of the feminine, comp. § 101. 1. \bar{a} ; נפלאה *difficult* Deut. 30:11 is for נפלאה from נפלא.

§ 204. § 206. The Changes which result from Appending the feminine termination ה, the Plural terminations ים and ות, and the Qual termination ים, are of Three sorts, viz.:

1. Those which take place in the Ultimate, when it is a Mixed syllable.

2. Those which take place in the Ultimate, when it is a Simple syllable.

3. Those which take place in the Penult.

§ 207. When the Ultimate is a Mixed syllable bearing the Accent, it is affected as follows, viz.:

1. Tseré remains Unchanged, if the word is a monosyllable, or the Preceding vowel is Kamets; otherwise it is Rejected; other vowels suffer no change, מֵתָה *dead* fem. מֵתָהּ, pl. מֵתִים; יָרֵךְ *thigh* du. יָרֵכִים, שָׁלֵם *complete* fem. שָׁלְמָה, pl. שָׁלְמִים, f. pl. שָׁלְמוֹת; הֹלֵךְ *going* fem. הֹלְכָה, pl. הֹלְכִים, f. pl. הֹלְכוֹת.

a. The rejection of Tseré is due to the tendency to abbreviate words which are increased by Additions at the end, § 66. 1. It is only retained as a pretonic vowel, § 64. 2. when the word is otherwise sufficiently abbreviated, or its rejection would shorten the word unduly. Tseré is retained contrary to the rule by שְׁלֹשִׁים, רְבָעִים *children of the third and fourth generations*, by a few exceptional forms, e. g. בְּנֵיהָ Jer. 3: 8, 11, מִשְׁפָּחָהּ Ex. 23: 26, נִשְׁתָּה Cant. 1: 6, שְׁוֹמְמָה Isa. 54: 1. and frequently with the pause accents. § 65. e. g. הוֹלֵכָה Isa. 21: 3, שְׁוֹמְמִים Lam. 1: 16, שְׁוֹמְמוֹת Isa. 49: 8, אֲבִנֵּיטִים Ex. 28: 40, סִיגִירִים Gen. 19: 11, 2 Kin. 6: 18 (once with Tiphkha), גִּטְשָׁפִים Isa. 2: 20, פְּרִיזָּה Eccles. 2: 5, מִזְמוֹרוֹת Isa. 2: 4. It also appears in several feminine substantives, both singular and plural, e. g. מִהְפָּחָהּ *overthrow*, מוֹעֲצוֹת *counsels*, תִּבְעָה *abomination*, מִשְׁנָה *staff*, מִבְשָׁלָהּ *witch*. On the other hand, the following feminines reject it though preceded by Kamets, רֵעָל *wild-goat*, fem. רֵעָלָה, רֵעֵן *ostrich*, fem. רֵעָנָה, יָרֵךְ *thigh*, fem. יָרֵכָה. It is also dropped from the plural of the monosyllable בֵּן *son*, and its place supplied by a pretonic Kamets, בָּנִים *sons*, בָּנוֹת *daughters*, the singular of the feminine being בַּת for בִּתָּה, § 205. b; so מוֹלָג *fork* pl. מוֹלָלוֹת.

b. Kamets in the Ultimate is retained as a Pretonic vowel, לָבָן *white*, fem. לְבָנָה, pl. לְבָנִים, f. pl. לְבָנוֹת; מִבְצָר *fortress*, pl. מִבְצָרוֹת and מִבְצָרוֹת, only disappearing in a few exceptional cases, שֵׁנָה *hair*, fem. שֵׁנָהּ, טָוִי *quail*, pl. טָוִיִּים, מִגְרָשׁ *pasture*, pl. מִגְרָשִׁים once מִגְרָשׁוֹת, מִגְרָשׁוֹת and מִגְרָשׁוֹת *fords*, כֶּסֶף *talent* du. כֶּסֶפִּים but in pause כֶּסֶף *river* du. כֶּסֶפִּים. The לָא participles, נִבְאָה *prophesying* pl. נִבְאָהִים, נִטְמָא *polluted* pl. נִטְמָאִים, נִמְצָא *found* pl. נִמְצָאִים adopt the vowels of לָא forms, § 165. 2; but with the pause accents Kamets returns, נִבְאָהִים Ezek. 13: 2, נִמְצָאִים Ezr. 8: 25. The foreign word פְּרִיזָּה *suburbs* forms its plural irregularly פְּרִיזָּהִים.

c. Hholem and Hhirik commonly suffer no change; but in a few words Shurek takes the place of the former, and in one Tseré is substituted for the latter, § 66. 2 (3), מִגְוִיר *terror* pl. מִגְוִירִים, מִינִין *habitation* pl. מִינִיִּים, מִתּוֹקָהּ *sweet* fem. מִתּוֹקָהּ pl. מִתּוֹקִים, צִוָּק *distress* fem. צִוָּקָהּ, מִלּוֹן *lodging* fem. מִלּוֹנָהּ, מִלּוֹן *flight* fem. מִלּוֹנָהּ, מִנוּחָהּ *rest* fem. מִנוּחָהּ, מִצּוֹר *fortification* fem. מִצּוֹרָהּ, עֲמֵק *deep* fem. עֲמֵקָהּ Prov. 23: 27 and עֲמֵקָהּ, חֲתִיךְ

הַלֹּחַ, or receiving Daghesht-forte conservative in order to preserve the short vowel. הַלֹּחַ *pool* pl. אֲגַמִּים; so אוֹלֶן *wheel*, הַרְסִי myrtle, מְעַט *few*, תַּהֲרִחַת *frightful*, הַרְקַח *greenish*, מִצְוֵי *desire*. Before gutturals Pattahh may be retained in an intermediate syllable. לֶחֶם *fresh* pl. לֶחָיִם, or lengthened to Kamets, § 60. 4, שֹׁר *prince* pl. שָׂרִים fem. שָׂרָה; so אֶצְבָּעוֹת *fingers*, אַרְבָּעָה *four*, כּוֹבָעִים *helmets*, מִצְרִים *straits* and הֶדְרָאִים *baskets*, לִלְוֹאִים *loops*, which do not occur in the singular, but are commonly referred to הַדְרִי, לִלְוִי, § 194. b, ר being changed to א as in § 208. 3. d; also שֹׁר *breast*, which omits Daghesht du. שָׂרִים. Pattahh is in the following examples changed to Hirik before the doubled letter, § 58. 2, בָּיָה *prey* fem. בָּיָה, חָת *fear* fem. חָתָה, גִּת *wine-press* pl. גִּתוֹת, מָר *garment* pl. מְרִים and מְרִים, מִסִּית *tribute*, מִסָּה *basin*, מִסֵּל *morsel*, צָר *side*, גָּלְגַל *wheel*, סִבְסָלוֹת *baskets*, סִבְסָלוֹת *palm-branches*, מוֹרֶג *threshing-sledge* pl. מוֹרְגִים or by the resolution of Daghesht-forte, § 59. a, מוֹרִיגִים. It is rejected from צִלְצִל *cymbal* pl. צִלְצָלִים, זֶן *sort* pl. זָנִים, גִּרְגָּרִים *berries*, probably from גִּרְגָּר and מְרִים *men*, from the obsolete singular, מִר. The plural of עָם *people* is עַמִּים and in a very few instances with the doubled letter repeated, עַמְמִים; so הָר *mountain* pl. הָרִים and הֶרְרִים Deut. 8:9. צֶל *shadow* pl. צִלְלִים, חֹק *statute* pl. חֻקִּים, and twice in the construct, חֻקְהֶם Judg. 5:15, Isa. 10:1, which implies the absolute form חֻקָּיִם.

b. The final letter is doubled after Kamets in the following words besides those from ע"ו roots, אוֹלָם *porch* pl. אוֹלָמִים; so אֶחָד *hire*, גָּמֵל *camel*, זְמַן *time*, מְחֹשֶׁה *darkness*, מְרָחֵק *distance*, קָטָן *small*, הַיָּזֵן *green*, שָׁאֵן *quiet*, שִׁשְׁן *lily*, שֶׁן *coney*, to which should perhaps be added עֶקֶרֶב Deut. 8:15 *scorpion*, though as it has a pause accent in this place which is the only one where it is found with Kamets, its proper form may perhaps have been עֶקֶרֶב, § 65. The Niphal participle נִכְבָּד *honored* has in the plural both נִכְבָּדִים and נִכְבָּלִים. Several other words, which only occur in the plural, are in the lexicons referred to singulars with Kamets in the ultimate; but the vowel may, with equal if not greater probability, be supposed to have been Pattahh. Kamets is shortened to Pattahh before ה, which does not admit Daghesht-forte, in the plurals of אָח *brother* pl. אֲחָיִם, חֹךְ *hook*, מִבְטָח *confidence*, § 60. 4. a.

c. The following nouns with Hholem in the ultimate fall under this rule, in addition to those derived from ע"ו roots, גִּבְעֹן *peak* pl. גִּבְעָנִים, חֹרֶט *sacred scribe*, תִּרְצָב *band*, לָאָם *nation*, עִירָם *naked*, and several adjectives of the form קָטָן, which are mostly written without the vowel-letter ו, § 14. 3, e. g. אִדָּם *red* fem. אִדְמָה, אִדָּם *terrible*, אָרֶךְ *long*, etc.; אֲשָׁפֶת *dunghill* takes the form אֲשָׁפֶתוֹת in the plural.

d. There are only two examples of doubling when the vowel of the ultimate is Shurek, חֲרָדִים Prov. 24:31 *nettles* or *brambles* from חָרַד, רָאיוֹת Esth. 2:9 from רָאוּ Kal pass. part of רָאָה.

e. אִישׁ (אִנִּישׁ) *man* is not contracted in the plural אֲנָשִׁים *men*; in the feminine, for the sake of distinction, the initial weak letter is dropped, נָשִׁים *women*, which is used as the plural of אִשָּׁה *woman*; אֲנָשִׁים *men* and אִשָּׁה *women* are rare and poetic. אֵלֶּה *ploughshare* has either אֲלָתִים or אֵלִים in the plural.

§208 GENDER AND NUMBER OF NOUNS. \$190.²³⁵
 4c. (f) by my ^{not there,} same also (5.) my ^{rod-}

I. V. §208. 1. Segholate nouns, or those which have an unaccented vowel in the ultimate, drop it when any addition is made to them, §66. 2. (1). As this vowel arose from the concurrence of vowelless consonants at the end of the word, the necessity for its presence ceases when that condition no longer exists. Segholates thus revert to their original form of a monosyllable ending in concurrent consonants, §183.

2. Monosyllables of This description receive the Feminine ending with no further change than the shortening due to the removal of the accent, in consequence of which \bar{o} becomes \bar{o} or more rarely \bar{u} ; \bar{e} becomes \bar{i} , or more rarely \bar{e} ; \bar{e} may be restored to \bar{a} from which it has commonly arisen, § 183, or like \bar{e} it may become \bar{i} or \bar{e} ; עָצָם (עֲצָם) *strength* fem. חֵפְזָה (חֶפְזָה) fem. חֵפְזָה (חֶפְזָה) *freedom*, אָמַר (אֶמַר) *saying* fem. אָמְרָה (אֶמְרָה) and מֶלֶךְ (מִלְכָּה) *king* מֶלֶכָה *queen*, טָבַח *slaughter* fem. טָבַחָה .

a. Nouns having either of the forms קִטְלָה, קִטְלָה, קִטְלָה, קִטְלָה, קִטְלָה, are consequently to be regarded as sprung from monosyllables with the vowel given to the first radical.

3. Before the plural terminations a pretonic Kamets is inserted, and the original vowel of the monosyllable falls away, מֶלֶךְ (מֶלֶךְ) *king* pl. מְלָכִים, מַלְכָּה *queen* pl. מְלָכוֹת, אָמַר, מְאָרִים *saying* pl. אָמְרִים, אָמַרְהָ *id.* pl. אָמְרוֹת, עָמַל (עָמַל) *work*, pl. עָמָלִים, חָטָא *sin* pl. חָטָאִים.

a. Pretonic Kamets is not admitted by the numerals עָשָׂרִים *twenty* from עָשָׂר *ten*, שִׁבְעִים *seventy* from שֶׁבַע *seven*, תִּשְׁעִים *ninety* from תֵּשַׁע *nine*. The words בִּשְׁמֹנִים *pistachio-nuts*, הֶבְרִיִּים *ebony*, צִצְעִים Job 40:21, 22, רַחֲמִים *mercies*, שִׁתְּמֹנִים and שִׁתְּמוֹת *sycamores*, which do not occur in the singular, have been regarded as examples of a like omission. But there need be no assumption of irregularity if the first is taken with Fürst from בִּשְׁמֹנֶה, the second with Gesenius from הֶבְרִי, and the others are explained after a like analogy. Quadriliteral Segholates also receive pretonic Kamets in the plural פִּנְנֵי pl. מִכְרָאִים *merchants*, unless the new letter creates an additional syllable, in which case the introduction of Kamets would prolong the word too much, פְּלִנִּית *concubine* pl. צַפְרָן *nail* צִפְרָנִים.

b. The superior tenacity of Hholem, §60. 1. *a* (4), is shown by the occasional retention of *ð*, not only as a compound Sh'va under gutturals, אָרֶחַ way pl. אֲרָחוֹר, so חֹדֶשׁ month, חִצְתִּי thicket, עֵצֶר sheaf, עֵצֶר fawn; but as

Kamets-Hhatuph in קֹדֶשׁ *holiness* pl. קִדְשִׁים and קִדְשֵׁי root pl. אֲרָה; § 19. 2. or as a long vowel in אֹהֶל *tent* pl. אֹהֳלִים, אֹרֶה *stall* pl. אֹרְהוֹת; § 60. 3. c, or shifted to the following letter so as to take the place of the pretonic Kamets in תֵּהָן *thumb* pl. תְּהָנוֹת, נֹהָה *brightness* pl. נֹהָוֹת, § 184. a. Comp. פֶּסֶל (פִּסְלָה) *graven image* pl. פִּסְלִים. In other nouns it is rejected. בֹּקֶר *morning* pl. בִּקְרִים; so בֹּקֶר *threshing-floor*, כֶּפֶר *cypress*, קֶמֶץ *handfull*, רֶמֶח *spear*, רֶהֱם *juniper*, שֶׁל *hollow of the hand*.

c. Middle Vav quiesces in the plural of the following nouns: מָוֶת *death* pl. מוֹתִים; מוֹחֵה, מוֹחֵה *iniquity* pl. מוֹחֵה. Gesenius regards אֹנִים Prov. 11:7, Hos. 9:4, as the plural of אֹנִי, while others derive it from אֹנִי, translating it *riches* in the former passage and *sorrow* in the latter, the primary idea out of which both senses spring being that of *toil*. Middle Yodh quiesces in the plural of אֵיל *ram* pl. אֵילִים, זֵיתָה *olive* pl. זֵיתִים, לַיְלָה *night* pl. לַיְלִוֹת, but not in חֲזָק *strength* pl. חֲזָקִים, מַעְיָן *fountain* pl. מַעְיָנוֹת, אֶסְלוֹת *ass-colt* pl. אֶסְלוֹת. The plural of מִדְּבָר *valley* is מִדְּבָרוֹת by transposition from the regular form מִדְּבָרוֹת which is twice found in the K'thibh 2 Kin. 2:16. Ezek. 6:3; בֵּיתָה *house* has as its plural בֵּיתִים, whether this be explained as for בֵּיתִים from בָּנָה *to build* or for בֵּיתִים from בָּנוֹת *to lodge*. Middle Yodh always quiesces before the feminine and dual endings, צִידָה *provision* fem. צִידָה, עֵינָה *eye* du. עֵינִים.

d. Monosyllables in י from לִי roots belong properly to this formation, § 57. 2 (4) and § 184. b, and follow the rules given above both in the feminine הַלִּי (הַלִּי) *necklace* fem. הַלִּי, and the plural אֲלִי (אֲלִי) *lion* pl. אֲלִים and אֲלִים, אֲלִי *kid* pl. אֲלִים, or with the change of י to א, § 56. 4, which also occurs in verbs, § 177. 3. הַלִּי *necklace* pl. הַלִּים, אֲלִי *simple* pl. אֲלִים, אֲלִי and אֲלִים, אֲלִי *gazelle* pl. אֲלִים, אֲלִי and אֲלִי; in like manner אֲלִים *branches*, אֲלִים *lions* are referred to אֲלִי and אֲלִי though these singulars do not occur; אֲלִי (אֲלִי) *utensil* does not receive Kamets in the plural אֲלִים.

4. The dual sometimes takes a pretonic Kamets like the plural, but more frequently follows the feminine in not requiring its insertion, דֶּלֶת (דֶּלֶת) *door* du. דֶּלֶת, דֶּרֶךְ (דֶּרֶךְ) *way* du. דֶּרֶךְ, קֶרֶן (קֶרֶן) *horn* du. קֶרֶן and קֶרֶן, לֶחִי (לֶחִי) *cheek* du. לֶחִי, בֶּרֶךְ (בֶּרֶךְ) *knee* du. בֶּרֶךְ, so מֶתֶן *camp* du. מֶתֶן.

§ 209. When the ultimate is a Simple syllable, the following cases occur, viz:

1. Final ה is Rejected before the feminine and Plural endings, רֶפֶה *beautiful* fem. רֶפֶה f. pl. רֶפֶה, מַעֲשֵׂה *work* pl. מַעֲשֵׂים; so מַחֲנֶה *camp* du. מַחֲנֶה.

a. The last radical in words of this description is properly י, which is rejected after a vowelless letter, § 62. 2. c, so that רֶפֶה is for רֶפֶה and

eclosion of Nouns"

217: I. i * § 210. The Changes, which occur in the Penult, Arise
245. from the disposition to Shorten the former part of a word,
but this when its Accent has been carried forward by accessions at the
eften is end, § 66. 1. (1) They consist in the Rejection of Kamets or
und in Tsere, גדול great fem. גדולה pl. גדולים f. pl. גדולות, דבר
17: I. iv word pl. דברים, זכרון memorial pl. זכרונות, כנף wing du. *
כנפים, משיב restoring pl. משיבים fem. משיבה distress
pl. מצרים, מצויי Leviite pl. מצויים. Except from nouns in ה, in
which the Place of the accent is Not Changed by the Addition
2 § 209: of the Terminations for Gender and Number, § 209. 1, יפה
beautiful fem. יפה pl. יפות, שדה field pl. שדות, קשה hard
pl. קשים, מזה pl. מזהם and מעות bowels, נכה smitten pl.
נכים. Other penultimate vowels are mostly exempt from
change.

a. Kamets, which has arisen from Pattahh in consequence of the suc-
ceeding letter not being able to receive Dagghesh-forte, as the form properly
requires, is incapable of rejection. Such a Kamets is accordingly retained
without change before ר, e. g. תרש for תרש, § 187. 1, workman pl. תרשים,
so פרש horseman, בליח fugitive, כרים (const. כרים) eunuch, צרין terri-
ble, צרין violent, צרין diligent, or shortened to Pattahh before ח,
§ 60. 1. a (4), בחור young man pl. בחורים. Kamets is also retained in
certain כט and לה derivatives as a sort of compensation for the reduction
of the root by contraction or quiescence, e. g. מגן shield pl. מגנים and
מגוז fortress pl. מגוזים, מזהם branch pl. מזהמות, זרית corner pl. זריות.
Other instances of its retention are rare and exceptional, בגור treacherous
fem. בגורה, שבוע (const. שבוע) week pl. שבועים and שבועות but du. שבועים,
שליש warrior pl. שלשים.

b. When Kamets following a doubled letter is rejected, and Dagghesh-
forte is omitted in consequence, § 25, the antepenultimate vowel is in a few
instances changed from Hhirik to Seghol, § 61. 5, חזון vision pl. חזונות,
אשרון a tenth pl. אשרונים, but זכרון memorial pl. זכרונות.

c. Tsere is not rejected if it has arisen from Hhirik before a guttural
in a form which properly requires Dagghesh-forte, תרש for תרש, § 187. 1. b,
deaf pl. תרשים, or if it is commonly represented by ר, § 14. 3, פרה or
פריה, § 186, hammer pl. פריחות, or a radical ר quiesces in it, ארין or
ארין, § 189 perennial pl. אריתים or אריתים, temple pl. היכלים
and היכלות, אריתים and אריתים rectitude, אריתים (from אר or אר) proud.
Other cases are rare and exceptional, e. g. אפלה Neh. 3: 34 feeble.

d. Hholem is almost invariably retained in the penult, yet it yields to
the strong tendency to abbreviation in the following trisyllables: אשדודית
Ashdoditess pl. אשדודיות Neh. 13: 23 K'ri (K'thibh אשדודיות) Am-
monitess pl. אמוניות id. (K'thibh אמוניות, 1 Kin. 11: 1 אמוניות).

Sidonian f. pl. צִדְוֹנִים where long Hhirik becomes Tsere before concurrent consonants, §61. 4.

e. When the penult is a mixed syllable containing a short vowel, it is ordinarily not subject to change, §58. 2. The tendency to the greatest possible abbreviation is betrayed, however, in a few examples by the reduction of the diphthongal Seghol to Pattahh, comp. §60. 3. *b.* אֶשְׁכֵּל cluster pl. אֶשְׁכָּלוֹת Cant. 7 : 8. מֶרְכָּבָה chariot fem. מֶרְכָּבוֹת pl. מֶרְכָּח distance pl. מֶרְחָקִים and מֶרְחָקִים, or of Pattahh to the briefest of the short vowels Hhirik, comp. §207. 2. *a.* זֶלְזָה fury pl. זֶלְזוֹת fork pl. מִזְלָהוּ. §190. *a.* צֶלַח dish pl. צֶלַחוֹת by the resolution of Dagghesh-forfe for צֶלַחוֹת, §59. *a;* אֲחֵר for אֲחֵר other has in the plural אֲחֵרִים, אֲחֵרוֹת, as if from אֲחֵר, אֲחֵלָה coal has pl. אֲחֵלִים by §63. 1.

§211. In forming the plural of nouns, which have a feminine ending in the singular, the latter must first be omitted before the rules already given are applied. Thus, מַמְלָכָה kingdom by the omission of the feminine ending becomes מַמְלָךְ, hence, by §207. 1, its plural is מַמְלָכוֹת; so מַלְכָּה queen becomes מַלְכָּה, and by §208. 3. its plural is מַלְכוֹת; אֵפֹדֶת epistle becomes אֵפֹד, and by §207. 1. its plural is אֵפֹדִים. As precisely the same changes result from appending the feminine ה, and the plural endings, except in the single case of Segholate nouns or monosyllables terminating in concurrent consonants, §208, nouns in ה, become plural with no further change than that of their termination; only in the exceptional case referred to a pretonic Kamets must be inserted. Nouns in ה, after omitting the feminine ending, are liable to the rejection or modification of the vowel of the ultimate in forming the plural, as explained §207. 1. *d.* and *e.* On the other hand, as the dual ending is not substituted for that of the feminine singular, but added to it, no such omission is necessary in applying the rules for the formation of the dual, it being simply necessary to observe that the old ending ה, takes the place of ה, §202. Thus שָׁנָה (שָׁנָה) year, by §210, becomes in the dual שְׁנָתִים, דֶּלֶת door, by §208. 4, du. דְּלָתִים, נְחֹשֶׁת brass du. נְחֹשֶׁתִים.

a. In the following examples a radical, which has been rejected from the singular, is restored in the plural, אֲמָה (for אֲמָהָ) maid-servant pl.

אֶמְנוּתָהּ, מִנָּה (for מִנָּתָה from מִנָּה) *portion* pl. מִנָּוֹת and מִנָּאוֹת, comp. § 208. 3. d, קֶצֶת (for קֶצֶתָהּ from קֶצֶה) pl. קֶצֶתִּים; in like manner כֹּלֵל *col-leagues* is referred to the assumed singular כֹּלֵל. פֶּהָה (פֶּהָהָ) *governor* has in the plural both פֶּהָוֹת (const. פֶּהָוֹתֵי) and פֶּהָוֹת.

§ 212. "D pp.

THE CONSTRUCT STATE.

§ 212. When one noun stands in a relation of dependence on another, the Second or specifying noun is, in Occidental languages, put in the genitive case; in Hebrew, on the other hand, the Second noun undergoes no change, but the first is put into what is commonly called the Construct state (קְבוּרָה or קְבוּרָה *supported*). A noun which is not so related to a following one is said to be in the absolute state (מִבְּרָתָהּ *cut off*). Thus, דְּבַר word is in the absolute state; but in the expression דְּבַר הַמֶּלֶךְ *verbum regis, the word of the king*, דְּבַר is in the construct state. [By the juxtaposition of the two nouns a sort of compound expression is formed, and the speaker hastens forward from the first noun to the second, which is necessary to complete the idea. Hence results the abbreviation, which characterizes the construct state.]

a. The term *absolute state* was introduced by Reuchlin; he called the construct *the state of regimen*.

§ 213. The changes, which take place in the formation of the construct, affect

1. The endings for gender and number.
2. The final syllable of nouns, which are without these endings.
3. The syllable preceding the accent.

§ 214. The following changes occur in the endings for gender and number, viz.:

1. The feminine ending ה, is changed to ת, שִׁפְחָה *handmaid* const. שִׁפְחָתָה; the ending ת remains unchanged, מִשְׁמָרָה *observance* const. מִשְׁמָרָתָה.

a. The explanation of this appears to be that the construct state retains the old consonantal ending ה, the close connection with the following noun preserving it as if in the centre of a compound word, § 55. 2. c; whereas in the isolation of the absolute state, the end of the word is more liable to attrition and the consonant falls away.

b. Some nouns in ה, preceded by Kamets adopt a Segholate form in the construct. מַמְלָכָה kingdom const. מַמְלֻכָּה instead of מַמְלֵכָה. § 61. 1. b, מְשָׁלָה dominion const. מְשֻׁלָּה, מְלָאכָה work const. מְלֻאכָה, מְרֻבָּה chariot const. מְרֻבָּה, מְרֻבָּה crown const. מְרֻבָּה, מְרֻבָּה flame const. מְרֻבָּה, מְרֻבָּה ten const. מְרֻבָּה, or with the Seghols changed to Pattahhs under the influence of a guttural. מְשֻׁפָּחָה family const. מְשֻׁפָּחָה, מְשֻׁפָּחָה four const. מְשֻׁפָּחָה; so מְבֻלָּה fig-cake const. מְבֻלָּה, מְבֻלָּה woman, though it occurs in the absolute, Deut. 21: 11, 1 Sam. 28: 7, Ps. 58: 9, is mostly used as the construct of מְבֻלָּה. On the other hand, חֶמֶת bottle has in the construct חֶמֶת Gen. 21: 14 (the accent thrown back by § 35. 1) as if from חֶמֶת.

2. The ending ים of the masculine plural and ים of the dual are alike changed to י, קְרִיִּים nations const. קְרִיִּים, קְרִיִּים horns const. קְרִיִּים; הִי of the feminine plural suffers no change קְרִיִּים voices const. קְרִיִּים. FEM. PLU. & FEM. CONSTRUCT PLU.

a. The compression of ē to ē regularly takes place upon its being followed by concurrent consonants, § 61. 4. This is here suggested as the explanation of the change of vowel in the plural. It results from the close connection of the construct state, which as it were, unites the two words into one compound term; thus, בָּתֵּי־חֵוֶן houses joined to חֵוֶן hewn stone would become בָּתֵּי־חֵוֶן, and by the dropping of the nasal, according to § 55. 2. b, בָּתֵּי־חֵוֶן houses of hewn stone. Comp. § 199. e. In the dual the final nasal is likewise rejected, and ay combines to form the diphthongal ē, § 57. 2 (5).

b. In a very few instances the vowel ending of the masculine plural construct is added to feminine nouns בָּתֵּי־חֵוֶן (the accent invariably thrown back by § 35. 1), commonly in the K'thibh במִּיתֵי const. of בָּתֵּי־חֵוֶן high-places, מְרֻבָּהֵי 1 Sam. 26: 12; this takes place regularly before suffixes, § 220. 2.

§ 215. 1. In a Mixed final syllable Kamets is commonly shortened to Pattahh: so is Tserē when preceded by Kamets; other vowels remain without change, יָד hand const. יָד, מוֹשֵׁב seat const. מוֹשֵׁב, צִוָּר neck const. צִוָּר, זָקֵן old const. זָקֵן, לֵב heart const. לֵב, גִּבּוֹר mighty man const. גִּבּוֹר. *with kamets in the ultimate" § 217: I. iii. but in the construct

a. Kamets remains in the construct of אֹרְכָה porch, כָּתָב writing, מִתָּן gift, עָבֹד cloud (once const. עָבֹד Ex. 19: 9), פְּרֻכָּה decree and יָם sea, e. g. יָם־הַמֶּלַח sea of salt, except in the phrase יָם־סוּף sea of reed, i. e. Red Sea; חֵלֶב milk becomes חֵלֶב, and לָבָן white לָבָן Gen. 49: 12 in the construct.

b. Tsere remains in חֵמֶשׁ *five* const. חֵמֶשׁ, מִירֶן *mire* const. מִירֶן, רִפְחָה *breathing* const. רִפְחָה, רִפְחָה *heel* const. רִפְחָה, in the עֵצ derivative מִנְּהַל *shield* const. מִנְּהַל and in חֵמֶל found in several proper names. It is occasionally shortened to Seghol before Makkeph in חֵמֶל *mourning* const. חֵמֶל, זֶה *time* const. זֶה, זֶה and זֶה, שֵׁם *name* const. שֵׁם, שֵׁם and שֵׁם, בֶּן *son*, which in the absolute retains Tsere before Makkeph, Gen. 30:19, Ezek. 18:10, has in the construct בֶּן, בֶּן or בֶּן. Tsere is shortened to Pattahh in a few cases not embraced in the rule, viz.: בֶּן *nest* const. בֶּן, מִנְּהַל *rod* const. מִנְּהַל and מִנְּהַל, אֶבֶר Deut. 32:28 *perishing* const. of אֶבֶר, the Kal participles of Lamedh guttural verbs, § 126. 1, and the following nouns with prefixed מ in several of which a preceding Pattahh is likewise changed to Hhirik, § 190. a, מִנְּהַל *tithe* const. מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *mourning* const. מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *key* const. מִנְּהַל and מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *lair* const. מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *clamour* const. מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *matrix* const. מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *corruption* const. מִנְּהַל, מִנְּהַל *altar* const. מִנְּהַל.

c. Hholem is shortened to Kamets-Hhatuph before Makkeph in the construct of monosyllables from עֵצ roots, חֵק *statute* const. חֵק and חֵק, rarely in other words חֵק Prov. 19:19, Ps. 145:8, Nah. 1:3 (in the last two passages the K'thibh has גִּדּוּל), חֵק Job 17:10, Prov. 22:11; חֵק Ex. 30:23, חֵק Ex. 21:11; this becomes Pattahh before the guttural in חֵק for חֵק construct of חֵק *high*. חֵק *kōl* construct of חֵק *all* occurs twice, viz.: Ps. 35:10, Prov. 19:7, without a Makkeph following, § 19. 2. a; it must not be confounded with חֵק *kāl* Isa. 40:12 *he comprehended* pret. חֵק.

d. The termination י becomes י in the construct, § 57. 2 (5), י *enough* const. י, י *life* const. י.

e. Three monosyllabic nouns form the construct by adding a vowel, אָב *father* const. אָב Gen. 17:4, 5, elsewhere אָבִי, אָח *brother* const. אָחִי, רֵעַ *friend* const. רֵעִי 2 Sam. 15:37, 1 Kin. 4:5, or רֵעִי 2 Sam. 16:16, Prov. 27:10 K'thibh. These may be relics of the archaic form of the construct, § 218, or the monosyllables may be abridged from לָה roots, § 185. 2. c.

2. In a simple final syllable ה is changed to ה, שֶׁה *sheep* const. שֶׁה, רֹעֶה *shepherd* const. רֹעֶה, שֶׂה *field* const. שֶׂה; other vowels remain unchanged.

a. This is an exception to the general law of shortening, which obtains in the construct. It has, perhaps, arisen from the increased emphasis thrown upon the end of the word, as the voice hastens forward to that which is to follow. In like manner the brief and energetic imperative ends in Tsere in לָה verbs, while the future has Seghol, § 168. c. An analogous fact is found in the Sanskrit vocative. The language of address calls for a quick and emphatic utterance; and this end is sometimes attained by shortening the final vowel, and sometimes by the directly opposite method of lengthening it. Bopp Vergleich. Gramm. § 205.

b. מִן *mouth* has מִן in the construct.

c. Nouns ending in quiescent א preserve their final vowel unchanged in the construct, יָרֵא *fearing* const. יָרֵא, אֹהֶב *host* const. אֹהֶב.

§ 216. 1. Kamets and Tsere are commonly Rejected from the syllable preceding the accent, מָקוֹם *place* const. מְקוֹם, שָׁנָה *year* const. שָׁנִים, שָׁנִים *years* const. שָׁנִי, אוֹצְרוֹת *treasures* const. אוֹצְרוֹת, יָדַי *hands* const. יָדִי, לֵב *heart* const. לֵבָב, חֵמָה *wrath* const. חֵמָה.

a. Kamets preceding the accented syllable is retained (1) when it has arisen from Pattahh before a guttural in consequence of the omission of Daghes-forte, הָרֵשׁ (for* חָרֵשׁ) *workman* const. חָרֵשׁ, פָּרֵשׁ (פָּרֵשׁ) *horseman* const. פָּרֵשׁ, פָּרֵשׁ (פָּרֵשׁ) *vail* const. פָּרֵשׁ, צָרָה (צָרָה) *distress* const. צָרָה; (2) in words from ע" and ע" roots, עָרִים (from עָרַר) *cities* const. עָרִי, בָּאֵר (from בָּאָה) *coming* const. בָּאֵר; (3) under מ prefixed to ע" roots, מְכַסֶּה (from מְכַסֶּה) *covering* const. מְכַסֶּה, מִגֶּן (from מִגֶּן) *shield* const. מִגֶּן, מִצְדָּה (from מִצְדָּה) *fortress* const. מִצְדָּה; (4) in ל"ה derivatives of the form גְּלוּת (from גָּלָה) *exile* const. גְּלוּת, הַגִּית *meditation* const. הַגִּית. (5) in the construct dual and plural of trilateral monosyllables or Segholates from ל"א and ל"ה roots, לְחָיִים (from לְחָי) *cheeks* const. לְחָיִי, גְּדָרִים (from גְּדָר) *kids* const. גְּדָרֵי, חַטָּאִים (from חָטָא) *sins* const. חַטָּאֵי; (6) in the following nouns in most of which it stands immediately before or after a guttural, § 60. 3. c, אָלָה *curse*, מַעְרָה *cave*, הַעֲלָה *conduit*, and the plurals, הַדְרָאִי, חֲרָשֵׁי Lev. 7: 38. מִצְרָאִי, מִרְרָשֵׁי 2 Kin. 12: 8, חֲרָשֵׁי Ezek. 27: 9, מִצְרָאִי Job 34: 25, מִצְרָאִי Eccles. 9: 1, חֲרָשֵׁי.

b. Tsere is retained in words in which it is commonly represented by the vowel-letter י, or has י quiescing in it, הֵיכָל *temple* const. הֵיכָל, and in addition in the following, אֲבוֹת *crib* const. אֲבוֹת, so אֲזוּר *girdle*, אֲזוּר *thread*, זָרָה *foreign land* const. זָרָה, נֶבֶד *loss* const. אֲבֵדָה, so אֲבֵדָה Isa. 58: 10 *darkness*, בְּרָכָה *pool*, גְּנֵבָה Ex. 22: 2 *theft*, מַגָּפָה *plague*, מַהֲפָה *overthrow* Gen. 49: 5 *sword*, מַסָּפָה *mollen-image*, מִרְרָה Job 16: 13 *gall*, זָרָה *heap*, צָא *excrement*, תְּאֵנָה *fig-tree*, תְּרֵמָה *deep sleep*, and the plurals אֲבֵלִי *mourning* from אֲבָלִים (אֲבָל), so חַפְצֵי *desiring*, נִשְׁנֵי *sleeping*, and שְׂמֵחִי *rejoicing*, שִׁבְחִי *forgetting*, זְאֵבִי *wolves* from זְאֵבִים (זְאֵב); נִגְמֵי *weary* becomes נִגְמֵי in the construct, and פָּלְטִים *escaped* פָּלְטֵי.

c. Hholem is rejected from the syllable before the accent in אֲרָמֹת const. pl. of אֲרָמֹת *palace*, אֲשָׁפֶלֶת and אֲשָׁפֶלֶת const. pl. of אֲשָׁפֶלֶת *cluster*, תְּאֻמִּי Cant. 4: 5 and תְּאֻמִּי Cant. 7: 4 *twins*, בָּמֹת from בָּמֹת *high-places*. see § 214. 2. b; it is changed to ū in מִטְמָרִים from מִטְמָרִים *treasures*, comp. § 88.

d. Medial Vav and Yodh, though they may retain their consonantal power in the absolute, quiesce in Hholem and Tsere in the construct, חֶמְדָּה *midst* const. חֶמְדָּה, חֶמְדָּה *cups* const. חֶמְדָּה, בֵּית *house* const. בֵּית, עֵינֹת *fountains* const. עֵינֹת, גֵּיא *valley* const. גֵּיא, pl. גֵּאֹת, § 208. 3. c. const. גֵּאֹת Ezek. 35: 8. Exceptions are rare, לָנֶזֶל (according to Kimchi) Ezek. 28: 18 *iniquity*, מִדְּרָגִי Prov. 19: 13 *contentions*, צְוָר *neck* const. צְוָר and צְוָרֵי.

e. A few nouns of the forms קָטַל, קָטַל, קָטַל have קָטַל or קָטַל in the*§ 61 construct instead of קָטַל, § 61. 1. בָּרָה *wall* const. בָּרָה, גָּזַל *robbery* const. גָּזַל.

Segholate marks this § 216: 2 as Segholate and so the form is retained.

גֵּזֶל *thigh* const. לָרֶגֶל *heavy* const. כָּבֵד and כָּבֹד *shoulder* const. מָהָר *smoke* const. עָשָׁן and עָשֵׁן *side* const. צֶלֶע and צֵלֶע; אָרָה *long* is only found in the construct, the corresponding absolute was probably אֶרָה; כִּוֵּבֵט *helmet* simply shifts its accent in the construct, כִּוֵּבֵט. On the other hand, while most Segholate nouns suffer no change in the construct, a few adopt the form חֲמַל *chamber* const. חֲמֵר, זֶרֶע *seed* const. once זֶרַע Num. 11:7 elsewhere זֶרַע *plant* const. נִשְׁטָע, נִשְׁטָע *fœtus* const. שֶׁבַע *seven* const. שֶׁבַע, תִּשְׁעָה *nine* const. תִּשְׁעָה; in like manner הֶבֶל *vanity* const. הֵבֶל.

2. When this rejection occasions an Inadmissible Concurrence of vowelless consonants at the beginning of a syllable, § 61. 1, it is remedied by inserting a short vowel between them, commonly Hhirik, unless it is modified by the presence of gutturals, צִלְצִל *tinkling* const. צִלְצֵל for צִלְצִל, דְּבָרִים *words* const. דְּבָרִי for דְּבָרִי, צְדָקָה *righteousness* const. צְדָקָת, pl. צְדָקוֹת const. צְדָקוֹת, בְּהֵמָה *beast* const. בְּהֵמָה, חֲכָמִים *wise* const. חֲכָמִי. In the construct plural and dual of Segholates; however, the vowel is frequently regulated by the characteristic vowel of the singular which has been dropped, comp. § 208. 2, מְלָכִים from מֶלֶךְ (מֶלֶךְ) *kings* const. מְלָכִי, שְׁבָטִים (שְׁבָט) *tribes* const. שְׁבָטִי, גִּרְנוֹת (גֶּרֶן) *threshing-floors* const. גִּרְנוֹת, דְּלָתִים (דְּלָת) *reproaches* const. דְּלָתִי, דְּלָתִים (דְּלָת) *folding doors* const. דְּלָתִי, yet not invariably שְׁעָלִים (שְׁעָל) *handfuls* const. שְׁעָלִי, שֶׁקֶת *trough* (pl. שְׁקָתוֹת) const. שְׁקָתוֹת.

a. When in the construct plural the introduction of a new vowel is demanded by the concurrence of consonants, the syllable so formed is an intermediate one, so that the following Sh'va is vocal, and the next letter, if an aspirate, does not receive Daghes-lene, thus, דְּלָתוֹת, מְלָכִי, רִגְלִי, דְּלָתוֹת not דְּלָתוֹת, מְלָכִי, רִגְלִי, § 22. a. 3. Exceptions are infrequent, as אֲשֶׁרָה Deut. 3:17, חֲסִדִי Lam. 3:22 but חֲסִדִי Ps. 89:2, תְּרַפּוֹת Ps. 69:10, תְּרַפּוֹת Ezek. 17:9, נִסְכָּי Gen. 42:25, 35, נִסְכָּי Lev. 23:18, צִדְקָה Isa. 5:10, תְּשׁוּבוֹת Neh. 4:7, רִשְׁפִי Cant. 8:6 but רִשְׁפִי Ps. 76:4. In a few instances Daghes-lene separate is inserted to indicate more distinctly the vocal nature of the Sh'va, § 24. 5, תְּנָבִי Isa. 57:6, עֲבָדִי Lev. 25:5, עֲבָדִי Isa. 58:3, עֲבָדִי Gen. 49:17, עֲבָדִי Ps. 89:52, עֲבָדִי Prov. 27:25, or compound Sh'va is taken instead of simple for the same reason, שְׁקָתוֹת Gen. 30:38. The presence or absence of Daghes-lene in the dual construct depends upon the form of the absolute, thus שְׁפָיִי from שְׁפָפִים *lips* but בְּרָבִי from בְּרָבִים *knees*. When the concurring consonants belong to different syllables a new vowel is not needed between

them; one is sometimes inserted, however, after a guttural, מַעֲרִי, but מַעֲרִי. In the opinion of Ewald מַעֲרִי Ezek. 7:24 is for מַעֲרִי from מַעֲרִי, and מַעֲרִי Ex. 26:23, 36:28 for מַעֲרִי; they may be better explained, however, as Piel and Pual participles.

b. The second syllable before the accent rarely undergoes any change. In a very few instances Seghol becomes Hhirik or Pattahh, the pure vowels being reckoned shorter than the diphthongal, comp. §210. e. מַעֲרִי chariot const. מַעֲרִי. The changes in מַעֲרִי flame const. מַעֲרִי pl. מַעֲרִי const. מַעֲרִי, מַעֲרִי coals const. מַעֲרִי are due to the influence of the proximate vowels, §63. 1; those in מַעֲרִי vision const. מַעֲרִי, מַעֲרִי coals const. מַעֲרִי are consequent upon the dropping of Daghesht-forie, §61. 5; that in מַעֲרִי (from מַעֲרִי) tents const. מַעֲרִי arises from the conversion of a simple into an intermediate syllable, §59.

§ 217. The following table of the declension of nouns will sufficiently exemplify the rules which have been given.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

I. Nouns which suffer a change in the vowels only.

§210: p. * i. With Kamets or Tsere in the Penult, are Rejected, ^{§185, also, p. 209, 10.} ^{238.*} *Exception limited by §209: 1.*

SING. Abs.	מַעֲרִי master	Const.	מַעֲרִי	PL. Abs.	מַעֲרִי	Const.	מַעֲרִי
* but the notes a. b. c. d. e. are not inserted here. w. 23 §.	מַעֲרִי memorial		מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי		מַעֲרִי
	מַעֲרִי interpreter		מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי		מַעֲרִי
Masc.	מַעֲרִי great	Fem.	מַעֲרִי	Masc.	מַעֲרִי	Fem.	מַעֲרִי
	מַעֲרִי Kal. pass. part.		מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי		מַעֲרִי

§207: 1: = ii. With Tsere in the Ultimate, mixed, accented.

a. Monosyllables: Tsara remains Unchanged.

SING. Abs.	מַעֲרִי tree.	Const.	מַעֲרִי	PL. Abs.	מַעֲרִי	Const.	מַעֲרִי
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* b. Polysyllables having Pretonic Kamets in the penult: Ditt^o

SING. Abs.	מַעֲרִי heavy	Const.	מַעֲרִי or מַעֲרִי	PL. Abs.	מַעֲרִי	Const.	מַעֲרִי
Masc.	מַעֲרִי dry	Fem.	מַעֲרִי	Masc.	מַעֲרִי	Fem.	מַעֲרִי

c. Polysyllables having any other vowel than Kamets in the penult: Then (otherwise), "Tsara is Rejected" = So Rejected here.

SING. Abs.	מַעֲרִי judge.	Const.	מַעֲרִי	PL. Abs.	מַעֲרִי	Const.	מַעֲרִי
Masc.	מַעֲרִי Kal. Act. part.	Fem.	מַעֲרִי or מַעֲרִי	Masc.	מַעֲרִי	Fem.	מַעֲרִי
	מַעֲרִי Piel part.		מַעֲרִי or מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי	מַעֲרִי		מַעֲרִי

v. Segholates: For a Full and Plain View
these forms are Consonants Ges. s. l. c. § 93:6^a
and the corresponding parts of the Paradigm p. 166, 7.
 DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

241.	§ 215:1	iii. With Kamets in the ultimate.						
	SING. Abs.	דָּג fish	Const.	דָּג	PL. Abs.	דָּגִים	Const.	דָּגִי
		מִקְדָּשׁ sanctuary		מִקְדָּשׁ		מִקְדָּשִׁים		מִקְדָּשִׁי
		דָּבָר word		דָּבָר		דָּבָרִים		דָּבָרִי
		עָנָן cloud		עָנָן		עָנָנִים		עָנָנִי
		לֵב heart		לֵב		לֵבָבִים		לֵבָבִי
	Masc.	חָכָם wise	Fem.	חֲכָמָה	Masc.	חֲכָמִים	Fem.	חֲכָמוֹת
236.		נִקְטָל Niph. part.		נִקְטָל or נִקְטָלָת		נִקְטָלִים		נִקְטָלוֹת
09:1	(When The Ultimate } a Simple Syllable: 8 }		iv. With final ה, this	before the Feminine and Plural, it is Rejected.				
15:2	SING. Abs.	מֵרָאָה appearance	Const.	מֵרָאָה	PL. Abs.	מֵרָאִים	Const.	מֵרָאִי
v. 242.		קָנָה reed		קָנָה		קָנִים		קָנִי
	Masc.	יָפָה fair	Fem.	יָפָה	Masc.	יָפִים	Fem.	יָפוֹת
	§ 208: (p. 235) 1. 2. 3. v.	Segholates: Unaccented Vowel in the ultimate.						
	1. They drop this vowel when an Addition is made to them.							
	SING. Abs.	מֶלֶךְ king	Const.	מֶלֶךְ	PL. Abs.	מֶלְכִים	Const.	מֶלְכִי
	Fem.							
	2. סֹתֵר, סֹתְרָה	covert		סֹתֵר		סֹתְרִים		סֹתְרִי
	הַ עֲצָם, עֲצָמָה	strength		עֲצָם		עֲצָמִים		עֲצָמִי
	בֶּעָל רֵצֶלֶת	lord		בֶּעָל		בֶּעָלִים		בֶּעָלִי
	מָוֶת	death		מָוֶת		מָוֶתִים		מָוֶתִי
	עֵינַי	eye		עֵינַי	DUAL	עֵינָיִם		עֵינָיִי
	רֶגֶל	foot		רֶגֶל		רֶגְלָיִם		רֶגְלָיִי
	אָזֶן	ear		אָזֶן		אָזְנָיִם		אָזְנָיִי
	§ 207:2 II.	Nouns which double their final consonant.						
	The final consonant sometimes takes a <i>segol</i> F.							
	SING. Abs.	גָּמַל camel	Const.	גָּמַל	PL. Abs.	גָּמָלִים	Const.	גָּמָלִי
		בָּרְדָּה garden		בָּרְדָּה		בָּרְדָּהִים		בָּרְדָּהִי
		חָק statute		חָק		חָקִים		חָקִי
		שֵׁן tooth		שֵׁן	DUAL	שֵׁנָיִם		שֵׁנָיִי
		עִבְרִי Hebrew		עִבְרִי	PL.	עִבְרִיִּים or עִבְרִים		עִבְרִיִּי
Construct,								

Masc.	קָטָן small	Fem.	קָטָנָה	PL. Masc.	קָטָנִים	Fem.	קָטָנוֹת
	עֶמֶק deep		עֵמָקָה		עֵמָקִים		עֵמָקוֹת
	טָרֵי fresh		טָרִיָּה		טָרִיִּים		טָרִיּוֹת

III. Other nouns suffer no change.

SING. Abs.	מַלְבוּשׁ garment	Const.	מַלְבוּשׁ	PL. Abs.	מַלְבוּשִׁים	Const.	מַלְבוּשֵׁי
Masc.	טוֹב good	Fem.	טוֹבָה	Masc.	טוֹבִים	Fem.	טוֹבוֹת

מִקְטִילוֹת	מִקְטִילִים	מִקְטִילָה or מִקְטִילָה	Hiph. part.	מִקְטִיל
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which have a Fem. ending § 211.

Nouns with the feminine ending ת.

§ 211. ^{to} also.

§ 214:1,2. i. With Kamets or Tsere in the penult.

SING. Abs.	דָּגָה fish	Const.	דָּגָה	PL. Abs.	דָּגוֹת	Const.	דָּגוֹת
	נִקְמָה vengeance		נִקְמָה		נִקְמוֹת		נִקְמוֹת
	עֲצָה counsel		עֲצָה		עֲצוֹת		עֲצוֹת
	שִׁפָּה lip		שִׁפָּה	DUAL	שִׁפְתָּיִם		שִׁפְתָּי

ii. From Segholates.

SING. Abs.	מַלְכָּה queen	Const.	מַלְכָּה	PL. Abs.	מַלְכוֹת	Const.	מַלְכוֹת
	סִתְרָה covert		סִתְרָה		סִתְרוֹת		סִתְרוֹת
	עֲצָמָה strength		עֲצָמָה		עֲצָמוֹת		עֲצָמוֹת

iii. All others.

SING. Abs.	גַּנָּח garden	Const.	גַּנָּח	PL. Abs.	גַּנּוֹת	Const.	גַּנּוֹת
	יְשׁוּעָה salvation		יְשׁוּעָה		יְשׁוּעוֹת		יְשׁוּעוֹת

Nouns with the feminine ending ת.

SING. Abs.	מִשְׁמֶרֶת observance	Const.	מִשְׁמֶרֶת	PL. Abs.	מִשְׁמֵרוֹת	Const.	מִשְׁמֵרוֹת
	יוֹנָקָה sucker		יוֹנָקָה		יוֹנָקוֹת		יוֹנָקוֹת
	גִּלְגָּלֶת skull		גִּלְגָּלֶת		גִּלְגָּלוֹת		גִּלְגָּלוֹת
	עֲבָרִית Hebrew-woman		עֲבָרִית		עֲבָרִיּוֹת		עֲבָרִיּוֹת
	מַלְכוּת kingdom		מַלְכוּת		מַלְכוּת		מַלְכוּת

PARAGOGIC VOWELS.

§ 218. The termination י or י is sometimes added to nouns in the construct singular, § 61. 6, בְּנֵי Gen. 49 : 11 for בָּנָי, מְלָאכֵי Isa. 1 : 21 for מְלָאכֵי, רְבֵיחַ Lam. 1 : 1 for רְבִיחַ, חֵיִת Gen. 1 : 24 for חֵית. This occurs chiefly in poetry and is regarded as an archaism. These vowels for the most part receive the accent, and commonly occasion the rejection of Pattahh or Tsere from the ultimate.

a. Examples of this antique formation of the construct are likewise preserved in proper names, as מְלִי־צֶדֶק *Melchizedek*, מְהוּשֶׁלַח *Methuselah*. Respecting the origin of these vowel endings, see § 198. a (4).

§ 219. 1. The unaccented vowel ה, added to nouns indicates motion or direction towards a place, צָפֹנָה *northward*, דָּבָה *southward*, שָׁמַיְמָה *heavenward*, הַבֵּיתָה *to the house*, οἰκόνδε, הַהָרָה *to the mountain*, whence it is called He directive or He local. The Subsidiary vowel of Segholates is Rejected before this ending, § 66. 2 (1), but other vowels are mostly unaffected, גֶּרֶן from גֶּרֶן, אֶרֶץ from אֶרֶץ, מִדְּבָר from מִדְּבָר, מִדְּבָרָה 1 Kin. 19 : 15 from the construct state מִדְּבָר.

a. He directive is appended to the adverb שָׁם *there*, שָׁמָּה *thither*, and to the adjective הָרָע *profane* in the peculiar phrase הָרָעָה *ad profanum* i. e. *be it far from*, etc. It is rarely used to indicate relations of time, מִיָּמִים וּלְיָמִים 1 Sam. 1 : 3 *from days to days* i. e. *yearly*, שְׁלִישִׁתָּה Ezek. 21 : 19 *for the third time*, עַתָּה *now* prop. *at (this) time*. For the sake of greater force and definiteness a preposition denoting direction is sometimes prefixed to words, which receive this ending, so that the latter becomes in a measure superfluous, לָמַעְלָה *upwards*, לָמַטָּה *downwards*, לְמִזְרָחָה 2 Chron. 31 : 14 *to the east*, לְשִׁאוֹלָה Ps. 9 : 18 *to Sheol*, comp. ἀπὸ μακρόθεν.

b. The ending ה, rarely receives the accent מִזְרָחָה Deut. 4 : 41; in פָּרָה it receives in some editions an alternate accent, § 42. a, in others the secondary accent Methegh, § 33. 1. a. In הָרָה Gen. 14 : 10 and פָּרָה a is changed to e before this ending. § 63. 1, in הָרָה Ezek. 25 : 13, נָה 1 Sam. 21 : 2 the vowel of the ending is itself changed to e.

c. He directive is probably to be traced to the same origin with the definite article ה, whose demonstrative force it shares. The syl-

lable ה is prefixed to a noun to single out a particular thing from all others of like kind as the object of attention. Appended to a word its weak guttural would be rejected and its vowel prolonged to ה, § 53. 3; and in this form it is added to nouns to point out the object or direction of motion, and to verbs to indicate the object of desire, § 97. 1. In Chaldee this appended vowel forms what is called the emphatic state, and has the sense of the definite article, מֶלֶךְ king, מֶלֶכָּה or מֶלֶכָּא the king.

2. Paragogic ה, is sometimes appended to nouns, particularly in poetry, for the purpose of softening the termination without affecting the sense, § 61. 6.

NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 220. The pronominal suffixes, whose forms are given § 72, are appended to nouns in the sense of possessive pronouns, לִי hand, לִי my hand, etc. They suffer, in consequence, the following changes, viz :

1. Of the suffixes, which begin with a consonant, ה, כּם, כּן of the second person are connected with nouns, in the singular, by a vocal Sh'va; נִי of the first person plural, and ה of the second fem. singular by Tsere; and ה, ה, ם, ן of the third person by Kamets; ה, is invariably contracted to ו, rarely written ה, § 62. 1, and ה, to ה, , § 101. 2.

a. There is one example of a noun in the construct before the full form of the pronoun, הַיָּמִים רַבִּי her days Nah. 2: 9.

b. *First person*: נִי is in a few instances preceded by Kamets, מִדְּעֵהָנִי Ruth 3:2, קִרְיָנִי Job 22:20.

Second person. The final vowel of ה is occasionally expressed by the vowel letter ה, דְּרָכָה Ex. 13:16, בְּשִׁמְכָה Jer. 29:25. In pause the Sh'va before ה becomes Seghol. § 65, שִׁבְחָה Gen. 33:5, בִּשְׁבָּחָה Ps. 139:5, or Kamets may be inserted as a connecting vowel, particularly after nouns in ה, whereupon the final Kamets is dropped to prevent the recurrence of like sounds, הִלְכָה Ps. 53:6. In the feminine the connecting vowel e is rarely written, י, שִׁבְחָה Ezek. 5:12; י, which belongs to the full form of the pronoun. § 71. a (2), is sometimes added to the suffix, קִרְיָנִי Jer. 11:15, בְּהוֹלִכָי Ps. 116:19, נִשְׁכָּרִי 2 Kin. 4:7 K'thibh, where the K'ri has נִשְׁכָּרִי. Sometimes the distinction of gender is neglected in the plural and כּם is used in place of the feminine כּן. אֲדִירָכֶם Gen. 31:9, אֲזַנְּכֶם, בְּלִיִּיכֶם Jer. 9:19; ה, is sometimes added to the feminine suffix as to the full pronoun, וְהִלְכָּה Ezek. 23:49.

Third person. The connecting vowel before הוּ and הִי is occasionally *e*, לָמַדְהוּ Gen. 1:12, פָּלַגְשָׁהוּ Judg. 9:24, מָשָׁהוּ Nah. 1:13, אָוִיָּהוּ Job 25:3, so רָלָהוּ from רָלַע and מָרַגְלָהוּ from מָרַע and frequently with nouns in הִי, מָרַגְלָהוּ and מָרַאָה from מָרַאָה, שָׁלָהוּ from שָׁלַח, מָחַלָהוּ from מָחַל, קָצָהוּ from קָצַח; *e* does not occur before the plural ם unless it is represented by the vowel-letter י in מִזְבְּחוֹתָם 2 Chron. 34:5 K'thibh, where the K'ri has מִזְבְּחוֹתָם; it is once found in the fem. plural קָרְבָּנָה Gen. 41:21. The form הִי in the masc. sing. is commonly reckoned an archaism, אֶתְּלָה Gen. 12:8, שִׁירָה Ps. 42:9, בָּלָה Jer. 2:21, so several times in the K'thibh, נִירָה Gen. 49:11, הַבּוֹאָהָה Ex. 22:4, כְּסוֹאָהָה Ex. 22:26, נִסְכָּה Lev. 23:13, שְׁלָשָׁה 2 Kin. 9:25, הַבּוֹאָהָה Ezek. 48:18, where the K'ri in each instance substitutes י. In a few instances the consonant is rejected from the feminine, ה being retained simply as a vowel-letter; where this occurs it is commonly indicated in modern editions of the Bible by Raphe, שִׁירָהָ Lev. 13:4, הַטָּאָה Num. 15:28, or by a Masoretic note in the margin, אֶתְּנָהָ Isa. 23:17, 18 for אֶתְּנָהָ; once אֶתְּנָהָ Ezek. 36:5. The longer forms of the plural suffixes הֵם, הֵנּוּ are rarely affixed to nouns in the singular, לְבַדְהֵן Gen. 21:28, מִלְּבַדְהֵן Ezek. 13:17, שְׁבוּתָהֵן Ezek. 16:53, or with the connecting vowel Kamets, בְּשָׁתָהּ 2 Sam. 23:6, or with הִי appended, בְּשָׁתָהּ 1 Kin. 7:37, הוֹבְתָהּ Ezek. 16:53. The vowel הִי is also sometimes added to the briefer form of the fem. plural, לְבַדְהֵנָה Gen. 21:29, בְּשָׁתָהּ Gen. 42:36. The distinction of gender is sometimes neglected in the plural, ם or הֵם being used for the feminine, בָּשָׂם Cant. 4:2, 6:6 for בָּשָׂן, יְרִיחָם Job 1:14 for יְרִיחֵן.

c. The nouns אָב *father*, אָח *brother*, פֶּה *mouth* take the ending י before suffixes, as they do likewise in the construct state, אָבִיךָ, אָחִיךָ, פִּיךָ; י of the first person coalesces with this vowel, אָבִי, אָחִי, פִּי and הוּ of the third person, commonly becomes ו §62. 2, אָבִיו, אָחִיו, פִּיו more frequent than אָבִיָּהוּ, אָחִיָּהוּ, פִּיָּהוּ. In גִּילֵי Zeph. 2:9 the vowel-letter י of the first person suffix is dropped after the final י of the noun.

2. The masculine plural termination ים and the dual ים are changed to י before suffixes as in the construct state; [the same vowel is likewise inserted as a connective between suffixes and feminine plural nouns, §214. 2. *b.*]*] This י remains unchanged before the plural suffixes; but before הִי the second masc. singular and הִי third fem. singular it becomes י, and before the remaining suffixes the diphthongal vowel is resolved into י, which combined with י the first singular forms י, with הִי the second feminine יהִי, and with הוּ the third masculine יוּ, §62. 2.

a. In a very few instances suffixes are appended to feminine plurals without the vowel י or its modifications, מִתְּנָחִי 2 Kin. 6:8 for מִתְּנָחִי, קָרְחִי Ps. 132:12 for קָרְחִי, מִכְּתָרָה Deut. 28:59 for מִכְּתָרָה, אֶחָיוֹהָהּ Ezek.

16:52 for אֲחִיוֹתָיָהּ, אֲבוֹתָם and אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם Ps. 74:4, חֲבֹרֹתָם, חֲבֹרָתָם, מִצְבָּתָם, מִצְבָּתָם. On the other hand, suffixes proper to plural nouns are occasionally appended to feminine nouns in the singular, perhaps to indicate that they are used in a plural or collective sense, חֲשֵׁשָׁיו Lev. 5:24, תַּחֲלָתָיָהּ Ps. 9:15, שְׁנֵאתָיָהּ Ezek. 35:11, מִצְתָרָהּ Isa. 47:13.

b. The vowel-letter י is not infrequently omitted after plural and dual nouns, דָּרָךְ Ex. 33:13 for דָּרָכָי, דָּרָכָם Ps. 134:2 for דָּרָכָי, מִירוֹ Ex. 32:19 K'thibh (K'ri מִיִּרְי), עֲבָדוֹ 1 Sam. 18:22 K'thibh (K'ri עֲבָדָיו), גִּירָתָם Gen. 10:5 for גִּירָתָיָהּ, חֲלָבָהּ Gen. 4:4 for חֲלָבֵיהָן.

c. *Second person.* The vowel ו remains unchanged before the fem. sing. ה in אֲשֶׁרֶה Eccl. 10:17 and with ה appended מִלְאָכְכֶּה Nah. 2:14. Sometimes, as in the full pronoun, ו is appended to the fem. sing. suffix and ה to the plural, תַּחֲלוּצָרֶיךָ Ps. 103:3, תַּחֲרִירֶיךָ ver. 4, בְּסִתְוֵיתֶיכֶּנָּה Ezek. 13:20.

Third person. The uncontracted form of the masc. sing. יָהּ occurs in גְּבוּרָתוֹ Nah. 2:4 for גְּבוּרָתוֹ, גְּבוּרָתוֹ Hab. 3:10, עֲלִיָּתוֹ Job 24:23; *ēhū = aihu* by transposition of the vowels becomes *aui* = *chī* וְהִי which is found once תַּגְּמוּלוֹתָיָהּ Ps. 116:12, and is the ordinary form of this suffix in Chaldee. The final *a* of the fem. sing. is once represented by א, אֲתֵרֶךְ Ezek. 41:15. In a few instances ה is appended to the plural of either gender, אֲלֵהֶם Ezek. 40:16, גִּלְחָתָם Ezek. 1:11, and ו to the abbreviated masc. אֲלֵהֶמוֹ Deut. 32:37, וְכָתִימוֹ ver. 38, בְּשִׁימוֹ Job 27:23, בְּנִימוֹ Ps. 11:7.

3. The suffixes thus modified are as follows, viz. :

Appended to	SINGULAR.					PLURAL.				
	1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.	1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
Sing. Nouns	י	ךָ	ךְ	ו	הָ	נִי	כָם	כֶּן	ם	ן
Dual and Plur. Nouns	י	יָךְ	יָךְ	יָי	יָהּ	יָנוּ	יָכָם	יָכֶן	יָהֶם	יָהֶן

§ 221. Certain changes likewise take place in nouns receiving suffixes, which arise from the disposition to shorten words, which are increased at the end, § 66. 1. These are as follows, viz. :

1. The grave suffixes, § 72, הָם, כֶּן, כָּם, shorten the nouns, to which they are attached, to the greatest possible extent." Before them, therefore, nouns of both genders and all numbers take the form of the construct, לִבְבְּכֶם *heart*, לִבְבְּכֶם *your heart*, לִבְבֵּיהֶן *their hearts*; שֵׁפָה *lip* du. שֵׁפֶתֶיךָ pl. שֵׁפֶתֵיהֶם *their lips*.

a. דָּם *blood* becomes דָּמָם and יָד *hand* יָדָם.

2. Feminine nouns, both singular and plural, take the construct form before the light suffixes likewise, with the exception that in the singular the ending ה becomes ת, "in consequence of the change from a mixed to a simple syllable," § 59, שפה *lip*, שפתו *his lip*, שפתם *their lip*, שפתיה *thy lips*, שפתיה *his lips*.

a. If the construct has a Segholate form it will experience the change indicated in 5, ממשלה const. ממשלתו suf. ממשלתו. If two consonants have coalesced in the final letter, it will receive Dagghesh-forte agreeably to 6, בלו from בל, אמתו from אמת, אמתו 1 Sam. 16:15 from the fem. of מבלת, § 205. b.

b. In a few exceptional instances the absolute form is preserved before suffixes, נבלה Isa. 26:19 from נבלה but נבלתו, נבלתו Cant. 2:10 from נבלה const. נבלתו; so אלהי but אלהי, אלהי, אלהי, אלהי but const. אלהי, comp. משה const. משה.

3. Masculine nouns, both singular and plural, on receiving light suffixes take the form which they assume before the absolute plural termination, לבב *heart*, לבבי *my heart*, לבבך *thy heart*, לבבנו *our hearts*.

a. Tsere in the ultimate is shortened to Hhirik or Seghol before ה, בם, בן, e. g. בנהם, בנהם, or with a guttural to Pattahh, אהבך, אהבך, though with occasional exceptions, אהבך Isa. 22:21, אהבך 1 Sam. 21:3, אהבך from אהב. Before other suffixes it is rejected from some monosyllables, which retain it in the plural. שם from שמו plur. שמו, בן from בן plur. בנים but בן, בן, בן.

4. Dual nouns retain before light suffixes the form which they have before the absolute dual termination, שפתי *my lips*, שפתי *our lips*, אזני *my ears*, אזני *our ears*; קרני and קרני *horns*, קרני and קרני *his horns*.

5. Segholate nouns in the dual and plural follow the preceding rules, but in the singular they assume before all suffixes, whether light or grave, their original monosyllabic form as before the feminine ending ת, § 208, מלך *king*, מלך *my king*, מלכם *your king*; אר *ear*, אזני *my ear*; in like manner יונקת *sucker*, יונקתו *his sucker*.

a. When the first radical has Hholem in the absolute, Hhateph-Kamets or Kamets-Hhatuph is sometimes given to the second radical before suf-

this shew must be proved? malk-kî. - what makes the 3 singular? -

fixes, פָּעֵלְו and פָּעֵלְו from פָּעַל Hos. 13:14, with Daghesht-forte separative. קָבֵלְו Ezek. 26:9, קָבֵלְו 1 Kin. 12:10, סָבֵלְו Isa. 9:3, סָבֵלְו Jer. 4:7; בָּגֵדְו garment has בָּגֵדְו, בָּגֵדְו instead of בָּגֵדְו, בָּגֵדְו.

b. Middle Yodh and Vav mostly quiesce in *ē* and *ō* before suffixes, עֵינַי from עֵין eye, מוֹתַי from מוֹת death; but עֵינָה Gen. 49:11 from עֵינַי young ass, טֵירוֹ Isa. 10:17 from טֵירוֹ thorn, עֵינָה Ezek. 18:26, 33:13 from עֵינָה iniquity.

c. Triliteral monosyllables sometimes shift their vowel from the second radical to the first, thus assuming the same form with Segholates, comp. §184. a. הָבֵשׁ from הָבֵשׁ, הָבֵשׁ from הָבֵשׁ, but פָּרֵשׁ from פָּרֵשׁ, פָּרֵשׁ from פָּרֵשׁ; פָּרֵשׁ but פָּרֵשׁ, פָּרֵשׁ but פָּרֵשׁ; פָּרֵשׁ but פָּרֵשׁ. By a like transposition עֵינָה Ezek. 36:8 is for עֵינָה from עֵינָה.

d. The noun אֲשֵׁר blessedness, which only occurs in the plural construct and with suffixes, preserves before all suffixes the construct form, אֲשֵׁרַי, אֲשֵׁרֶיךָ not אֲשֵׁרֶיךָ, אֲשֵׁרֶיךָ.

6. Nouns in whose final letter two consonants have coalesced, or which double their final letter in the plural, §207. 2, receive Daghesht-forte likewise before suffixes, the vowel of the ultimate being modified accordingly, עֵינַי and עֵינַי from עֵין (root עֵינַי), בָּתָם from בָּת (בָּתָם), אֶתְנָה from אֶתְנָה (pl. אֶתְנָה).

a. אֶשְׁבָּב lattice, פָּרְדָּס garden, מִשְׁבָּב refuge, which do not occur in the plural, take Daghesht-forte before suffixes; טָבָה has in the plural טָבָה but before suffixes טָבָה, טָבָה; בָּס (root בָּס) base has בָּס, בָּס.

b. In a very few instances a final liquid is repeated instead of being doubled by Daghesht, comp. §207. 2. a. הָרָרִי Jer. 17:3, הָרָרִי Ps. 30:8, הָרָרִי Gen. 14:6 from הָרָר; צָלָה Job 40:22 and צָלָה from צָלָה; טָבָה Ezek. 16:4 and טָבָה Cant. 7:3. Once Daghesht-forte is resolved by the insertion of נ, מִצְוֵינָה Isa. 23:11 for מִצְוֵינָה, §54. 3.

7. Nouns ending in ה drop this vowel before suffixes as before the plural terminations, §209. 1, שָׂדֵה field שָׂדֵה, שָׂדֵה, שָׂדֵה; מִקְנֵה cattle מִקְנֵה, מִקְנֵה.

a. The vowel *e* commonly remains as a connecting vowel before suffixes of the third person singular, §220. 1. b; and in a few instances the radical י is restored, giving to singular nouns the appearance of being plural, עֵשֶׂה Isa. 22:11, מִשְׁפָּחָה Hos. 2:16, נִשְׁיָהּ Isa. 42:5, שֶׁה sheep becomes שֶׁה or שֶׁה.

§222. The following examples of nouns with suffixes will sufficiently illustrate the preceding rules:

PARADIGM OF NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES.

SINGULAR.

	heart	לֵבָב	king	מֶלֶךְ	queen	מֶלֶכָה	hand	יָד
<i>Const.</i>		לֵבָב		מֶלֶךְ		מֶלֶכָה		יָד
<i>Sing. 1 c. my</i>	"	לֵבָבִי	"	מֶלְכִי	"	מֶלְכָתִי	"	יָדִי
2 <i>m. thy</i>	"	לֵבָבְךָ	"	מֶלְכְּךָ	"	מֶלְכָתְךָ	"	יָדְךָ
2 <i>f. thy</i>	"	לֵבָבְךָ	"	מֶלְכְּךָ	"	מֶלְכָתְךָ	"	יָדְךָ
3 <i>m. his</i>	"	לֵבָבוֹ	"	מֶלְכוֹ	"	מֶלְכוֹתָו	"	יָדוֹ
3 <i>f. her</i>	"	לֵבָבָהּ	"	מֶלְכָּהּ	"	מֶלְכָתָהּ	"	יָדָהּ
<i>Plur. 1 c. our</i>	"	לֵבָבֵינוּ	"	מֶלְכֵינוּ	"	מֶלְכָתֵינוּ	"	יָדֵינוּ
2 <i>m. your</i>	"	לֵבָבְכֶם	"	מֶלְכְּכֶם	"	מֶלְכָתְכֶם	"	יָדְכֶם
2 <i>f. your</i>	"	לֵבָבְכֶן	"	מֶלְכְּכֶן	"	מֶלְכָתְכֶן	"	יָדְכֶן
3 <i>m. their</i>	"	לֵבָבָם	"	מֶלְכָם	"	מֶלְכָתָם	"	יָדָם
3 <i>f. their</i>	"	לֵבָבָן	"	מֶלְכָן	"	מֶלְכָתָן	"	יָדָן

PLURAL.

DUAL.

	hearts	לֵבָבִים	kings	מֶלְכִים	queens	מֶלְכוֹת	hands	יָדַים
<i>Const.</i>		לֵבָבִי		מֶלְכִי		מֶלְכוֹת		יָדִי
<i>Sing. 1 c. my</i>	"	לֵבָבִי	"	מֶלְכִי	"	מֶלְכוֹתִי	"	יָדִי
2 <i>m. thy</i>	"	לֵבָבְךָ	"	מֶלְכְּךָ	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיךָ	"	יָדְךָ
2 <i>f. thy</i>	"	לֵבָבְךָ	"	מֶלְכְּךָ	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיךָ	"	יָדְךָ
3 <i>m. his</i>	"	לֵבָבוֹ	"	מֶלְכוֹ	"	מֶלְכוֹתָו	"	יָדָו
3 <i>f. her</i>	"	לֵבָבָהּ	"	מֶלְכָּהּ	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיהָ	"	יָדָהּ
<i>Plur. 1 c. our</i>	"	לֵבָבֵינוּ	"	מֶלְכֵינוּ	"	מֶלְכוֹתֵינוּ	"	יָדֵינוּ
2 <i>m. your</i>	"	לֵבָבְכֶם	"	מֶלְכְּכֶם	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיכֶם	"	יָדְכֶם
2 <i>f. your</i>	"	לֵבָבְכֶן	"	מֶלְכְּכֶן	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיכֶן	"	יָדְכֶן
3 <i>m. their</i>	"	לֵבָבָם	"	מֶלְכָם	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיהֶם	"	יָדָם
3 <i>f. their</i>	"	לֵבָבָן	"	מֶלְכָן	"	מֶלְכוֹתֶיהֶן	"	יָדָן

NUMERALS.

§ 223. 1. The Hebrew numerals (שְׁמוֹת הַמִּסְפָּר) are of two kinds, cardinals and ordinals. The cardinals from one to ten are as follows, viz. :

	MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
	<i>Absol.</i>	<i>Constr.</i>	<i>Absol.</i>	<i>Constr.</i>
One	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אַחַת	אַחַת
Two	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתֵּי
Three	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁת	שְׁלוֹשׁ	שְׁלוֹשׁ
Four	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
Five	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁת	חֲמִישׁ	חֲמִישׁ
Six	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
Seven	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שִׁבְעִי	שִׁבְעִי
Eight	שְׁמוֹנָה	שְׁמוֹנַת	שְׁמוֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה
Nine	תְּשֻׁעָה	תְּשֻׁעַת	תְּשֻׁעִי	תְּשֻׁעִי
Ten	עֲשָׂרָה	עֲשָׂרַת	עֲשָׂרִי	עֲשָׂרִי

a. אֶחָד is for אֶחָד, § 63. 1. *a*; the Seghol returns to Pattahh from which it has arisen, upon the shortening of the following Kamets in the construct and in the feminine, אַחַת for אֶחָדָה, § 54. 2, but in pause אַחַת; אֶחָד occurs in the absolute in Gen. 48:22, 2 Sam. 17:22, Isa. 27:12, Ezek. 33:30, Zech. 11:7, and once חָד Ezek. 33:30. The plural אֶחָדִים is also in use in the sense of *one*, Gen. 11:1, Ezek. 37:17, or *some*, Gen. 27:41, 29:20. Comp. Span. *unos*.

שְׁנַיִם is for שְׁנַיִם; for the Dagghesh in ת see § 22. *b*; this is once omitted after Dagghesh-forte, מִשְׁנֵי Judg. 16:28.

A dual form is given to some of the units to denote repetition, אַרְבַּעִתּוֹם *fourfold*, שִׁבְעִתּוֹם *sevenfold*.

שִׁבְעָה occurs once with a paragogic syllable, שִׁבְעָה Job 42:13, and once with a suffix in the form שִׁבְעָהּ 2 Sam. 21:9 K^{ri}.

2. In all the Semitic languages the cardinals from *three* to *ten* are in form of the singular number, and have a feminine termination when joined to masculine nouns, but omit it when joined to feminine nouns. The explanation of this

curious phenomenon appears to be that they are properly collective nouns like *triad*, *decad*, and as such of the feminine gender. With masculine nouns they appear in their primary form, with feminine nouns, for the sake of distinction, they undergo a change of termination.

a. An analogous anomaly meets us in this same class of words in Indo-European tongues. The Sanskrit cardinals from *five* to *ten*, though they agree in case with the nouns to which they belong, are in form of the neuter gender and in the nominative, accusative and vocative they are of the singular number. In Greek and Latin they are not declined.

§ 224. The cardinals from *eleven* to *nineteen* are formed by combining עָשָׂר or עֶשְׂרֵה modifications of the numeral *ten* with the several units, those which end in ה, preserving the absolute form and the remainder the construct. Thus,

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Eleven	{ עָשָׂר אֶחָד עֶשְׂרֵה עֶשְׂרִי	עֶשְׂרֵה אֶחָד עֶשְׂרֵה עֶשְׂרִי
Twelve	{ עָשָׂר שְׁנַיִם עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁנֵי	עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁנַיִם עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁנֵי
Thirteen	עָשָׂר שְׁלֹשָׁה	עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁלֹשָׁה
Fourteen	עָשָׂר אַרְבָּעָה	עֶשְׂרֵה אַרְבָּעָה
Fifteen	עָשָׂר חֲמִשָּׁה	עֶשְׂרֵה חֲמִשָּׁה
Sixteen	עָשָׂר שֵׁשָׁה	עֶשְׂרֵה שֵׁשָׁה
Seventeen	עָשָׂר שִׁבְעָה	עֶשְׂרֵה שִׁבְעָה
Eighteen	עָשָׂר שְׁמֹנֶה	עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁמֹנֶה
Nineteen	עָשָׂר תֵּשְׁעָה	עֶשְׂרֵה תֵּשְׁעָה

a. The origin of עֶשְׂרִי, the alternate of אֶחָד in the number *eleven*, is obscure. R. Jona thinks it to be an abbreviation for עָשָׂר שְׁנֵי עַד next to *twelve*. Comp. Lat. *underiginti*, *nineteen*. Kimchi derives it from עָשָׂר to think, *ten* being reckoned upon the fingers, and *eleven* the first number which is mentally conceived beyond.

הַחֲמִישִׁי *fifteen* occurs Judg. 8 : 10, 2 Sam. 19 : 18, and שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר *eighteen* Judg. 20 : 25.

§ 225. 1. The tens are formed by adding the masculine

plural termination to the units, עָשָׂרִים *twenty* being, however, derived not from *two* but from ten עָשָׂר .

Twenty	עָשָׂרִים	Sixty	שִׁשִּׁים
Thirty	שְׁלֹשִׁים	Seventy	שִׁבְעִים
Forty	אַרְבָּעִים	Eighty	שְׁמֹנִים
Fifty	חֲמִישִׁים	Ninety	תְּשַׁעִים

a. These numbers have no distinct form for the feminine, and are used indifferently with nouns of either gender. עָשָׂרָה Ex. 18 : 21, 25, Deut. 1 : 15 means not *twenty* but *tens*.

2. The units are added to the tens by means of the conjunction וְ *and*; the order of precedence is not invariable, though it has been remarked that the earliest writers of the Old Testament commonly place the units first, e. g. שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשִּׁים *two and sixty* Gen. 5 : 18, while the latest writers as commonly place the tens first, שִׁשִּׁים וְשְׁנַיִם *sixty and two* Dan. 9 : 25.

§ 226. Numerals of a higher grade are מֵאָה *one hundred*, אֶלֶף *one thousand*, רֶבֶבָה, רֶבֶוּ or רִבּוּא *ten thousand*. These are duplicated by affixing the dual termination מֵאוֹתַם *two hundred*, אֲלָפִים *two thousand*, רִבּוּתָם or שְׁנֵי רִבּוּת *twenty thousand*. Higher multiples are formed by prefixing the appropriate units שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת *three hundred*, שְׁלֹשָׁת אֲלָפִים *three thousand*, שֵׁשׁ רִבּוּאוֹת *sixty thousand*, אֶלֶף אֲלָפִים *one million*.

§ 227. 1. The ordinals are formed by adding י to the corresponding cardinals, the same vowel being likewise inserted in several instances before the final consonant; ראשֹׁן *first* is derived from ראש *head*.

First	ראשֹׁן	Sixth	שִׁשִּׁי
Second	שֵׁנִי	Seventh	שְׁבִיעִי
Third	שְׁלִישִׁי	Eighth	שְׁמִינִי
Fourth	רְבִיעִי	Ninth	תְּשִׁיעִי
Fifth	חֲמִישִׁי or חֲמִשִּׁי	Tenth	עָשְׂרִי

The feminine commonly ends in יָהּ, occasionally in יָהּ .

a. There are two examples of the orthography רָאִישׁוֹן Josh. 21:10, Job 15:7, and one of רִישׁוֹן Job 8:8, in all of which the K'ri restores the customary form.

2. There are no distinct forms for ordinals above ten, the cardinal numbers being used instead.

3. Fractional numbers are expressed by the feminine ordinals, שְׁלִישִׁית *one third*, רְבִיעִית *one fourth*, etc., and by the following additional terms, הַצִּי *one half*, רִבֵּעַ and רִבֵּעַ *one quarter*, חֲמִישׁ *one fifth*, עֲשָׂרֹון *one tenth*.

PREFIXED PARTICLES.

§ 228. The remaining parts of speech are indeclinable, and may be comprehended under the general name of particles. These may be divided into

1. Prefixed particles, which are only found in combination with a following word, viz. the article, He interrogative, the inseparable prepositions, and Vav conjunctive.

2. Those particles, which are written as separate words, and which comprise the great majority of adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

a. No word in Hebrew has less than two letters; all particles of one letter are consequently prefixes. There is one example of two prefixes combined constituting a word הָל Deut. 32:6, though editions vary.

THE ARTICLE.

§ 229. 1. The Definite Article (הָאֵל הַקִּדְשָׁה) consists of הָ with Pattahh followed by Daghesh-forte in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, הַמֶּלֶךְ *a king*, הַמֶּלֶךְ *the king*.

a. As the Arabic article اَلْ is in certain cases followed by a like doubling of the initial letter, some have imagined that the original form of

the Hebrew article was הַ and that the Dagghesh-forte has arisen from the assimilation of לַ and its contraction with the succeeding letter. Since, however, there is no trace of such a form, it seems better to acquiesce in the old opinion, which has in its favour the analogy of other languages, that the article הַ is related to the personal pronoun הוּא, whose principal consonant it retains, and that the following Dagghesh is conservative, § 24. 3; comp. the demonstrative particle הַא and הַא behold! In הוֹרֵעַ Jer. 29: 23 K'thibh (if read הוֹרֵעַ) the article may perhaps be found in an unabridged form; the K'ri has הוֹרֵעַ. The Arabic article is supposed to be found in the proper name אֶלְמוֹדָר Gen. 10: 26, אֶלְמוֹדָר hail, the equivalent of גִּבְרִישׁ, and possibly in אֶלְקָנָם Prov. 30: 31.

b. There is, properly speaking, no indefinite article in Hebrew, although the numeral אֶחָד *one* is so employed in a few instances, as אֶחָד *a prophet* 1 Kin. 20: 13.

2. If the first letter of the word have Sh'va, Dagghesh-forte may be omitted except from the aspirates, § 25, הַאֵל, הַמְּדַבֵּר but הַבְּרָכָה, הַכְּתוּבָה.

3. Before gutturals, which cannot receive Dagghesh-forte, § 60. 4, Pattahh is lengthened to Kamets; the short vowel Pattahh is, however, commonly retained before ה and ה, and sometimes before ע, the syllable being converted into an intermediate, § 20. 2. *a*, instead of a simple one, הָאֵל, הָהָר, הָעֵץ Gen. 15: 11, הָרָשָׁע but הַחֹשֶׁךְ, הָהָיָא, הָעֵץ Jer. 12: 9.

a. The article very rarely has Kamets before ה, הָהָר Gen. 6: 19, הָהָרִים Isa. 17: 8; in a very few instances initial א quiesces in the vowel of the article, הָאֶסְפָּלָה Num. 11: 4.

4. Before ה with Kamets or Hhateph-Kamets, Pattahh is changed to Seghol: before ה or ע with Kamets, it is likewise changed to Seghol if it stands in the second syllable before the accent, and consequently receives the secondary accent Methegh, הָהָרִים, הָהָרִים, הָהָרִים, הָהָרִים.

a. This change very rarely occurs before א, הָאֶמֶל Mic. 2: 7. When ח is followed by Kamets-Hhatuph, Pattahh remains הַחֲבִיבָה.

b. The article does not usually affect the vowels of the word before which it stands; in הָרַר *mountain* and לָא *people*, however, Pattahh is changed to Kamets to correspond with the vowel of the article הָהָר, הָלָא, הָאָרֶץ *earth* but הָאָרֶץ. The plurals of אֶתֶּל *tent* and קֹדֶשׁ *holiness* without the article are אֶתְלִים Gen. 25: 27, קֹדֶשִׁים Ex. 29: 37, but with the article בְּאֶתְלִים (for בְּהֶאֱתְלִים) Judg. 8: 11, הַקֹּדֶשִׁים Ex. 26: 33, § 208. 3 *b*

קָאָה *pelican* Isa. 34 : 11, Zeph. 2 : 14, is pointed הָקָאָה Lev. 11 : 18, Deut. 14 : 17 upon receiving the article.

5. When preceded by the inseparable prepositions the letter ה of the article is mostly rejected, and its vowel given to the preposition, § 53. 3, בַּשְּׁמִים for בְּהַשְּׁמִים, see § 231. 5.

HE INTERROGATIVE.

§ 230. 1. The letter ה (הַא הַשְּׁאֵלָה) may also be prefixed to words to indicate an interrogation; it is then pointed with Hhateph-Pattahh, הַלֵּךְ *shall we go?* הַלֹא-הוּא *is he not?*

2. Before a vowelless letter this becomes Pattahh, § 61. 1, הַכּוֹזָה Gen. 34 : 31, הַלְמַעֲנָה Job 18 : 4, הַצִּירִי Jer. 8 : 22.

a. The new syllable thus formed is an intermediate one, § 22, and the succeeding Sh'va remains vocal, as is shown by the absence of Dagheshtene in such forms as הַיִּדְעָהָם Gen. 29 : 5. In order to render this still more evident recourse is frequently had to Daghesht-forte separative, § 24. 5, הַלֵּבָן Gen. 17 : 17, הַפְּעֻקָהָם 18 : 21, Methegh, § 45. 2, הַמִּשְׁלֵל Judg. 9 : 2, הַחֲשִׁילָה Job 38 : 35, or compound Sh'va, § 16. 3. b. הַבְּרָכָה Gen. 27 : 38.

b. He interrogative has Pattahh and Daghesht-forte in one instance before a letter with a vowel of its own, הַיִּרְיֵב Lev. 10 : 19.

3. Before gutturals it likewise usually becomes Pattahh, הַאֲלֵךְ Ex. 2 : 7, הַאֲשִׁיר 2 Kin. 6 : 22, הַהִימִיר Jer. 2 : 11, הַהִית Hag. 1 : 4.

a. There are a few examples of He interrogative with Kamets before א, הַאֲהָם Judg. 6 : 31, הַאֲפָרָהִי Judg. 12 : 5, הַאִישׁ Neh. 6 : 11.

4. Before gutturals with Kamets it is changed to Seghol, הַאֲמִיר Ezek. 28 : 9, הַהִיחָהָה Joel 1 : 2, הַהֲקָם Eccles. 2 : 19.

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

§ 231. 1. The prepositions ב *in*, כ *according to*, ל *to*, are regularly prefixed with Sh'va, בְּרֵאשִׁית *in the beginning*, כָּלל *according to all*, לְאַבְרָהָם *to Abraham*.

tained in an intermediate syllable, but before other gutturals it is lengthened to 'Tsere, מְהוֹרֵץ, מְהוֹרֵץ, מְהוֹרֵץ, מְהוֹרֵץ.

a. מִי is sometimes poetically lengthened to מִיִּי, and once has the form of a construct plural, מִיִּי Isa. 30 : 11.

§ 233. These prepositions are combined with the nominal suffixes in the following manner :

*a Full Translation of this table See * "Glossary" in the Analyt. Lex. § 5: p. 13.*

SINGULAR.			
1 c.	בִּי = in me	לִי = to me	בְּמוֹנִי = as I
2 m.	בְּךָ, בָּךְ	לְךָ, לָךְ	בְּמוֹנְךָ = in pause
2 f.	בְּךָ	לְךָ	—
3 m.	בוֹ	לוֹ	בְּמוֹנוֹ
3 f.	בָּהּ	לָהּ	בְּמוֹנֶיהָ

Boetic form.

PLURAL.

1 c.	בָּנוּ = In us,	לָנוּ = To us,	בְּמוֹנֵנוּ = as we,	מִמֶּנּוּ = from
2 m.	בָּכֶם	לָכֶם	בְּמוֹנְכֶם	מִיָּכֶם
2 f.	בְּכֶן	לְכֶן	—	מִיָּכֶן
3 m.	בָּהֶם, בָּהֶן	לָהֶם, לָהֶן	בְּמוֹנֵהֶם, בְּמוֹנֵהֶן	מִיָּהֶם, מִיָּהֶן
3 f.	בָּהֶן	לָהֶן	—	מִיָּהֶן

of Accusative.
X, with all its suffixes is also given in the same table.

a. The syllable מִי inserted between כ and the suffixes, and which is in poetry sometimes added to ב, כ and ל without suffixes to convert them into independent words, בְּמִי, כְּמִי, לְמִי, is commonly thought to be related in its origin to the pronoun מִי what, so that בְּמוֹנִי would in strictness denote like what I am, i. e. like me. The preposition מִן, with the exception of some poetical forms, reduplicates itself before the light suffixes, מִמֶּנּוּ = מִן מִנִּי. Comp. a similar reduplication of a short word, מִימִי or מִי construct of מֵיִם water.

VAV CONJUNCTIVE.

§ 234. The conjunction and is expressed by ו prefixed with Sh'va, וְהִשָּׁרַץ, וְהִשָּׁרַץ. Before one of the labials ב, מ, פ, § 57. 2 (1), or before a vowelless letter Vav quiesces in

Shurek, וְיָבִין, וְיָמָלֵךְ, וְפָנִים, וְלִהְבֵּהוּ. Before a vowelless Yodh it receives Hhirik, in which the Yodh quiesces, וְיִנְקָתָם, וְיָהִי. Before a guttural with compound Sh'va it receives the corresponding short vowel, וְהָלִי, וְהָזִי, וְהָאִי. Before monosyllables and dissyllables accented on the penult it frequently receives a pretonic Kamets, וְרָע, וְלִנְהָ, וְרָבִהּ.

a. After Vav with Shurek, compound Sh'va is sometimes substituted for simple Sh'va in order to indicate more distinctly its vocal character, וְהָבָה Gen. 2:12, וְהִבְהֵטָה Ezek. 26:21, וְהִסְעָה 1 Kin. 13:7, וְהִצִּיָּק Jer. 22:20.

b. Vav receives Hhirik before He followed by Yodh in the forms וְהָיָה, וְהָיָה, וְהָיָה 2 plur. preterite and imperative of the verbs וְהָיָה *to be* and וְהָיָה *to live*; before the 2 masc. sing. imperative of the same verbs it has Seghol, וְהָיָה, וְהָיָה for וְהָיָה, וְהָיָה.

c. א quiesces after Vav conjunctive as after the inseparable prepositions, § 231. 3. a, in וְאֶרְדֹּן *master* when connected with singular suffixes, וְאֶרְדֹּן *Lord* and וְאֶלֹהִים *God*, וְאֶרְדֹּן, וְאֶלֹהִי, וְאֶלֹהֵינוּ the Seghol being lengthened to Tsere in the simple syllable. Hence also וְהָיָה when וְהָיָה has the vowels of וְאֶרְדֹּן. A very few instances occur in which א with Pattahh and י with Hhirik give up their vowel to Vav conjunctive and become quiescent, וְאֶרְדֹּן Zech. 11:5 for וְאֶרְדֹּן Jer. 25:36 for וְאֶרְדֹּן.

SEPARATE PARTICLES.

ADVERBS.

§ 235. 1. A few adverbs of negation, place and time, are commonly classed as primitive, although they are probably related to pronominal roots, as אֵל and כֹּא *not*, שָׁם *there*, אָז *then*.

a. It is natural to suspect that the pronominal root ל, which gave rise to the near demonstrative אֵל, אֵלֶּה *these* and to the prepositions indicative of nearness or approach, ל *to*, אֶל *unto*, and which has a remote demonstrative force in הֵלָּא *yonder, beyond*, may also be the basis of כֹּא and אֵל the idea of remoteness taken absolutely forming a negation. The same idea, in a less absolute sense, may be traced in the conditional conjunction לוֹ *if*. The pronoun זֶה, of which probably שֶׁ is originally only a modification (comp. the relative use of זֶה, § 73. 1), is plainly connected with אָז *at that time* and שָׁם *in that place*.

2. Derivative adverbs are formed

(1.) By affixing the terminations ם, or ם', אֲמָנָם and אֲמָנָם *truly* from אֱמֶן *truth*, חֵן from חָן *graciously* from חָן *grace*, יוֹמָם *by day* from יוֹם *day*, רֵיקָם *in vain* from רֵיק *empty*, פְּתָאָם *suddenly* from פָּתָע *moment*, שְׁלֹשָׁם *the day before yesterday* from שְׁלֹשׁ *three*.

(2.) By abbreviation, as אֲדָא *surely, only* from אֲדָנָא.

(3.) By composition, as מַדּוּעַ *why?* from מָה יָדוּעַ *quid edoctus*, מִלְּמַעְלָה *from above* from מִן, לְ, and מֵעֵלָה.

3. Besides those adverbs, which are such originally and properly, other parts of speech are sometimes used as adverbs. Thus

(1.) Nouns, מְאֹד *mightily, exceedingly* prop. *might*, סְבִיב *around* prop. *circuit*, עֵד *again* prop. *repetition*, אֵצֶס *no more* prop. *cessation*; with a preposition, בְּמְאֹד *exceedingly*, לְבָד *apart* prop. *to separation*, or a suffix יחדוֹ *together* prop. *in its union*. Compare the adverbial accusative and adverbial phrases of Greek and other languages.

(2.) Absolute infinitives, which are really verbal nouns, הֵיטֵב *well* prop. *recte faciendo*, הַרְבֵּה *much*, מְהֵרָ *quickly*.

(3.) Adjectives, particularly in the feminine, which is used as a neuter, טוֹב *well*, ראשֹׁנָה *at first*, שְׁנִיית *the second time*, רַבָּה and רַבַּת *much*, יְהוּדִית *in Jewish* i. e. *Hebrew*, אֲרָמִית *in Aramæic*, נִפְלְאוֹת *wonderfully*.

(4.) Pronouns, זֶה *here, now* prop. *this place, this time*, הֵנָּה *hither* prop. *to these places*, with a preposition כֵּן *thus* prop. *according to it*, כֵּן so perhaps for כִּהֵן *according to these things*, though others explain it as an adverbial use of the participle כֵּן *right, true*, פֹּה *here* probably for בֹּה *in this (place)*.

§ 236. A few adverbs are capable of receiving pronominal suffixes, as הֵן or הֵנָּה *behold*, עַד *yet*, אֵי *where*, to which may be added אֵין *there is not* prop. *non-existence* and נֵשׁ

there is prop. *existence*. As the idea of action or of existence is suggested by them, they take the verbal suffixes, frequently with נ epenthetic. Thus

1. הָנִיחַ. *First person* הִנֵּנִי and הִנֵּנִי; הִנֵּנִי, *Second person* masc. הִנֵּנְךָ once הִנֵּנְךָ; fem. הִנֵּנְךָ. *Third person* הִנֵּנוּ and הִנֵּהוּ; הִנֵּם.

2. עוֹד. *First person* עוֹדֵנִי and עוֹדֵנִי; once with *plur.* עוֹדֵנוּ Lam. 4 : 17 K'ri. *Second person* masc. עוֹדְךָ fem. עוֹדְךָ. *Third person* masc. עוֹדָם, fem. עוֹדָהּ.

3. אֵלַי, *Second person* אֵלֶיךָ. *Third person* אֵלָיו, אֵלֶיהָ.

4. אֲנִי. *First person* אֲנִי. *Second person* masc. אֲנִיךָ, fem. אֲנִיךָ. *Third person* masc. אֲנִיָּם, and אֲנִיָּהּ fem. אֲנִיָּהּ.

5. רֵשַׁתְּךָ. *Second person* רֵשַׁתְּךָ and רֵשַׁתְּךָ. *Third person* רֵשַׁתְּךָ.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 237. 1. The simple prepositions in most common use, besides the inseparable prefixes, § 231, are chiefly אַחֲרֵי *behind, after*, אֶל- *to, unto*, אֵצֶל *beside*, אִתְּ *with*, בֵּין *between*, בְּלִוְיָ *without*, בְּעֶד *through*, זֶלַת *except*, לְפָנֵי *on account of*, מִלְּפָנֵי *or מִלְּפָנֵי over against*, לְפָנֵי *in presence of*, לְפָנֵי *in front of*, לְפָנֵי *before*, עַד *unto*, עַל *upon*, עִם *with*, תַּחַת *under*. Most of these appear to have been originally nouns; and some of them are still used both as nouns and as prepositions.

2. Other prepositions are compound, and consist of

(1.) Two prepositions, as מֵאַחֲרֵי *from after*, מֵאִתְּ *from with*, מֵעַל *from upon*, מִתַּחַת *from under*, לְמִן *from*, לְפָנֵי *before*, אֶל-מִי *toward*.

(2.) A preposition and a noun לְבַד *and מִלְּבַד besides* from בַּד *separation*, לְפָנֵי *before* and מִלְּפָנֵי *from before* from פָּנִים *face*, בְּגִלְל *for the sake of*, בְּיָד *by* prop.

by the hand of, אֶל-עֶבֶר *beyond*, לְ מֵעֵבֶר *from beyond*, לְעִמָּת *in conjunction with*, לְמִעַן and עַל-עֵקֶב *on account of*, כְּפִי, כְּפִי and עַל-פִּי *according to prop. at the mouth of*.

(3.) A preposition and an infinitive, לְקָרָאת *toward prop. to meet*.

(4.) A preposition and an adverb, בְּלֵעָרִי and מִבְּלֵעָרִי *without from* בַּל *not* עַד *unto*, לְ מֵהֶלָּאָה *beyond*, בְּבִלְי *without*.

§ 238. 1. The prepositions take suffixes in the same manner as singular nouns, e. g. אֶצְלִי *beside me*, זִוְלָתִי, נֶגְדִי, עִמִּי, except אַחֲרֵי *after*, אֶל- *to*, עַד *unto*, עַל *upon* and תַּחַת *under*, which before suffixes assume the form of nouns in the masculine plural, e. g. אַחֲרֵי, אַחֲרֵיהֶם, אַחֲרֵיהֶן; בֵּין *between* adopts sometimes a singular, sometimes a masculine plural, and sometimes a feminine plural form, e. g. בֵּינִי, בֵּינֵינוּ, בֵּינֵינוּ and בֵּינוֹתֵינוּ.

a. The plural form אַחֲרֵי occurs without suffixes more frequently than אַחֲרֵי; אֶצְלִי, גִּדְּרִי, גִּדְּרֵי also occur in poetry.

b. תַּחַת in a very few instances takes a verbal suffix. 2 Sam. 22: 37, 40, 48; with the 3 masc. plur. suffix it is תַּחְתָּם oftener than תַּחְתֵּיהֶם.

2. The preposition אֵת *with* is to be distinguished from אֵת the sign of the definite object, which is prefixed to a pronoun or definite noun, to indicate that it is the object of an active verb. With pronominal suffixes the ה of the preposition is doubled and its vowel shortened to Hhirik, thus אֵתִי, אֵתְּךָ, אֵתְּכֶם; the sign of the accusative becomes אֵת *with* before suffixes or before grave suffixes commonly אֵת, thus, אֵתִי, אֵתְּךָ, אֵתְּכֶם rarely אֵתִיכֶם, אֵתְּךָ rarely אֵתִיכֶם and אֵתְּכֶם.

a. Sometimes, particularly in the books of Kings, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, the preposition takes the form אֵתִי, אֵתְּךָ, אֵתְּכֶם.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 239. 1. In addition to the prefixed copulative וְ, § 234, the following are the simple conjunctions in most common

use, או *or*, אף *also*, אם *and* לו *if*, אשר *and* כי *that, because*, בן *lest*.

2. Compound conjunctions are formed by combining

(1.) Two conjunctions אם כי *but*, כי אף *how much more* prop. *also that*.

(2.) The conjunction כי or אשר with a preposition, as כַּאֲשֶׁר *as*, לְמַעַן אשר *in order that*, וְעַן אשר and לְקֵב אשר *because*, עד כי *until*, כִּי תִּהְיֶה *because*.

(3.) An adverb with a preposition or conjunction, בְּטוֹרֵם *before*, לִכֵּן or עַל־כֵּן *therefore*, לִיָּד *unless* from לו *if* לא *not*.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 240. The Hebrew interjections, like those of other languages, are of two sorts, viz.:

1. Natural sounds expressive of various emotions, as אָח, הֵה, אָהֵה *ah! oh! aha!* הוי *ho! woe!* אוי, אֵיִלָּה, אָבוי, אֵלֵּי *woe! alas! hush!*

2. Words originally belonging to other parts of speech, which by frequent use were converted into interjections, הִבֵּה *come!* prop. *give*, לָכֵה *come!* prop. *go*, הִנֵּה *behold!* prop. a demonstrative adverb, הֲלִיָּלָה *far be it!* בִּי *pray!* from בְּעִי *entreaty*, נָא *now! I pray thee!*

PART THIRD.

SYNTAX.

§ 241. 1. Syntax treats of sentences or of the manner in which words are employed in the utterance of thought. Its office, therefore, is to exhibit the several functions of the different parts of speech in the mechanism of the sentence, the relations which they sustain to each other, and how those relations are outwardly expressed.

2. Every sentence must embrace first a subject or the thing spoken of, and secondly, a predicate or that which is said about it. Upon these two simple elements is built the entire structure of human speech.

THE SUBJECT.

§ 242. The subject of every sentence must be either a noun, as *בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים* *God created* Gen. 1 : 1, or a pronoun, as *קָדוֹשׁ אֲנִי* *I (am) holy* Lev. 11 : 44. This includes infinitives, which are verbal nouns, *לֹא-טוֹב לְצַדִּיק עָלוֹשׁ* *to punish the just is not good* Prov. 17 : 26, and adjectives and participles when used substantively, *לֹא-טָהוֹר טָהוֹר* *an unclean (person) shall not enter* 2 Chron. 23 : 19, *לֹא הַמֵּתִים יְהַלְלוּהָ* *the dead shall not praise the Lord* Ps. 115 : 17.

a. The subject of a sentence may be a noun preceded by the preposition *מן* in a partitive sense, *יָצְאוּ מִן-הָעָם* *there went out (some) of the people* Ex. 16 : 27, or by the particle of comparison *כְּ*, *כְּנֹגַע נִרְאָה* *(something) like a plague has appeared* Lev. 14 : 35.

b. When the subject is an infinitive, it is mostly, as in English, preceded by the preposition לְ *to*, לָבוֹד לְהוֹדוֹת (it is) *good to give thanks* Ps. 92:2, unless it is in the construct before a following noun לֹא-טוֹב הָיִיתָ לְאֶ-כְּבוֹד הָאָדָם *man's being alone (is) not good* Gen. 2:18.

c. The subject is very rarely an adverb, הַרְבֵּה נָפְלוּ מִן-הָעָם *many (prop. much) of the people have fallen* 2 Sam. 1:4.

§ 243. The subject may be omitted in the following cases, viz. :

1. When it is sufficiently plain from the connection, הֲלֹכִי עִמָּךְ *is there yet with thee* (a corpse)? Am. 6:10, or is obvious in itself, אֶתוֹ הִלָּכָה (his mother) *bare him* 1 Kin. 1:6. The personal pronouns are for this reason rarely used before verbal forms, which of themselves indicate the person, אָמַרְתִּי *I said*, אָמַרְתָּ *thou saidst*, unless with the view of expressing emphasis or opposition, הֵמָּה בָּרְעוּ וְנָפְלוּ וְאֵנִי קָמְנִי *they are brought down and fallen, but we are risen* Ps. 20:9.

2. When it is indefinite; thus, if an action is spoken of and it is not known or is not stated by whom it is performed. The third person plural may be so employed, וַיִּגְדְּרוּ לְשָׂאֵל *and they told Saul* 1 Sam. 18:20, or third person singular, comp. the French *on* and German *man*, בָּבֶל קָרָא שְׁמָהּ בָּבֶל *one called its name Babel* i. e. *its name was called Babel*, or the second person singular, particularly in laws or in proverbs, the language of direct address being employed while every one who hears is intended, לֹא-תַעֲשֶׂה-לָּךְ פֶּסֶל *thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image* Ex. 20:4, לִבְיָדָהּ לְמוֹסֵר לָבָה *apply thine heart unto instruction* Prov. 23:12.

a. Sometimes the word אִישׁ *man* is used as an indefinite subject, * כַּתּוּב בְּלִבּוֹ אִישׁ אָמַר *a man said thus, when he went*, etc. 1 Sam. 9:9, and sometimes the participle of the following verb, וְשָׁמַע הַשָּׁמַע *and the hearer shall hear* 2 Sam. 17:9, תִּרְשֹׁוּ הַרְשִׁים *ploughers ploughed* Ps. 129:3.

b. The third person plural indefinite seems to be used sometimes without any thought of the real agency concerned in the action spoken of, and where the English would require a passive construction, לַיְלֹת עָמָל מִנִּי-לִי *wearisome nights are appointed to me* lit. *they have appointed* Job 7:3.

* וגו' is an abbreviation for וְגוֹמֵר *et completio, and so forth*, § 9. 1.

3. When the construction is impersonal; in this case the third person singular masculine is the form commonly adopted, *אַל-יִרְעַ בְּעֵינֶיךָ* *let it not be grievous in thy sight* Gen. 21:12, *אָז הִתְחַל* *then it was begun* i. e. *men began*, though the feminine is also employed on account of its special affinity with the neuter, *וַהֲצַר לְיִשְׂרָאֵל* *and Israel was distressed* lit. *it was strait to Israel* Judg. 10:9.

§ 244. 1. The subject may be extended by connecting two or more nouns or pronouns and thus forming what is called a compound subject, *וְיִכָּלֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צִבְאָם* *and the heavens and the earth and all their host were finished* Gen. 2:1, *וְאֲנִי וְהַנֶּשֶׁר נֵלְכָה* *and I and the lad will go* Gen. 22:5.

2. Or it may be extended by adding to the noun an article, adjective, demonstrative pronoun, pronominal suffix, or another noun with which it may be either in apposition or in construction. When thus united with other qualifying words the noun alone is called the grammatical subject, the noun, together with its adjuncts, is called the logical subject.

THE ARTICLE.

§ 245. The definite article is used in Hebrew as in other languages to particularize the object spoken of, and distinguish it from all others. It is accordingly prefixed in the following cases, viz.:

1. When the thing referred to is one which has been mentioned before, *and God said, Let there be רָקִיעַ* *a firmament, etc., and God made הַרָקִיעַ* *the firmament* Gen. 1:6, 7.

2. When it is defined by accompanying words, as a relative clause, *בְּרֵכָה אֲשֶׁר לֹא הֶלְכָּה וְגו'* *blessed is the man who has not walked, etc.*, Ps. 1:1, an adjective, *הַמְאִיר הַגָּדֹל* *the greater light*, *הַמְאִיר הַקָּטָן* *the lesser light* Gen. 1:16, or a demonstrative pronoun, *הַר* *a mountain*, *הַהָר הַזֶּה* *this mountain*, *הַהָר הַהוּא* *that mountain*, or by being directly ad-

dressed, הַמֶּלֶךְ *O king* 1 Sam. 17:55, הַשָּׁמַיִם *O heavens*, הָאָרֶץ *O earth* Deut. 32:1.

3. When it is obviously suggested by the circumstances, or may be presumed to be well known: *she emptied her pitcher into הַשֵּׁקֶת the trough* Gen. 24:20, viz., the one which must have been by a well used for watering cattle; *Abimelech looked through הַחֲלוֹן the window* Gen. 26:8, i. e. of the house in which it is taken for granted that he was; *let us go to הַרְּאָה the (well-known) seer* 1 Sam. 9:9.

a. The article is accordingly used as in Greek and in some modern languages in place of an unemphatic possessive pronoun: *she took הַצִּיָּה the veil* Gen. 24:65, i. e. the one which she had, or, according to the English idiom, *her veil*; David took הַכִּנּוֹר *the harp* i. e. *his harp* 1 Sam. 16:23, so the LXX. ἐλάμβανε Δαυὶδ γὰρ κινύραν.

b. With words denoting time it expresses the present as that which would most readily occur to the mind, הַיּוֹם *the day* i. e. that which is now passing, *to-day* Gen. 4:14, הַלַּיְלָה *the night* i. e. *to-night* Gen. 30:15, הַשָּׁנָה *the year* i. e. *this year* Jer. 28:16, הַפֶּעַם *the time* i. e. *this time* Gen. 29:35, unless another idea is more naturally suggested by the context, הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה *and it came to pass on the day* i. e. at the period before spoken of, *at that time* 1 Sam. 1:4, Job 1:6.

4. When it is distinguished above all others of like kind or is the only one of its class, הַבַּיִת *the house* viz. of God, the temple Mic. 3:12, הַאֱלֹהִים *the Lord* Isa. 1:24, הָאֱלֹהִים *the (true) God*, הַשָּׁמַיִם *the heavens*, הָאָרֶץ *the earth* Gen. 1:1, הַשֶּׁשֶׁשׁ *the sun* Gen. 15:12.

5. When it is an appellative noun used in a generic or universal sense, הַחֶרֶב *the sword devoureth one as well as another* 2 Sam. 11:25; *they shall mount up with wings בְּנִשְׂרִים as the eagles* Isa. 40:31, and sometimes when it is a material or abstract noun, in which case the English idiom does not admit the article, *where there is הַזָּהָב gold* Gen. 2:11 LXX. τὸ χρυσίον; *thy wine mixed בַּמַּיִם with water* Isa. 1:22, *where shall הַחֵכְמָה wisdom be found?* Job 28:12 LXX. ἡ δὲ σοφία κτλ; *they smote the men בְּסִנְיָוִים with blindness* Gen. 19:11.

a. The article is thus used with adjectives to denote the class, which they describe, *God shall judge* אֲתֵּי הַרְשֵׁעִים וְאֵת הַצְדִּיקִים *the righteous and the wicked* Eccl. 3:17; *the proverb of* הַקְּדָמִי *the ancients* 1 Sam. 24:14; and with Gentile nouns, which are properly adjectives, § 194. 1, אֲמֹרִית *the Amorite*, הַכְּנַעֲנִי *the Canaanite*, Gen. 15:21.

b. The Hebrew infinitive does not receive the article; הָיָה, which is the only exception, see Gen. 2:9 and elsewhere, may be regarded as a noun. In a very few instances the article is prefixed to finite tenses of the verb with the force of a relative pronoun, הָהֹלֵכִים *who went* Josh. 10:24, הַיֹּדֵעַ *that shall be born* Judg. 13:8, הַהִקְדִּישׁ *which he sanctified* 1 Chron. 26:28, הַנִּזְכָּרִים *who are present* 1 Chron. 29:17, בַּחֲבִין *into (the place) which he prepared* 2 Chron. 1:4; so also 2 Chron. 29:36, Ezr. 8:25, 10:14, 17, Isa. 56:3, Jer. 5:13, Dan. 8:1. It is once prefixed to a preposition, הָעֲדִיָּה *what (was) upon it* 1 Sam. 9:24.

c. In the uses of the article, as stated above, Nos. 4 and 5 are really varieties of No. 3, since the prominent member of a class is the best known and most readily suggested, and when a word is used generically it designates a definite and well-known class of objects which is to be distinguished from every other class.

d. The Hebrew article is sometimes found where the English requires the indefinite article or none at all; but it must not on that account be supposed that it ever loses its proper force or becomes equivalent to an indefinite article. The difference of idiom is due to a difference in the mode of conception. Thus, in comparisons the Hebrew commonly conceived of the whole class of objects of which he spoke, while we mostly think of one or more individuals belonging to the class, כַּיֵּן *as (the) a nest*, Isa. 10:14, כַּסֵּף *as (the) a scroll* Isa. 34:4, *like rending* הַקִּדִּי (the) *a kid* Judg. 14:6, *as* הַדְּבָרִים (the) *bees do* Deut. 1:44, כַּשָּׁנִים *as (the) scarlet*, כַּשֶּׁלֶג *as (the) snow*, כַּחֲמֹרֶת *as (the) crimson*, כַּצֹּמֶר *as (the) wool* Isa. 1:18. Cases also not infrequently occur in which the article may either be inserted or omitted with equal propriety and without any material change of sense, according as the noun is to the mind of the speaker definite or indefinite. In speaking of the invasion of his father's flocks, David says, הָאֵלֵּי *the lion* and הַדּוֹב *the bear* came 1 Sam. 17:34, because he thinks of these as *the* enemies to be expected under the circumstances; had he thought of them indefinitely as beasts of prey he would have said, without the article, *a lion* and *a bear*. It is said, Gen. 13:2, that Abram was very rich וּבְזָהָב *in (the) cattle*, וּבְכֶסֶף *in (the) silver*, and וּבְזָהָב *in (the) gold*, since these are viewed as definite and well-known species of property; but in Gen. 24:35 *he hath given him* וְזָהָב וְכֶסֶף וְצֹאן *flocks and herds and silver and gold*, these are viewed indefinitely in Hebrew as in English.

§ 246. Nouns are definite without the article in the following cases, viz. :

1. Proper nouns, which are definite by signification, אַבְרָהָם *Abraham*, כְּנָעַן *Canaan*, יְרוּשָׁלַם *Jerusalem*.

a. Proper names, originally applied in an appellative sense, sometimes retain the definite article, *הַבַּעַל* the lord, *הַשָּׂטָן* the adversary, *סָטָן*, *הַנָּהָר* the river, the *Euphrates*, *הַנֶּדְבֶה* the descending (stream), the *Jordan*, *הַהָר הַבִּינִי* the white (mountain), *Lebanon*, *הַבְּרָמֶל* the garden, *Carmel*, *הַבִּקְר* the circuit of the Jordan, *הַמִּצְפָּה* the watch-tower, *Mizpah*, *הָאָדָם* and *אָדָם* the (first) man, *Adam*, *הָאֱלֹהִים* and *אֱלֹהִים* the (true) God. In *הַמִּנְשָׁה שֶׁבִּטְהַר מָנַשֶׁשֶׁה* the half tribe of *Manasseh* Dent. 3:13 and often elsewhere, the article makes more prominent the definiteness of the entire expression: it also occurs without the article, e. g. Num. 32:33.

2. Nouns with suffixes, which are rendered definite by the appended pronoun, *אָבִינוּ* our father, *שְׁמוֹ* his name, but in Greek *ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν, τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ*.

a. There are a few instances in which, for special reasons, the article is prefixed to nouns having suffixes. It is emphatic in *הַחֲצִי* the (other) half of them Josh. 8:33, opposed to a preceding *הַחֲצִי* one half of them; so in *בְּבִרְתָּהּ* Isa. 24:2. In *מִבְּסַח הַעֲרֵבָהּ* the worth of thy estimation Lev. 27:23, it serves to indicate more clearly the definiteness of the entire expression; so *בְּתוֹךְ הָאֹהֶל* in the midst of my tent Josh. 7:21, *בְּתוֹךְ הַפֶּלֶא* in the midst of its fold Mic. 2:12, *בְּכָל־הַחַיִּים* the whole of the women with child 2 Kin. 15:16; in *לְמַעַנָּהּ* Prov. 16:4 it distinguishes the noun *מַעַנָּה* from the preposition *לְמַעַן*.

b. A suffix which is the direct object of a participle does not supersede the necessity of the article, *הַמִּיָּדָה* the (one) smiting him Isa. 9:12, *הַמַּעֲלֶה* the (one) bringing thee up Ps. 81:11, *הַמְצַטְרֵב* the (one) crowning thee Ps. 103:4.

3. Nouns in the construct state before a definite noun, whether this has the article *כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם* the stars of heaven Gen. 26:4, *רַגְלֵי הַכֹּהֲנִים* the feet of the priests Josh. 3:13, is a proper name, *שְׁבִטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל* the tribes of Israel Ex. 24:4, *דְּבַר יְהוָה* the word of Jehovah Gen. 15:1, has a pronominal suffix, *נְשִׁירֵבָיו* the first-fruits of thy labours, *בְּנוֹי מַעֲשֵׂיהָ* the wives of his sons Gen. 7:13, or is itself definite by construction, *מַעֲרַת שְׂדֵה הַמַּכְפֶּלֶה* the cave of the field of Machpelah Gen. 23:19, *אֲרוֹן בְּרִית־יְהוָה* the ark of the covenant of Jehovah Josh. 3:3.

a. Nouns in the construct are occasionally found with the article, *הָאֹהֶל שֶׁהָיָה* to the tent of Sarah Gen. 24:67, *הָאֵל בֵּית־אֵל* the God of Bethel Gen. 31:13, *הַפִּיָּה הָאֵרֶב* the pin of the web Judg. 16:14, *כָּל־הַקִּיָּצִים* all the abominations of the nations 1 Kin. 14:24, *הַקִּבְרֵי אִישׁ־הָאֱלֹהִים* the grave of the man of God 2 Kin. 23:17, *כָּל־הַמַּמְלָכוֹת הָאֵרֶץ* all the king-

doms of the earth Jer. 25:26. הַסֵּפֶר הַמָּקִנָּה *the bill of the purchase*, Jer. 32:12, הַמָּקֵן שֶׁבְּמָלְאָה Jer. 48:32; see Josh. 3:11, 8:11. 1 Chron. 15:27, 2 Chron. 8:16, 15:8, Ezr. 8:29, Isa. 36:8, Ezek. 45:16, 47:15, Zeph. 3:19, Zech. 4:7. Ps. 123:4; also 1 Sam. 26:22 K'thibh, 2 Kin. 7:13 K'thibh, where the K'ri omits the article.

b. Gentile nouns, derived from a compound proper name, frequently receive the article before the second member of the compound, בְּנֵי-הַבְּנִימִי *the Benjamite* Judg. 3:15, בֵּית-הַבְּשָׁמִי *the Bethshemite* 1 Sam. 6:14, בֵּית הַלְּבָנִי *the Bethlehemite* 1 Sam. 16:18, אֲבִי הַחֲזָרִי *the Abiezrite* Judg. 6:11, though this last word also appears in the abbreviated form אֲבִי-חֲזָרִי Num. 26:30.

§ 247. The article is frequently omitted in the brief and emphatic language of poetry, where it would be required in prose, לְפָנַי שָׁמֶשׁ *kings of (the) earth* Ps. 2:2, אֲמִיר שֶׁמֶר אָתָּא בֹקֵר *the presence of (the) sun* Ps. 72:17, אֲמִיר שֶׁמֶר אָתָּא בֹקֵר *(the) watchman says, (the) morning comes* Isa. 21:12; *to give both sanctuary and host to be trampled* Dan. 8:13.

a. Occasional instances occur of its being dropped from familiar or frequently repeated expressions in prose, זֶר אַחֲרֵי שָׁנָה *to year's end* Deut. 11:12, בְּאֶהֱל מוֹלֵד *in (the) tabernacle of (the) congregation* Ex. 27:21 (comp. English *in church*), שָׂר־צָבָא *(the) captain of (the) host* 1 Kin. 16:16, לְמוֹאֵל מֶלֶךְ *king Lemuel* Prov. 31:1; also in geographical and architectural details, such technical terms as גִּבּוֹל *and (the) border* Josh. 13:23, רֵחַב *and (the) breadth* 2 Chron. 3:3.

b. When two definite nouns are connected by *and* the article is commonly repeated; it may, however, particularly in poetry, stand only before the first and be understood with the second. *woe unto the (persons) decreeing unrighteous decrees and writing, etc.* Isa. 10:1. הַנְּגִילָה וְהַפְּסִלִי *O psaltery and harp* Ps. 57:9. Still more rarely a pronominal suffix may be attached to the first only of two words to which it belongs, כֹּחִי וְזִמְרָתִי *my strength and song* Ex. 15:2.

§ 248. There is no indefinite article in Hebrew; indefinite nouns are sufficiently characterized as such by the absence of the article. Thus, נָהָר *a river* Gen. 2:10, גַּם-רֶכֶב גַּם-פָּרָשִׁים *both chariots and horsemen* Gen. 50:9, חֶלֶב וְדָבָשׁ *milk and honey* Ex. 3:8, יָלֵד יָמִים *an infant of days* Isa. 65:20.

a. The numeral אֶחָד *one* is occasionally employed in the sense of an indefinite article, כַּל אֶחָד *a basket* Ex. 29:3, אִישׁ אֶחָד *a man* Judg. 13:2, or in the construct before a plural noun, אֶחָת הַנְּבִלּוֹת *one of the foolish women* i. e. *a foolish woman* Job 2:10.

ADJECTIVES AND DEMONSTRATIVES.

§ 249. 1. Adjectives and participles, qualifying a noun, are commonly placed after it and agree with it not only in gender and number but in definiteness, that is to say, if the noun is indefinite they remain without the article, but if the noun is made definite, whether by the article or in any of the ways specified in § 246, they receive the article, *בֶּן הָאֵם* *a wise son* Prov. 10 : 11, *הָהָן יָצָא* *a bridegroom going out* Ps. 19 : 6, *הָאָרֶץ הַטּוֹבָה* *the good land* Deut. 1 : 35, *רַחֲמֵיהָ הַרְבִּים* *thy manifold mercies* Neh. 9 : 19. If more than one adjective accompany a definite noun, the article is repeated before each of them, *הַשֵּׁם הַנּוֹכָבֵד וְהַנּוֹרָא* *the glorious and fearful name* Deut. 28 : 58.

a. The adjective *רַבִּים* *many* is in a few instances, for the sake of greater emphasis, prefixed to the noun which it qualifies, *רַבִּים בָּנִים* *many sons* 1 Chron. 28 : 5, *רַבּוֹת עֲבָרִים* *many times* Neh. 9 : 28, so Ps. 32 : 10, 89 : 51, Jer. 16 : 16. Other instances are rare, *זֶר חַשְׁדָּהוּ* *his strange work*, *נִכְרָהּ* *his strange task* Isa. 28 : 21, *צַדִּיק עַבְדִּי* *my righteous servant* Isa. 53 : 11, *בְּנוֹתָהּ אֲחוֹתָהּ* *her treacherous sister* Jer. 3 : 7, 10.

b. Some exceptional cases occur, in which an adjective qualifying a definite noun does not receive the article, *הַחֲדָשָׁה הַחֲדָשָׁה* *the new cart* 2 Sam. 6 : 3, *הַזָּפֶן נִכְרָהּ* *the strange vine* Jer. 2 : 21, Ezek. 39 : 27, Dan. 8 : 13, 11 : 31, or when the noun is made definite by a suffix, *אֲחֵיכֶם אֲחֵר* *your other brother* Gen. 43 : 14, *הַבָּבֶשֶׁת אֶחָד* *the one lamb* Num. 28 : 4, Ezek. 34 : 12, Hag. 1 : 4. In *הַבָּרָא הָרָעָה* *an evil report respecting them* Gen. 37 : 2, the suffix denotes the object and the noun is really indefinite. Comp. § 246. 2. b.

c. On the other hand, the article is sometimes dropped from the noun, but retained before the adjective, *הַחֲצֵר הַגְּדוֹלָה* *the great court* 1 Kin. 7 : 12, *אִישׁ הַעֲשִׂיר* *the rich man* 2 Sam. 12 : 4, *בּוֹר הַגְּדוֹל* *the great well* 1 Sam. 19 : 22, Neh. 9 : 35, Ps. 104 : 18, Jer. 27 : 3, 32 : 14, 40 : 3 K'thikh, Ezek. 9 : 2, Zech. 4 : 7; so with the ordinal numbers, *יּוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי* *the sixth day* Gen. 1 : 31, 2 : 3, Ex. 20 : 10, Deut. 5 : 14, Judg. 6 : 25, Jer. 38 : 14.

2. Demonstrative pronouns follow the same rule of position and agreement, only the nouns which they qualify are invariably definite, § 245. 2, *הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה* *this day* Gen. 7 : 13, *הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה* *these things* Gen. 15 : 1, *הָאֲנָשִׁים הָהֵם* *those men* Num. 9 : 7. If both an adjective and a demonstrative

qualify the same noun, the demonstrative is placed last, הָאָרָץ הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת Deut. 9 : 6, הַשָּׁנִים הַטּוֹבוֹת הַבָּאִים הָאֵלֶּה *these good years that* (are) coming Gen. 41 : 35.

a. The demonstrative הַ occasionally stands emphatically before its noun, הַזֶּה מֹשֶׁה *this Moses* Ex. 32 : 1, where it is probably contemptuous like the Latin *iste*, הַזֶּה לֶחֶמֶנוּ *this our bread* Josh. 9 : 12, Judg. 5 : 5, 1 Sam. 17 : 55, 56, הַזֶּה הָעָם *this people* Isa. 23 : 13, Hab. 1 : 11. The demonstrative both follows the noun and is repeated after the adjective in הַגּוֹלִים הַנִּשְׁאַרִים הָאֵלֶּה *these nations these that remain* Josh. 23 : 7, 12.

b. The article is sometimes omitted from the demonstrative. הַדּוֹר זֶה *this generation* Ps. 12 : 8, בַּלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה *in that night* Gen. 19 : 33, 30 : 16, 32 : 23, 1 Sam. 19 : 10, particularly if the noun is made definite by means of a suffix, זֶה שְׁבָעָתִי זֶה *this my oath* Gen. 24 : 8, אֵלֶּה אֶתְּיָדִי *these my signs* Ex. 10 : 1, 11 : 8, Deut. 11 : 18, Josh. 2 : 14, 20, Judg. 6 : 14, 1 Kin. 22 : 23, 2 Chron. 18 : 22, 24 : 18, Jer. 31 : 21.

c. The article is still more rarely dropped from the noun, מֶזֶט קֵבֶשׁ הַזֶּה *this small quantity of honey* 1 Sam. 14 : 29, אִישׁ אֶפְרַתִּי הַזֶּה *that Ephrathite* 17 : 12, הַחֲלִי הַזֶּה *this sickness* 2 Kin. 1 : 2, 8 : 8.

NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numbers.

§250. 1. The numeral אֶחָד *one* is treated like other adjectives, and follows the rules of position and agreement already given, מָקוֹם אֶחָד *one place* Gen. 1 : 9, הַיְרִיעָה הָאֶחָת *the one curtain* Ex. 26 : 2.

a. In a very few instances the noun is in the construct before the numeral *one*, מִשְׁפַּט אֶחָד *one law* Lev. 24 : 22, אֲרוֹן אֶחָד *a chest* 2 Kin. 12 : 10, פֶּחָה אֶחָד *one governor* Isa. 36 : 9, comp. § 254. 6. b.

2. The other cardinal numbers are joined to nouns as follows, viz. :

(1.) They commonly stand before the noun to which they belong and in the absolute state, אַרְבַּעַה מְלָכִים *four kings* Gen. 14 : 9, שִׁשִּׁים עָרִי *sixty cities* Deut. 3 : 4, מֵאָה צִמּוּקִים *a hundred cakes of raisins* 2 Sam. 16 : 1, שֵׁשֶׁת אֲלָפִים פָּרָשִׁים *six thousand horsemen* 1 Sam. 13 : 5.

(2.) Such as have a distinct form for the construct (viz.

2–10, מֵאָה *hundred*, אֲלָפִי *thousands*) may also stand before the noun in the construct state, שְׁנֵי בָנִים *two sons* prop. *two of sons* Gen. 10 : 25, אַרְבַּעַת יָמִים *four days* Judg. 11 : 40, מֵאָה אֶזְדָּלִים *a hundred sockets* Ex. 38 : 27, גַּמְלִים אֲלָפִי *three thousand camels* Job 1 : 3.

a. The numbers *two, three, four, and seven*, occur with the suffixes of pronouns which are in apposition with them, שְׁנֵינוּ אֲלֵחָנוּ *we, both of us* 1 Sam. 20 : 42, שְׁתֵּיהֶן *they two or both of them* 1 Sam. 25 : 43, יְשָׁנְתְּךָ *ye three*, שְׁלֹשָׁה *they three* Num. 12 : 4, אַרְבָּעָה *they four* Dan. 1 : 17, שִׁבְעָה *they seven* 2 Sam. 21 : 9 K^{ri}. The following numerals occur with pronominal suffixes having a possessive sense, חֲמִשָּׁי *thy fifty*, חֲמִשָּׁיו *his fifty* 2 Kin. 1 : 10, חֲמִשָּׁיהֶם *their fifties* ver. 14, אֲלָפִי *my thousand* Judg. 6 : 15, אֲלָפֶיֶךָ *your thousands* 1 Sam. 10 : 19, רִבְבָתִּי *his ten thousands* 1 Sam. 18 : 7.

(3.) Less frequently the numerals stand after the noun in the absolute state, שִׁבְעַת מַעְלֹת *seven steps* Ezek. 40 : 22, עֶשְׂרִים אֲתֹנֹת *twenty she-asses* Gen. 32 : 16, מֵאה-אֶלֶף *a hundred thousand talents* 1 Chron. 22 : 14.

§ 251. 1. The units (including *ten*), whether they stand singly or are compounded with other numbers, agree with their nouns in gender, דְּלָת *three leaves* Jer. 36 : 23, שְׁלֹשָׁה כַּבֵּי חֲרִי *three baskets of bread* Gen. 40 : 16, אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר *fourteen lambs* Num. 29 : 15; the other numerals observe no distinction of gender.

a. When the units qualify מֵאוֹת *hundreds* or אֲלָפִים *thousands*, their gender is determined by that of these words respectively. In שְׁלֹשָׁת יָסְרֵי-בָנָיו *the three wives of his sons* Gen. 7 : 13, the masculine adjective is probably to be explained by the fact that the noun, though in reality feminine, has a masculine termination.

2. Nouns accompanied by the units (2–10) are almost invariably plural, while those which are preceded by the tens (20–90) or numbers compounded with them (21, etc.), are commonly put in the singular, יוֹם וָאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה *forty days and forty nights* Gen. 7 : 4, אַרְבַּע וּשְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה *four and thirty years* Gen. 11 : 16, עֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעָה שָׁנִים *twenty years and seven years* Gen. 23 : 1.

a. This phenomenon is probably to be accounted for upon a principle analogous to that by which the anomalous terminations for gender in the numerals has been explained, §223. 2. When the numeral has itself a plural form, as it has in the tens, the plurality of the entire expression is sufficiently indicated without giving a plural ending to the noun likewise. But with the units which have a singular termination, the noun must take a plural form. It may be observed, however, that this peculiarity chiefly affects a certain class of nouns, viz. those which are most frequently numbered, and in which, consequently, the tendency to abbreviate the expression by retrenching the plural ending is most strongly manifested. These are such as *אִישׁ* *man*, and various measures of time, space, weight, etc., e. g. *שָׁנָה* *year*, *יוֹם* *day*. *אַמָּה* *cubit*, *שֶׁקֶל* *shekel*. These nouns are also found, though less constantly, in the singular with *hundreds* and *thousands*, *תְּשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה* *nine hundred years* Gen. 5:5, *אַלֶּה אֶמָּה* *a thousand cubits* Num. 35:4, and with the numbers from 11 to 19, *חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר שֶׁקֶל* *fifteen shekels* Lev. 27:7. Comp. in German *hundert Fuss lang*, *funfzig Pfund schwer*, and in English *twenty head of cattle*, *a ten foot pole*.

b. The numbers from 2 to 10 are very rarely found with singular nouns, *שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר שָׁנָה* *eight years* 2 Kin. 22:1, *שְׁלֹשׁ אַמָּה* *three cubits* 25:17 K'thibh where the K'ri has *אַמָּה*. The tens are occasionally followed by the plural *מֵרִבְּעִים מְרַבִּים* *thirty companions* Judg. 14:11, *בְּנֵי-חֹל* *eighty sons of valour* 2 Chron. 26:17, *וְשָׁנִי אַרְבָּעִים וּשְׁלֹשִׁים* *forty-two children* 2 Kin. 2:24. When the noun precedes the numeral it is always put in the plural.

c. In enumerations of familiar objects the noun is sometimes omitted, when the meaning is sufficiently plain from the connection, *עֶשְׂרֵה זָהָב* *ten (shekels) of gold* Gen. 24:22, *שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת כֶּסֶף* *three hundred (shekels) of silver* Gen. 45:22, *שְׁתֵּי-לֶחֶם* *two (loaves) of bread* 1 Sam. 10:4, *שֵׁשׁ-שִׁעָרִים* *six (ephahs) of barley* Ruth 3:15. In measurements, the word *אַמָּה* *cubit* is occasionally preceded by the preposition *בְּ*, thus *אַרְבַּע בְּאַמָּה* *four by the cubit* i. e. four cubits.

3. Compound numbers may either proceed from the higher to the lower denomination, *אַלֶּה מֵאוֹתַיִם וְאַרְבָּעֵה* *a thousand two hundred fifty and four* Neh. 7:34, or the reverse, *שִׁבְעֵה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים וּמֵאוֹת שָׁנָה* *seven and thirty and a hundred years* Ex. 6:16. The noun sometimes stands at the beginning or end of the entire series as in preceding examples, and sometimes it is repeated after each numeral, *מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה וְשִׁבְעֵה שָׁנִים* *a hundred years and twenty years and seven years* Gen. 23:1.

4. Numeral adjectives may receive the article when they represent an absolute number, or the noun is not expressed;

but when they are joined to a definite noun the latter alone receives the article, הַשְׁנָיִם (*the*) *two are better than* הָאֶחָד (*the*) *one* Eccles. 4:9, הָאַרְבָּעִים *the forty* Gen. 18:29, הַמֵּשִׁים הַחֲמִישִׁים *the fifty righteous* ver. 28, שְׁתֵּי בָנָיו *his two daughters* 19:30, אַרְבָּעִים הַיּוֹם *the forty days* Deut. 9:25.

a. When compound numbers 11, 12, etc., receive the article, it may be given to the first member of the compound, שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר הַיָּמִים *the twelve* 1 Chron. 25:19. 27:15, 1 Kin. 6:38, or to the second, שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר אִישׁ *the twelve men* Josh. 4:4, 1 Kin. 19:19. In the example just cited the article is given to the numeral instead of to the noun, but in הָעֶבְרִי הַיָּמִים *the twelve oxen* 1 Kin. 7:44, the general rule is observed. In הָאֵלֶּה אַרְבָּעָם *these four children* Dan. 1:17, the numeral following a definite noun receives a pronominal suffix referring to it.

Ordinal Numbers, etc.

§ 252. 1. The ordinal numbers follow the general law of adjectives in position and agreement with the substantive, to which they belong, בֶּן שֵׁנִי *a second son* Gen. 30:7, בַּשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית *in the third year* 1 Kin. 18:1.

2. The lack of ordinals above *ten* is supplied by using the cardinals instead, which are then commonly preceded by the noun in the construct state, שְׁנַת עֶשְׂרִים וְשֶׁבַע *the twenty-seventh year* 1 Kin. 16:10, although this order is not always observed, שְׁנָה שְׁלֹשׁ-עָשָׂרָה *thirteenth year* Gen. 14:4.

a. A fuller form of expression is sometimes employed, e. g. בַּשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית וְשֶׁמֶנֶת *in the thirty-eighth year* prop. *in the year of thirty-eight years* 1 Kin. 16:29, 2 Kin. 15:1.

b. In dates the cardinals are used for the day of the month and sometimes for the year, even though the number is below ten; the words day and month are also frequently omitted. שְׁנַת שֶׁבַע *the seventh year* 2 Kin. 12:1, אַרְבָּעָה לַחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִשִּׁי *the fourth (day) of the ninth month* Zech. 7:1, בַּשָּׁבָעִי *in the seventh (month)* ver. 5.

3. When the ordinals are used to express fractional parts, § 227. 3, they stand before the noun, שְׁלִישִׁית הַחֵין *the third of a hin* Num. 15:6.

4. Distributive numbers are formed by repeating the cardinals, שְׁנֵים שְׁנֵים *two by two* Gen. 7:9, שְׁבָעָה שְׁבָעָה *by*

sevens ver. 2. The numeral adverbs *once, twice*, etc., are expressed by the feminine of the cardinals, *אַחַת* *once*, *שְׁתַּיִם* *twice* 2 Kin. 6:10, Ps. 62:12, or by means of the noun *פַּעַם* *stroke* or *beat*, *פַּעַמַּיִם* *twice* Gen. 27:36, *עָשָׂר פַּעַמַּיִם* *ten times* Job 19:3 or *רַגְלָיִם* *steps*, *שְׁלֹשׁ רַגְלָיִם* *three times* Ex. 23:14.

a. This use of these nouns has arisen from the method of counting by beats or taps with the hand or foot.

APPOSITION.

§ 253. When one noun serves to define or to describe another it may be put in apposition with it. This construction, of which a more extended use is made in Hebrew than in occidental languages, may be employed in the following cases, viz.:

1. When both nouns denote the same person or thing, *דָּוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ* 2 Sam. 6:16, or less commonly, *דָּוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ* 13:39 *king David*, *אִשָּׁה אַלְמָנָה* *a woman (who was) a widow* 1 Kin. 7:14.

2. When the second specifies the first by stating the material of which it consists, its quantity, character or the like, *הַבָּקָר הַנְּחֹשֶׁת* *the oxen the brass* i. e. *the brazen oxen* 2 Kin. 16:17, *שְׁלֹשׁ סָאִים קֹמַח* *three measures (consisting of) meal* Gen. 18:6, *שִׁבְע־שָׁנִים רָעָב* *seven years (of) famine* 2 Sam. 24:13, *שְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים* *three weeks (of) days* Dan. 10:3, *יָמִים מְסָפָר* *days (which are) a number*, i. e. such as can be readily numbered, a few Num. 9:20, *אֲמָתִים* *words (which are) truth* Prov. 22:21.

a. In this latter case the closer connection of the construct state might, with equal propriety, be employed, § 254. 4, etc. The following examples will show with what latitude the rule of apposition is occasionally applied, *מַיִם לְחֵץ* *water (which is) affliction* i. e. identified with it or characterized by it 1 Kin. 22:27, *בִּינֵי תַרְשִׁינָה* *wine (which is) intoxication* i. e. produces it Ps. 60:5, *בָּקָר רֹגֵזִי* *pasture-cattle* i. e. those whose characteristic it is that they have been in the pastures 1 Kin. 5:3; *bearing*

הָאָרְוֹן הַבְּרִית *the ark viz. the covenant*, which was the thing of chief consequence about the ark Josh. 3:14, *a hundred thousand* צֶמֶר 2 Kin. 3:4, which is by some understood to mean *wool-bearing rams* i. e. characterized by the production of wool; according to others, the first word denotes the quantity and the second the material, *rams* (of) *wool* i. e. as much as rams have, *fleeces*.

b. Proper nouns, which have no construct state, may be followed by qualifying nouns in a loose sort of apposition, בֵּיתָם יְהוּדָה *Bethlehem* (in) *Judah* 1 Sam. 17:12, compare in English, *Princeton, New Jersey*; נַחֲשֵׁי־גַת פֶּלֶתֹר *Pethor* (in) *Mesopotamia* Deut. 23:5, גַּת־פְּלִשְׁתִּים *Gath* (of) *the Philistines* Am. 6:2; *the destined possessor of my house is* דַּמְשֶׁק אֱלִיעֶזֶר *Damascus* (in the person of its citizen) *Eliezer* Gen. 15:2, אֱלֹהֵים זָבָאוֹת *God* (of) *Hosts* Ps. 80:5, 8, 15, 20; when אֱלֹהִים is regarded as an appellative noun instead of a proper name, this divine title becomes זָבָאוֹת אֱלֹהִים Ps. 89:9.

THE CONSTRUCT STATE AND SUFFIXES.

1. *Personal Pronouns in the Construct* are Suffixes

§ 254. When one noun is limited or restricted in its meaning by another, the first is put in the construct state.

“If the limiting word be a Personal pronoun it is Suffixed to the noun.” The relation thus expressed corresponds, for the most part, to the occidental genitive or to that denoted in English by the preposition *of*. The primary notion of the grammatical form is simply the juxtaposition of two nouns, or the union of a noun and a pronoun, to represent the subordination of one to the other in the expression of a single idea, § 212. The particular relation, which it suggests, is consequently dependent on the meanings of the words themselves, and is in each case that which is most naturally suggested by their combination. Thus, the second noun or the pronominal suffix may denote

1. The *possessor* of that which is represented by the preceding noun, הֵיכַל יְהוָה *the temple of Jehovah* 1 Sam. 1:9, רֵנִישָׁם *their substance* Gen. 12:5. This embraces the various degrees of relationship, בֶּן־אַבְרָהָם *son of Abraham* Gen. 25:12, אִשְׁתִּי *thy wife* Gen. 12:5.

2. The *whole*, of which the preceding word denotes a part,

But this is merely the noun with the noun a

עֲמֵה *the poor of thy people* Ex. 23:11, נְכַבְדֵּי-אָרֶץ *the honourable of the earth* Isa. 23:9.

a. The construct relation, when thus employed, indicates that the part singled out from the whole possesses the quality referred to in an eminent degree. The first word is sometimes an abstract noun, קוֹמַת אֲרָזָיו *the height of his cedars* i. e. *his highest cedars* 2 Kin. 19:23. Here too belong the superlative expressions, קֹדֶשׁ קְדָשִׁים *holy of holies*, שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים *the song of songs*, שֶׁפָּרַד שֶׁפָּרָד *servant of servants*, one that is a servant by way of eminence when compared with all others.

3. An individual of the class denoted by the preceding noun, thus serving the purpose of a more exact *designation*, מִצְרַיִם אֶרֶץ *the land of Egypt* Gen. 41:19, נְהַר-פָּרָת *the river (of) Euphrates* Gen. 15:18, אֲרָזִים עֲצֵי *cedar trees*, 2 Chron. 2:7, תוֹלַעַת יַעֲקֹב *worm (of) Jacob* Isa. 41:14, אֲנָשֵׁי הַתְּהוֹמִים *men (who are) merchants* 1 Kin. 10:15.

4. The *material* of which the preceding noun is composed, זָהָב נֶזֶם *a ring of gold* Gen. 24:22, כְּלִי-עֵץ *vessel of wood* Lev. 11:32, צֶמֶד הָעֵדִים *the flock of goats* Cant. 4:1.

5. The *measure* of its extent, value, duration, etc., מִשְׁקַל שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים *a journey of three days* Jon. 3:3, מִשְׁקַל כֶּבֶד *the weight of a talent* 1 Chron. 20:2, מְהֵרָה מְסָפֵר *men of number* i. e. readily numbered, few, Gen. 34:30, אֶחָדָה עוֹלָם *a possession of perpetuity* Gen. 17:8.

6. An *attribute*, by which it is characterized, גִּבּוֹר הֵיל *mighty man of valour* Judg. 11:1, עֵץ פְּרִי *tree of fruit* Gen. 1:11, גֵּיא הַדִּיּוֹן *valley of vision* i. e. distinguished as the one where visions are received Isa. 22:1, צֹאן הַחֲבֵרָה *the flock of slaughter* i. e. which is to be slaughtered Zech. 11:4.

a. It will be observed that the Hebrew uses nouns to express many of the ideas for which adjectives are employed in other languages; thus, in the examples under Nos. 4, 5, and 6, *vessel of wood* for *wooden vessel*, *possession of perpetuity* for *perpetual possession*, *mighty man of valour* for *valiant mighty man*, *flock of slaughter* for *grex mactanda*. This both arises from and explains the comparative paucity of adjectives in Hebrew: though even where corresponding adjectives exist the other construction is frequently preferred, קְדָשׁ בְּגָדֵי *garments of holiness* Ex. 28:2, זִבְחֵי-צֶדֶק *sacrifices of righteousness*, קָדוֹשׁ *holy* and צַדִּיק *righteous* being used with

less latitude and with a stricter regard to the ethical idea which they involve. Attributives are frequently formed by prefixing such words as *אִישׁ* *man*, *בָּנֵל* *lord*, *בֵּן* *son*, *בַּת* *daughter*, to abstract nouns or other substantives, thus, *אִישׁ הָאָר* *a man of form* i. e. *comely* 1 Sam. 16:18, *אִישׁ הַדְּבָרִים* *man of words* i. e. *eloquent* Ex. 4:10, *בָּנֵל הַחֲלֹמֹה* *the possessor of dreams* i. e. *dreamer* Gen. 37:19, *בֵּן-שְׁמֹנֶת יָמִים* *son of eight days* i. e. *eight days old* Gen. 17:12, *בֵּן-מָוֶת* *son of death* i. e. *deserving to die* 1 Sam. 20:31, *בְּנֵי-בִלְעָל* *sons of worthlessness* i. e. *wicked* Deut. 13:14, *בַּת-תְּשֻׁלִּים* *daughter of ninety years* i. e. *ninety years old* Gen. 17:17.

b. Occasionally in poetry an adjective instead of agreeing with its substantive is treated as though it were an abstract noun, *כֵּלֵי הַקָּטָן* *vessels of small (capacity)* Isa. 22:24, *מַי מְלֵא* *waters of fulness* Ps. 73:10, *כָּל-בֵּית* *perhaps every house of great (size)*, though others render *every great (man's) house* Jer. 52:13. So sometimes an adverb, *מְעַט* *few men* Deut. 26:5, *עֹלֶת הַמִּיר* *continual burnt-offering* Num. 28:6, *דָּמַי הַזֶּה* *blood (shed) causelessly* 1 Kin. 2:31, *צָרֵי יוֹמָם* *enemies in the day time* Ezek. 30:16, *אֶבֶן הַדִּבָּה* *dumb stone* Hab. 2:19, or adverbial phrase, *אֵלֹהֵי מִקְרָב* *a God nigh at hand*, *אֵלֹהֵי בְּרָחֵק* *a God afar off* Jer. 23:23.

7. The *source* from which the preceding noun is derived, *תּוֹרַת יְהוָה* *the law of Jehovah* Ex. 13:9, *סֵפֶר מֹשֶׁה* *the book of Moses* 2 Chron. 25:4, *חֹלֶת אֶהָבָה* *sick from love* Cant. 2:5.

8. The *subject* by which an action is performed, or in which an attribute inheres, *אֶהָבַת יְהוָה* *the love of God* i. e. exercised by him 1 Kin. 10:9, *חֵכְמַת שְׁלֹמֹה* *the wisdom of Solomon* 1 Kin. 5:10.

9. The *object*, upon which an action is directed, *יִרְאַת* *the fear of God* Gen. 20:11, *מִמְשָׁלַת הַיּוֹם* *the rule of the day* Gen. 1:16.

a. After nouns, which express or imply action, the following noun or suffix denotes the subject or the object as the sense or the connection may demand, *קִנְיָתָהּ יְהוָה* *the zeal of Jehovah*, which he feels Isa. 37:32, *קִנְיָתָם* *zeal of the people*, which is felt for them Isa. 26:11; *וַיִּצְקוּ כֹדֶם* *the cry against Sodom* Gen. 18:20, *וַיִּצְקוּ הָעֲנָוִים* *the cry of the poor* Prov. 21:13; *חַמְסֵו* *his wrong* i. e. done by him Ps. 7:17, *חַמְסֵי* *my wrong* i. e. done to me Gen. 16:5; *דֶּרֶךְ הַיָּם* *the way of the sea* i. e. leading to it 1 Kin. 18:43, *דֶּרֶךְ יִרְבֹּעָם* *the way of Jeroboam* i. e. in which he walked 1 Kin. 16:26.

b. Active participles are frequently put in the construct state before their object, *מְשִׁיבַת נַפְשׁ* *restoring the soul* Ps. 19:8, *אֲהַבִּי שִׁמְךָ* *loving thy name* Ps. 5:12, *בָּאִי שַׁעַר* *entering the gate* Gen. 23:10. So even before an infinitive which they govern, *בֹּרֵא מִשְׁבְּרֵי קוֹם* *being early to rise* Ps. 127:2. Passive participles may be in the construct before the subject of the action, *מִיָּה אֶלְהָרִים* *smitten of God* Isa. 53:4, *יְלֹד אִשָּׁה* *born of a woman*

Job 14:1, or before the secondary object, if the verb is capable in the active of having a double object. *הִגְרַת־שָׁק* *girded with sackcloth* Joel 1:8, *לְבוּשׁ הַבְּלִיַם* *clothed with linen* Ezek. 9:11. When a noun follows the infinitive it may be in construction with it as its subject, *בְּקִרְיָא מֶלֶךְ* *on the king's reading* 2 Kin. 5:7, *הוֹדִישֵׁי* *his driving out* Num. 32:21, or be governed by it as its object, *קָרָא־שְׁמוּאֵל* *to call Samuel* 1 Sam. 3:8, *הוֹדִישָׁם* *to drive them out* Deut. 7:17.

10. The respect in which a preceding attribute holds, so that it answers the purpose of *specification*, *טְמֵא־שִׁפְתָּיִם* *unclean as to lips* Isa. 6:5, *קָשִׁי־לֵב* *hard hearted* Ezek. 3:7, *קָרְעֵי בְּגָדֵי* *rent as to garments*, 2 Sam. 13:31.

a. This answers to what is known as the Greek accusative, *πόδας ὠκύς*; the English has in certain cases adopted the Hebrew idiom, so that we can say *swift of foot*, *blind of an eye*, etc.

§ 255. 1. When the relation between two nouns is expressed by an intervening preposition, the first commonly remains in the absolute state: it may, however, particularly in poetry, be put in the construct, *הָרֵי בְּגִלְבֹּעַ* *mountains in Gilboa* 2 Sam. 1:21, *נְבִיאֵי מִלְכָּם* *prophets out of their own heart* Ezek. 13:2, *בְּכֹרֵי בָנוּ* *according to the ability in us* Neh. 5:8.

2. A noun is sometimes put in the construct before a succeeding clause with which it is closely connected: thus, before a relative clause, *מְקוֹם אֲשֶׁר* *the place where*, etc., Gen. 39:20, *עַל־דִּבְרֵי אֲשֶׁר* *for the reason that* Deut. 22:24, particularly when the relative is itself omitted, *בְּיַד־תְּשַׁלַּח* *by the hand of (him whom) thou wilt send* Ex. 4:13, *תְּחִלַּת הַדְּבָרִי־הַזֶּה* *the beginning of (what) Jehovah spake* Hos. 1:2, or before the conjunction *וְ* *and*, *וְדַעַת הַכְּמֹת* *wisdom and knowledge* Isa. 33:6, *וְלֹא מִיַּיִן* *drunken and not with wine* Isa. 51:21.

3. Three, four, or even five nouns are sometimes joined together in the relation of the construct state, *רָאשֵׁי בֵּית־אֲבֹתָם* *the heads of the houses of their fathers* Ex. 6:14, *מִסְפַּר שְׁבָטַי* *the number of the tribes of the children of Israel* Josh. 4:5, *פְּרִי־הַלֵּל לְבַב מֶלֶךְ־אַשּׁוּר* *the fruit of the greatness of heart of the king of Assyria* Isa. 10:12.

a. In a very few instances, only occurring in poetry, two words of like meaning are united in the construct before the same noun, בְּהַרֵּי גִּחְלֵי דְבָשׁ *rivers, brooks of honey* Job 20 : 17, נוֹשְׁטֵי רוֹמֵי-בָּצֵט Ps. 78 : 9, if rendered as it is by some *armed with, shooting the bow*, though נוֹשְׁטֵי may be in construction not with בָּצֵט but with רוֹמֵי *armed ones of those who shoot the bow, armed bowmen*. See Alexander *in loc*.

§ 256. When two words are in the construct relation they must stand in immediate conjunction, and no other word can be suffered to come between them as it would obscure the sense. Hence an adjective, participle or demonstrative, qualifying a noun in the construct state, cannot stand immediately after it, but must be placed after the governed noun, מַעֲשֵׂה יְהוָה הַגָּדוֹל *the great work of Jehovah* Judg. 2 : 7, עֲטָרַת זָהָב גְּדוֹלָה *a great crown of gold* Esth. 8 : 15. So an article or suffix, belonging to a noun in the construct, must be attached not to it but to the governed noun, אֲזִלֵּי הַחַיִּל גְּבוּרֵי הַחַיִּל *the mighty men of valour* Josh. 1 : 14, זִהְבוֹתָיִם קִרְשֵׁי *his idols of gold* Isa. 2 : 20, שְׁם קִדְשִׁי *my name of holiness* i. e. *my holy name* Lev. 20 : 3.

a. When the governing and the governed noun are of the same gender and number it may be doubtful to which of them the following adjective is to be referred, thus אֶחָד הַדְּדוּלִים Gen. 10 : 21 may either mean *the elder brother of Japheth* or *the brother of Japheth the elder*.

b. In a very few instances, only occurring in poetry, a noun with a suffix stands in the construct before a following word, מִרְכָּבֹתֶיהָ יְשׁוּעָה *thy chariots of salvation* Hab. 3 : 8, מְחַסֵּי-לִי *my refuge of strength* Ps. 71 : 7, זִמְיָה הַדְּבָרָה *thy way of lewdness* Ezek. 16 : 27, though these are rather to be regarded as instances of apposition in the wide sense, § 253. 2. Nouns in the construct occasionally receive the article, § 246. 3. a.

c. In the following passages a brief word intervenes between כָּל, which, though properly a noun signifying *totality*, is in usage equivalent to a pronominal adjective *all, every*, and the noun which it governs, וְיָקַח כָּל-הַשָּׂא *take away all iniquity* Hos. 14 : 3, so 2 Sam. 1 : 9, Job 27 : 3, and perhaps Isa. 38 : 16; but see Alexander *in loc*. Like the Greek πᾶς, when followed by a definite noun כָּל means *the whole* or *all*, כָּל-הָעָם *all the people*, כָּל-הָאָרֶץ *the whole earth*, when followed by an indefinite noun *every*, כָּל-בֵּית *every house*; though here as elsewhere the poets may omit the article, which would be necessary in prose, כָּל-רֹאשׁ *the whole head* Isa. 1 : 5. Connected with a negative adverb it forms a universal negation *no*, or if the words be rendered separately our idiom requires us to translate כָּל by *any*, לֹא-יִבְצֵא *no work shall be done* Ex. 12 : 16,

אֵין כֵּל-חֵדָּשׁ *there is no new thing* Eccl. 1 : 9, לֹא יוּבָל כֵּל-צִלְוֶה *neither can any god* 2 Chron. 32 : 15. Comp. οὐ δικαιοῦνται πάντα σάρξ Rom. 3 : 20.

d. He paragogic may be attached to a noun in the construct state, מִזְרְחָה שָׁמֶשׁ *toward the rising of the sun* Deut. 4 : 41, Gen. 24 : 67.

§ 257. The preposition לְ *to, belonging to*, with or without a preceding relative pronoun, may be substituted for the construct relation in its possessive sense, הַצֹּאֵן אֲשֶׁר לְאָבִיהָ *her father's sheep* prop. *the sheep which belonged to her father* Gen. 29 : 9, comp. הָבֵיתָ לְאֵלִישָׁע *the house of Elisha* 2 Kin. 5 : 9, comp. Latin *pater mihi*. This is particularly the case

1. When the first noun is omitted לְדָוִד (a psalm) *of David* Ps. 11 : 1, אֲמֹנֶן לְאֶחָיוֹנָם *Amnon (son) of Ahinoam* 2 Sam. 3 : 2.

2. When the first noun is indefinite and the second definite, בֶּן לִישַׁי *a son of Jesse* 1 Sam. 16 : 18 (בֶּן-יִשַׁי 2 Sam. 20 : 1 is *the son of Jesse*, § 246. 3), עֶבֶד לְיֵשֶׁר הַטַּבָּחִים *a servant of the captain of the guard* Gen. 41 : 12.

a. Hence the frequent use of לְ (*Lamedh auctoris*) in the titles of the Psalms and other compositions. מִזְמֹר לְדָוִד *a psalm of David* i. e. belonging to him as its author, תְּפִלָּה לְחַבְקִיָּק *a prayer of Habakkuk*.

3. When the first noun is accompanied by a numeral adjective, especially in dates, הַמִּשְׁהֶעָשֶׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ *the fifteenth day of the month* 1 Kin. 12 : 32, בִּשְׁנָה הַחֲמִישִׁית לְמַלְכּוֹ *in the fifth year of the king* 1 Kin. 14 : 25, בִּשְׁנַת שְׁלֹשׁ לְאַסָּא *in the third year of Asa* 1 Kin. 15 : 33.

4. When several genitives are connected together, סֵפֶר דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים לְמַלְכֵי יְהוּדָה *the book of the Chronicles of the kings of Judah* 1 Kin. 15 : 23.

THE PREDICATE.

§ 258. 1. The predicate of a sentence, if a substantive, adjective, or pronoun, may be connected with its subject without an intervening copula, their mutual relation being

sufficiently suggested by simply placing them together, *שְׁלֹמֶה כָּל־דְּרָכֶיהָ שָׁלוֹם* *all her paths (are) peace* Prov. 3 : 17, *טֹב הָעֵץ* *the tree (was) good* Gen. 3 : 6, *זֶה הַדֶּרֶךְ* *this (is) the way* Isa. 30 : 21.

2. Or the pronoun *הוא* of the third person may be used as a copula, *הַנָּהָר הַרְבִּיעִי הוּא פָּתָח* *the fourth river is Euphrates* prop. *it (is) Euphrates* Gen. 2 : 14, *מַה־הֵנָּה אֵלֶּה* *what are these?* Zech. 4 : 5, *מִלְכִּי אַתָּה־הוּא* *thou art my king* Ps. 44 : 5, *הָאֵלֶּה הָאֲנָשִׁים שְׁלָמִים הֵם* *these men are peaceable* Gen. 34 : 21.

3. Or the verb *הָיָה* *to be* may be employed for a like purpose, particularly if the idea of past or future time is involved, *הָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוֹ* *the earth was desolate* Gen. 1 : 2, *הָיוּ הַבָּקָר הַיּוֹדִים חֹרְשׁוֹת* *the oxen were ploughing* Job 1 : 14.

a. Verbs which denote some modification of being are sometimes employed in the same way; thus, *הָחִלְנִי בְּעֵינָי* *began (to be) dim* 1 Sam. 3 : 2; *וַיֵּחֵל לֵךְ אִישׁ הָאֲדָמָה* *and Noah began (to be) a husbandman* Gen. 9 : 20; *כִּתְּחִימָךְ שִׁיחֹר* *when thou ceasest spoiling* Isa. 33 : 1, *הַפֶּה לָבֵן* *has turned white* Lev. 13 : 3; so *to be called*, *to be esteemed*, etc.

b. Simple existence or non-existence is predicated by means of the particles *יש* and *אין*, the latter of which retains its absolute form when following the noun, but takes the construct form *אין* when it precedes the noun either immediately or separated from it by intervening words, *ישׁ אֶחָד* *there is a kinsman* Ruth 3 : 12, *אין אָדָם* *there was not a man* Gen. 2 : 5, *אין מֶלֶךְ* *there was no king in Israel* Judg. 21 : 25. These particles may also be used as copulas with the personal pronouns, when the predicate is a participle, *אַתָּה בֹּשֵׁטֵנִי* *thou art not letting go* Ex. 8 : 17, *אַתָּה מוֹשִׁיעַ* *thou art saving* Judg. 6 : 36.

§ 259. 1. A noun in the predicate may receive the same adjuncts as in the subject, § 244.

2. Adjectives and demonstrative pronouns in the predicate agree with the nouns to which they relate in gender and number, but differ from qualifying adjectives and demonstratives, § 249, in standing before the noun and in not receiving the article, though the noun be definite, *טֹב הַדֶּרֶךְ* *the word is good* Deut. 1 : 14, *רַבִּים רַחֲמָיו* *his mercies are great* 1 Chron. 21 : 13, *אֵלֶּה הַדּוֹלֵדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם* *these are the generations of the heavens* Gen. 2 : 4.

a. A predicate adjective may also, though less frequently, stand after the noun, הַזַּמְנָה רָפָה *the damsel was fair* 1 Kin. 1:4, וַיִּזְכֹּב הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא *and the gold of that land is good* Gen. 2:12.

b. If the sense require the predicate to be made definite, it will receive the article, פִּי הַמְדַבֵּר *my mouth is the (one) speaking* Gen. 45:12.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 260. 1. Adjectives have no distinct form for the comparative or superlative. Comparison is expressed by means of the preposition מִן *from* placed after the adjective, טִיבָה חֲכָמָה מִפְּנִינִים *wisdom is better than rubies* prop. *is good from rubies*, differs from them and by implication is superior to them in point of goodness, Prov. 8:11; צְדִיק אֲתָהּ מִמֶּנִּי *thou art more righteous than I*, 1 Sam. 24:17.

2. The superlative degree may be expressed

(1.) By adding כָּל *all* to the comparative particle מִן, מְגִדּוֹל מִכָּל־בְּנֵי־קִנְאָם *great from all the sons of the east* i. e. *the greatest of all*, etc., Job 1:3.

(2.) By an emphatic use of the positive, so as to imply the possession of the attribute in an eminent degree, קָטָן בְּנֵי *the least of his sons* prop. *the little (one)* 2 Chron. 21:17, הַיָּפֶה בַּנְּשִׁים *O fairest among women* Cant. 1:8, הַקָּטָן *the least*, הַגָּדוֹל *the greatest* 1 Chron. 12:14, טוֹבָם *the best of them* Mic. 7:4.

a. When the predicate is a verb instead of an adjective, comparison may be expressed in the same manner, אֲנִי־גָדוֹל מִמֶּךָ *I will be greater than thou* prop. *great from thee* Gen. 41:40, וַיְהִי־הוּא מְלִי־הָאָדָם *and he was the wisest of all men* 1 Kin. 5:11. In a few passages, chiefly occurring in the book of Ecclesiastes, comparison is made by means of the adverb יוֹתֵר *more*, חָכְמָתִי אֲנִי אֲזוּ יוֹתֵר *I was then more wise* Eccl. 2:15.

b. The construction with מִן may also be used to denote excess, גְּדוֹל מִיָּזוּא *my iniquity is too great to be forgiven* prop. *greater than (it is possible) to forgive* Gen. 4:13, מְצַט מִמֶּךָ *too little for thee* Job 15:11.

c. A comparative sense is commonly ascribed to מִן in the following passages, in which an adjective, suggested by the context, must be supplied, הַיָּשָׁר מִמְּסוּפָה *the upright (is sharper) than a thorn-hedge* Mic. 7:4, בְּאֵפֶס *less than nothing* Isa. 40:17, 41:24, Ps. 62:10. Isa. 10:10, Job 11:17; in some of these cases, however, מִן may have the sense of *from* or *of*, and denote that from which any thing is derived or of which it forms a part.

V E R B S .

§ 261. 1. The doctrine of the Hebrew tenses rests upon a conception of time radically different from that which prevails in our own and in other Indo-European languages. Time is conceived of, not as distributed into three portions, viz. : past, present, and future, but as consisting of the past and future only. The present is, in this view, an inappreciable moment, without extension or cognizable existence, the mere point of contact between two boundless periods of duration, or the instant of transition from one to the other, and, as such, not entitled to be represented by a distinct verbal form. Every action or state of being is accordingly viewed as belonging to the past or to the future; and such as do not belong exclusively to one, may be referred indifferently to either.

2. Within these two grand divisions of time no account is made of those minuter distinctions, in the expression of which we are accustomed to employ such a variety of tenses, nor of those modal differences which are with us indicated by the indicative, subjunctive, and potential, except to that limited extent to which these may be regarded as covered by the paragoric and apocopated futures, § 264. Whatever is, or is conceived of as past, must be put in the preterite; the future is used for all that is, or is conceived of as future, while all subordinate modifications or shades of meaning are either suggested by accompanying particles, or, without being precisely indicated, are left to be inferred from the connection.

THE PRIMARY TENSES.

§ 262. The preterite is accordingly used of

1. The past, whether our idiom would require the abso-

lute past tense, i. e. the historical imperfect, *in the beginning God בָּרָא created*, etc., Gen. 1:1, *God נִסָּה tempted Abraham* Gen. 22:1; or one of the relative tenses, viz. the past viewed in relation to the present, i. e. the perfect, *what is this that עָשִׂיתָ thou hast done* Gen. 3:13, *thee רָאִיתִי have I seen right- ous* Gen. 7:1; the past in relation to another past, i. e. the pluperfect, *God ended his work which עָשָׂה he had made* Gen. 2:2; *and they did so as the Lord צִוָּה had commanded* Ex. 7:10; or the past in relation to a future, i. e. the future perfect, *when the Lord רָחַץ shall have washed away*, etc., Isa. 4:4, *until the time that she which travaileth יֵלְדָה shall have brought forth* Mic. 5:2; or a conditional mood, *except the Lord of hosts had left unto us a very small remnant הָיִינוּ we should have been as Sodom* Isa. 1:9, *I would there were a sword in mine hand, for now הָרַגְתִּיךָ I would have killed thee* Num. 22:29; or an optative, denoting something which was to have been desired but which nevertheless did not occur, *O that we had died לֹא-מָוֶתֵנִי* Num. 14:2, *O that they had been wise that they (fut.) would consider this* Deut. 32:29, or a subjunctive (the Jordan was dried up), *that יִרְאֶתֶם ye might fear the Lord*, at that time and thenceforward forever Josh. 4:24.

a. In all these cases the verbal form merely expresses in the general that the action belongs to the past, but whether this is to be taken absolutely, relatively, or conditionally, must be learned from the circumstances of the case or from accompanying words. The Proper English Imperfect is expressed in Hebrew, Not by the Preterite but by the Participle, וְהָיָא יֹשֵׁב and he (was) sitting Gen. 18:1, § 266. 3.

b. In promises, contracts, etc., the preterite is sometimes employed, where we might have expected the future, because the inward act or purpose is intended rather than its outward execution, *unto thy seed נָתַתִּי I have given this land* Gen. 15:18, the grant was made though they were not yet put in possession; accordingly, when the latter idea is prominent, the future is used of the same transaction, *unto thy seed אֶתֶּן I will give this land* Gen. 12:7, 26:3. Comp. Gen. 4:14, 23:11, 13.

2. The present, regarded as the continuation or natural sequence of a pre-existing action or condition. Anything

begun in the past and continued in the present may be considered to belong to the past and accordingly spoken of in the preterite, *give me a little water for צמתי I am thirsty* Judg. 4 : 19 prop. I have been thirsty and (it is implied) I am so still ; *the earth מלצָה is full of violence* prop. *has been* and still is *full* Gen. 6 : 13 ; *now ידעתי I know that Jehovah is the greatest of all the gods* Ex. 18 : 11, prop. *I have known*, the knowledge being in fact contemporaneous with the information upon which it was based. Comp. in Latin *novi, memini, odi*.

a. It is comparatively a matter of indifference whether the preterite or the future be used to designate the present. That which now exists may either be regarded as continued from the past or as perpetuated in the future ; and as it is contemplated under one or the other of these aspects, will the tense be determined accordingly. Thus, the question *whence come ye* is in Gen. 42 : 7 באֲתֶם מֵאֲיֵינָה *whence have ye come*, but in Josh. 9 : 8 מֵאֲיֵינָה תָּבֹאוּ *whence are ye coming or will ye come* ; because, in the former instance, the past action of coming is uppermost in the mind of the speaker, and in the latter this action is regarded as having not yet ceased.

3. Permanent facts or general truths ; these, though true for all time, are gathered from experience and observation, and hence may be appropriately referred to the past, *an ox יָדַע knoweth his owner* Isa. 1 : 3, oxen always have done so and it is implied that they always will ; *the Lord יִרְאֶם pitieth them that fear him* Ps. 103 : 13.

a. The future is used in this case with the same frequency and propriety as the preterite, *An ox will know his owner* expresses the same general truth as *an ox has known his owner* ; only in the former case attention is chiefly drawn to its future, and in the latter to its past realizations, § 263. 3.

4. The future, when viewed as past ; the prophets, in their inspired descriptions of events which had not yet come to pass, often transport themselves to the time when they shall have been accomplished : and, surveying the future from this ideal point of view, they give to their predictions the form of a recital of what has already taken place, *Babylon*

נָפְלָה has fallen Isa. 21 : 9, *הֵאָחַז* hath borne our griefs Isa. 53 : 4, for *הִשְׁפַּתִּי* have made Esau bare Jer. 49 : 10.

a. The counterpart of this prophetic preterite is the use of the future in vivid descriptions of the past, in which the writer appears, in imagination, to live over again what has already taken place, § 263. 5.

§ 263. The future is used in speaking of

1. The future, whether ^aAbsolutely, *הָעֵשָׂה I will make of thee a great nation* Gen. 12 : 2, or ^bRelatively to something in the past, *he took his eldest son who ^cהָיָה was to reign* 2 Kin. 3 : 27, *Elisha was fallen sick of his sickness whereof ^dהָיָה he was to die* 2 Kin. 13 : 14; or ^eConditionally, (would that I had died) *for I would have lain down (pret.) and ^fהָיָה would be at rest* Job 3 : 13; *but (if it were my case) I ^gהָיָה would seek unto God* Job 5 : 8; or ^hOptatively, in the various grades of desire, determination, permission, or command, ⁱso *imperatively*. *יִפְּרוּ may all thine enemies perish* Judg. 5 : 31; *O that my grief יִשָּׁקל might be weighed* Job 6 : 2; *all that thou com-mandest us ^jנַעֲשֶׂה we will do* Josh. 1 : 16; *deeds that יִעָשֶׂה ought not to be done* Gen. 20 : 9; *of the fruit of the trees of the garden נֹאכְל we may eat* Gen. 3 : 2, *לֹא הָאֲכֹל ye shall not eat* ver. 3, *mine ordinances תִּשְׁמְרוּ ye shall keep* Lev. 18 : 4; or ^kSubjunctively, especially after conjunctions signifying *that, in order that, lest, etc.*, (bring the venison) *לְמַעַן תְּבָרְכָה in order that my soul may bless thee* Gen. 27 : 25, *against thee have I sinned that תִּצְדָּק thou mightest be justified* Ps. 51 : 6.

a. When employed in requests, the future is frequently accompanied by the particle *נָא*, thus, *יְדַבֵּר-נָא let thy servant speak, I pray thee* Gen. 44 : 18. *יִגְמַר-נָא let the wickedness of the wicked cease, I pray* Ps. 7 : 10.

b. The future is idiomatically used with *בְּעֵת* and *בְּהֵימָן* *not yet, before*, whether the period referred to is past or future, the time denoted by the particle being antecedent to the action of the verb. Thus referring to the past, *I ate of all ^aהָיָה בְּעֵת before thou camest* Gen. 27 : 33, *the lamp of God ^bהָיָה בְּעֵת had not yet gone out* 1 Sam. 3 : 4; to the future, *that my soul may bless thee ^cהָיָה בְּעֵת before I die* Gen. 27 : 4, *הָיָה בְּעֵת before they call, I will answer* Isa. 65 : 24. There are three examples of the use of the preterite with these particles, the reference being to past time, 1 Sam. 3 : 7, Ps. 90 : 2, Prov. 8 : 25.

2. The present, when it is conceived of as extending into the future, *comfort my people יאמר saith your God Isa.* 40 : 1, the divine utterance though begun is not yet finished; *הלא תדעי do ye not know?* ver. 21, are you ignorant, and is this ignorance to continue? *why תבכי weepst thou?* 1 Sam. 1 : 8.

3. General truths or permanent facts, when the attention is directed to their validity for all time to come, *righteousness תרום exalteth a nation* Prov. 14 : 34, it does so now and always will; *a son יבדור honoureth his father* Mal. 1 : 6.

4. Constant or habitual acts or states viewed as continuing for an indefinite period from the time spoken of, even though they may have ceased at the time of speaking, and so belong entirely to the past, *a mist תעלה used to go up from the earth* Gen. 2 : 6, i. e. not only at the moment of time previously referred to but from that onward; *thus Job תעשה did continually* Job 1 : 5; *the daughters of Israel תלכנה were in the habit of going from time to time* Judg. 11 : 40; so Gen. 29 : 2, Ex. 13 : 22, Num. 11 : 5, 1 Sam. 2 : 19.

5. The past, when the speaker or writer assumes an ideal point of vision prior to its occurrence, and so regards it as future. Thus, a historian in animated description, as we might use the present, *אז ישר-משה then sings Moses* Ex. 15 : 1, *Balak יבחי brings me from Aram* Num. 23 : 7; or a poet, who lives in the midst of that of which he sings, *יאבד יום אלקד ב' let the day perish on which I am to be born* Job 3 : 3, where the speaker, by a bold figure, places himself before his birth, and prays that the day which was to give him existence might be annihilated, so that he might be saved from the misery of living; *לא מרהם אמה why may I not die from the womb?* ver. 11, where his position is shifted to the time immediately after his birth; *יודיע דרכיו למשה he makes known his ways unto Moses* Ps. 103 : 7.

a. The intermingling of different tenses in relation to the same subject, which is so frequent in poetry, foreign as it may be to our modes of

thought, does not justify the conclusion that they are used promiscuously or without regard to their distinctive signification. Thus the preterite and the future are frequently combined in order to give greater emphasis and compass to the statement made, by asserting it at once of both the grand divisions of time, *the wicked who שְׂרִינִי have wasted me, my deadly enemies יִקְרְפוּ will surround me* Ps. 17:9. *fire אֶכְבֶּה devoured before them, and after them a flame הִלָּהט shall consume* Joel 2:3. Or the writer may place himself in the midst of an event, and regard part as having already taken place and part as yet to be performed; thus, in Ex. 15:14, 15, *the nations שָׁמְעוּ have heard יִרְגְּזוּן they will be afraid; pangs אָחֲזוּ have seized upon the inhabitants of Philistia; then the dukes of Edom נִבְהָלוּ were troubled, the mighty men of Moab trembling יִרְאָהוּ shall seize them, all the inhabitants of Canaan נִמְלְאוּ have melted.* Or a verb may be put in the future to show that the action which it denotes, though in reality past, is subsequent to, or a consequence of, a preceding preterite, *they were both naked וְהָיוּ עֲרִימִים and were not ashamed* Gen. 2:25, Deut. 2:12.

§ 264. The apocopated and paragogic forms of the future are mostly used in their respective persons, § 97, to express its optative, conditional, or subjunctive senses, § 263. 1. The negative imperative is made by prefixing אַל *not* to the apocopated future, *harm not אַל-תִּהְיֶה* Ps. 105:15; *לֹא תִהְיֶה* would mean *you shall not harm.*

a. These modified forms of the future, although they give a more distinct expression to the modal senses just indicated, are not essential to that end, since the same shades of meaning may be and often are suggested by the simple future. Instances are more rare, and only found in poetry, in which the apocopated or paragogic forms are used, when simple futurity is intended, Job 13:27, 24:25.

THE SECONDARY TENSES.

§ 265. The secondary tenses agree in signification with their respective primaries. The future with Vav conversive, forming a secondary preterite, § 99. 1, has the same variety of senses with the primary or proper preterite, and is in fact a simple substitute for it. In like manner, the secondary future or the preterite with Vav conversive, § 100. 1, is a substitute for the primary future. A narrative or a paragraph, which begins with one of the primary tenses, is mostly continued by means of the corresponding secondary

tense, provided the verb stands at the beginning of its clause, so that it can be attached to the conjunction, which is an essential part of the secondary formation. If, for any reason, this order of the words is interrupted or prevented, the primary tense must again be used. Thus, Gen. 22:1, *God נִסָּה tempted Abraham וַיֹּאמֶר and said ... וַיֹּאמֶר and he said ... ver. 3, וַיִּשָּׁם and he rose up early ... וַיַּחֲבֹשׁ and saddled ... וַיֵּלֶךְ and took ... וַיִּבְרָךְ and clave ... וַיָּקָם and rose up וַיֵּלֶךְ and went unto the place אֲשֶׁר-אָמַר-לֹו of which God had told him. Gen. 17:5, *thy name לֹא-יִקְרָא shall not be called Abram וְהָיָה and it shall be ... ver. 6, וְהִפְרֵיתִי and I will make thee fruitful ... וַיַּתִּירָהּ and I will make nations of thee וּמְלָכִים and kings shall come out of thee.**

a. The future with Vav conversive describes an act subsequent to or contemporary with the time denoted by the words with which it is connected. It can, therefore, only relate to the past when it is preceded by a preterite with a past signification, or by some other word or phrase which refers to past time, *in the year of king Uzziah's death וַאֲרָאָה (and) I saw* Isa. 6:1. But if it be preceded by a future tense, it has a future signification, *וְיִשְׁחָק he shall deride every stronghold וַיִּצְבֵּר and shall heap up earth וַיִּלְכְּדָהּ and take it* Hab. 1:10, *who הַשֵּׂעָה shall do evil ... וַיֵּלֶךְ and shall go and serve other gods* Deut. 17:2, 3; unless a pause intervenes in which a preterite is to be supplied, as in Hab. 2:1, 2, *I will watch to see what he will say to me ... וַיַּעֲנֵי ה' and (after I had thus watched) the Lord answered me.* The future with Vav conversive occurs in a preterite sense at the beginning of certain books, because they were regarded by their authors as supplements or continuations of preceding histories. *וַיְהִי And it came to pass* Josh. 1:1, Judg. 1:1, 1 Sam. 1:1, etc., etc.

b. The preterite with Vav has a future signification only after a future tense or an expression suggestive of futurity, e. g. *in thy distress וַיִּמָּצְאָהּ when there shall come upon thee all these things* Deut. 4:30; or as the initial word of a prophecy, which is regarded as linked with other disclosures of the future previously made, *וְהָיָה and it shall come to pass* Isa. 2:2. After an imperative it commonly has an imperative sense, this being one of the significations of the future, §263. 1. *go unto Pharaoh וַאֲמַרְתָּ and say to him prop. and thou shalt say* Ex. 7:26. When a preterite precedes, the Vav is not conversive, *thy servant was keeping his father's sheep וָבֹא and there came ... וַיִּקְחָהּ and took ... וַיֵּלֶךְ and I went out ... וַיַּחֲבֹשׁ and smote him, etc., 1 Sam. 17:34, 35, unless it involves a reference to what is to take place hereafter, *I have blessed him (the blessing is of course prospective), וְהִפְרֵיתִי and I will make him fruitful, וְהִרְבֵּיתִי and I will multiply him* Gen. 17:20.*

PARTICIPLES.

§ 266. The participles being properly verbal nouns, do not in strictness involve any definite notion of time, and the connection must decide whether they are to be referred to the past, present, or future, thus נָפַל means *falling* Num. 24 : 4, *fallen* Judg. 4 : 22, or *about to fall* Jer. 37 : 14. Their principal uses are the following, viz. :

1. They express what is permanent or habitual, § 186. 2. *a*, (the Lord) אָהֵב *loveth righteousness and justice* Ps. 33 : 5, *a generation* הָלֶךְ *goeth, and a generation* בָּא *cometh, and the earth* נִמְדָה *abideth for ever* Eccles. 1 : 4. Passive participles so used suggest not only a constant experience of what is denoted by the verb, but in addition a permanent quality as the ground of it, נִרְאָה not only *feared* but *worthy to be feared*, מְהֻלָּל *worthy to be praised*, נְהֻמָּד *desirable*.

2. When a particular time is intended the active participles most commonly relate to the present or to the proximate future, and passive participles to the past, רֹאֶה מִהֲרָאתָ *what seest thou?* Jer. 1 : 11, מְבִיא הַנָּהָר *behold, I am about to bring the flood* Gen. 6 : 17, נָתַן *giving* נָתַן *given*, מְשִׁיב *restoring* מוֹשֵׁב *restored*.

a. The active participles of neuter verbs, which have no passive forms, are used in both a past and a present sense, יָלַח *dying* and *dead*, נָפַל *falling* and *fallen*; this is less frequently the case with active verbs, *who* then is he הַצֹּדֵד *that hath hunted venison* Gen. 27 : 33; *these are the gods* הַמִּכִּים *that smote Egypt* 1 Sam. 4 : 8. Participles of passive form but active sense are ordinarily used of the present or proximate future, נִלְחָם *fighting*.

3. In narrations and predictions the time of the participles is reckoned not from the moment of speaking but from the period spoken of, *the two angels came* ... יָשָׁב *and Lot (was) sitting in the gate of Sodom* Gen. 19 : 1; *he spake to his sons-in-law* בְּנָתָיו *who (were) to marry his daughters* ver. 14; *he came to Shiloh* ... קָרָעוֹ *with his clothes*

rent 1 Sam. 4:12; *thou shalt meet a company of prophets* יְרִידִים *coming down* 1 Sam. 10:5; *they shall declare his righteousness unto a people* נוֹלֵךְ (who shall then be) *born* Ps. 22:32, 102:19, Judg. 13:8.

a. The period to which a participle is to be referred is sometimes determined by connecting with it the past or future tense of the substantive verb, *Moses* הָיָה רֹעֶה *was keeping the flock of Jethro* Ex. 3:1, *his throne* יִהְיֶה נָכוֹן *shall be established for ever* 1 Chron. 17:4.

INFINITIVE.

§ 267. The infinitive is an abstract verbal noun, and, like the participles, partakes of the character both of a noun and a verb. As a noun it may be the subject of a proposition, § 242, or it may be governed by a verb, noun, or preposition; it may also be put in the construct state before a noun denoting either its subject or its object.

a. The Infinitive as a subject: אָמַר וְכַחֵשׁ וְרָצַח וְנָאֵם (there is) *cursing and lying and killing and stealing and committing adultery* Hos. 4:2, *to do justice* (is) *a joy to the righteous* Prov. 21:15.

b. The construct infinitive is used after verbs, nouns, and prepositions, and when governed by a verb or noun it is usually though not invariably preceded as in English by the preposition לְ *to*, אֶבְלֶה לְהִנָּחֵם בּוֹ *I shall be able to fight with him* Num. 22:11, יָתָּ לָלֶכֶת וְיָתָּ לָמוּת *a time to be born and a time to die* Eccl. 3:2; לְ is seldom omitted in prose but often in poetry, *I know not (how)* יָצֵאתָ וְבָאתָ *to go out and to come in* 1 Kin. 3:7, יָתָּ סָפֹד וְיָתָּ רָקִיד *a time to mourn and a time to dance* Eccles. 3:4, מְזִידִים עֵרֶר *ready to rouse leviathan* Job 3:8. Various prepositions may precede the infinitive, as לְ *to*, בְּ *in*, כְּ *like*, מִן *from*, עַד *until*, עַל *upon*, לְמַעַן *in order to*, לְפָנֶיךָ *because of*, לְפָנֶיךָ *before*, etc.

c. The absolute infinitive is rarely governed by a verb, לָמְדוֹ הָיָה *learn to do well*. אֲשֶׁרֹּד הַמִּזִּין *redress wrong* Isa. 1:17, *until he knows* וְלֹאֲרָאֵם בְּרַחֲמֵי *to refuse the evil, and to choose the good*, 7:15. וְלֹאֲרָאֵם בְּרַחֲמֵי *and they would not walk in his ways*, 42:24, *thou wilt make us off-scouring* וְלֹאֲרָאֵם *and refuse* Lam. 3:45.

d. The infinitive in the construct before its subject. בְּהִבְרָאֵם *in their being created* i. e. *when they were created*; *in the day* יְשׁוּרֵהוּ אֱלֹהִים *God's making earth and heaven* Gen. 2:4; *there was no water* לְשִׁתּוֹתָם *for the drinking of the people* Ex. 17:1; וְשִׁבְתִּי *and my dwelling*

(shall be) i. e. *I shall dwell* Ps. 23:6. Before its object, *הָיָא פְּנֵי-רָשָׁע the accepting of the person of the wicked* Prov. 18:5, *תָּתֵב-כֹּחָהּ to yield its strength* Gen. 4:12.

§ 268. The absolute infinitive, expressing as it does the abstract idea of the verb irrespective of tense, number, or person, may be used instead of any of the finite forms of the verb, when the sense is duly qualified by the context. Thus, it may take the place of

1. The preterite or the future, when one of those tenses immediately precedes, *וַיִּהְיֶה וַיִּפְּצוּ* and they blew the trumpets and brake the pitchers prop. (there was) a breaking of the pitchers Judg. 7:19; *רָאִיתִי וְנָתַתִּי אֶת-לִבִּי* I have seen and applied my heart Eccl. 8:9; *תִּקְנוּ* they shall buy fields for money and *וְכָתוּב* and write the papers and *וְחָתוּם* and seal (them) *וְהָיָה* and take witnesses Jer. 32:44.

a. This rarely occurs when no verb precedes in the same sentence, *יָרֵב עַם-שָׁמַיִם הָרֵב* (shall) the fault-finder contend with the Almighty Job 40:2, *וַיֵּצֵא וַיָּשׁוּב הַחַיּוֹת* the living creatures ran and returned Ezek. 1:14, *שִׁבַּח אֲנִי* I praised Eccl. 4:2.

2. The imperative, when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, *זָכוֹר* remember the sabbath-day prop. (let there be) a remembering Ex. 20:8, *וָהֲלֹךְ וְדַבֵּר* go and say 2 Sam. 24:12.

§ 269. The dependence of one verb upon another is most distinctly expressed by putting the second verb in the infinitive. The second verb may, however, be in form coordinated with the first by being put in the same or an equivalent tense with or without a copulative, the true relation between the verbs being left to be inferred from their obvious signification, *הָיָא הוֹאֵל הָלַךְ* he was willing, walked i. e. he was willing to walk or walked willingly Hos. 5:11, *לֹא אוֹסֵף לִיד אַרְחָם* I will no more add to pity i. e. will not again pity Hos. 1:6, *הָלַךְ מִשְׁשִׁים* being early to go or going early Hos. 6:4, *אֵיכָל וְרָאִיתִי* shall I endure and see i. e. endure to see Esth. 8:6.

a. This co-ordination most frequently occurs when the second verb expresses the principal idea and the first simply qualifies it, so that the latter might be rendered by an adverb. Though even in this case the second verb is often put in the infinitive, וַיִּסַּף לִפְנֵי Gen. 8:10 and he added to send or וַיִּסַּף וַיִּשְׁלַח 1 Sam. 19:21 and he added and sent for he sent again.

b. In the following instances the verbs thus co-ordinated have different subjects, אוֹכֵל נֶפֶשׁ-בּוֹ I shall be able, we shall smite him i. e. I shall with your aid be able to smite him, Num. 22:6. לֹא תוֹסִיפִי וְקָרָא-לָךְ thou shalt not add they shall call thee i. e. thou shalt no more be called by them, Isa. 47:1, 5; or are in different tenses, לֹא רָדַעְתִּי אֲכַלָּה I know not (how) I shall flatter i. e. how to flatter, Job 32:22; וְרָדַעְתִּי וְאִמְצָאֵהוּ I knew and might find him i. e. how to find him, Job 23:3.

OBJECT OF VERBS.

§ 270. The object of a transitive verb ordinarily stands after both the verb and its subject, and if it is an indefinite noun is distinguished simply by its position or by its relation to the verb as determined by its meaning; if a definite noun, or a demonstrative, relative, or interrogative pronoun, it may, at the pleasure of the writer, be further distinguished by prefixing to it אֵת the sign of the definite object; if a personal pronoun, it is suffixed either to אֵת or to the governing verb.

a. Considerable Liberty is allowed in respect to the Position of Words, particularly in poetry; although, according to the Natural order in Hebrew, the Verb stands First, its Subject Next, and its Object Last, בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם God created the heavens Gen. 1:1. This is liable to Any alteration that Emphasis may require: the subject may precede the verb, and the object may stand between them or before them both.

b. A noun, which is the direct object of a verb, may receive אֵת, whether it is definite by signification, as a proper noun, God tempted אֵת-אַבְרָהָם Abraham Gen. 22:1, or is made so by the article. God saw אֵת-הָאוֹר the light Gen. 1:4, a pronominal suffix, take, now, אֵת-בְּרַכְתִּי my blessing Gen. 33:11, or construction with a definite noun, Jacob called אֵת-שֵׁם הַמָּקוֹם the name of the place Gen. 35:15. The particle אֵת is not essential in any of these cases and is often omitted, particularly in poetry. If several definite nouns are connected together as the object of a verb, or if a verb has more than one definite object, אֵת may be repeated before each of them, I have given אֵת-הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת this land... אֵת-הַקְּנִיזִי the Kenite and the Kenizzite, etc., etc., Gen. 15:18-21; they stripped אֵת-יוֹשֵׁף Joseph אֵת-בִּגְדוֹ of his coat אֵת-כָּל הַבָּשָׂם the full-length coat

Gen. 37:23; or it may stand before a part of them only. Deut. 12:6, or it may be omitted altogether, Deut. 11:14. In a very few instances the article is dropped after *אֵת*, which of itself indicates the definiteness of the noun, *he reared up for himself אֵת-מִצְבֵּחַ the pillar* 2 Sam. 18:18; *and carver strengthened אֵת-צִנְרָה gilder* Isa. 41:7, where the omission of the article is poetic, §247.

c. Pronouns with *אֵת*: *אֵת-הָזֶה this ye shall eat* Lev. 11:9; *put אֵת-הַזֶּה this (fellow) in the prison* 1 Kin. 22:27; *אֵת אֲשֶׁר-רָר whom they have cast into the prison* Jer. 38:9; *he knew אֵת אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה what his youngest son had done to him* Gen. 9:24; *אֵת-מִי הָרַפְתָּ whom hast thou reproached?* Isa. 37:23; it does not occur before the neuter *מִי*. It is also extended sometimes to the following words, which partake to a certain degree of the pronominal character, *כָּל all, every*, Gen. 1:29, *אִישׁ אִישׁ any one, each* Ex. 21:28, *אֶחָד one* 1 Sam. 9:3. With personal pronouns, *וַיְבָרֶכֶה אֹתָהֶם* Gen. 32:1, or *וַיְבָרֶכֶם* Gen. 48:20 *and he blessed them*.

§ 271. Many verbs, which are not properly transitive, are nevertheless capable of a transitive construction; thus

1. Verbs signifying plenty or want: *הַבַּיִת מְלֵא הָאֲנָשִׁים the house was full (of) men* Judg. 16:27, *שָׂבַעְתִּי עֲלֹת אֵילִים I am sated (with) burnt-offerings of rams* Isa. 1:11, *כָּל הַסָּרְנוּ we lacked every thing* Jer. 44:18. Here belongs that peculiar Hebrew idiom, which expresses abundance by such phrases as the following: *the hills תִּלְכַּנָּה הַלֵּב shall run (with) milk* Joel 4:18, *mine eye יִרְדָּה מַיִם runneth down (with) water* Lam. 1:16; *עָלָה כָּלֹו קַמְשֻׁנִּים it had all come up (with) thorns* i. e. was overgrown with them, Prov. 24:31.

2. Verbs signifying motion may have for their object the place which it immediately concerns, whether it be directed upon it, to it, or from it, *וַנֵּלֶךְ אֵת כָּל-הַמִּדְבָּר and we went (through) all the wilderness* Deut. 1:19, and figuratively, *וַיָּבֹאוּ הָעִיר walking (in) righteousness* Isa. 33:15, *וַיֵּצְאוּ אֶת-הָעִיר they went out (of) the city* Gen. 44:4.

3. Intransitive verbs may, as in other languages, govern their cognate noun, *הִלְמַמְתִּי חֲלֹם I have dreamed a dream* Gen. 37:9; *וַיִּסְפְּדוּ שָׁם מִסָּפֵד and they lamented there a lamentation* Gen. 50:10; *יֵהְיֶה הָבָל תְּהִבְלוּ ye will be vain a vanity* i. e. utterly vain Job 27:12; or even one from a different root if

it be related or analogous in signification, חָמָה גְּדוֹלָה קָנֹאתִי *I have been zealous a great fury* Zech. 8:2, אֶיֶשֶׁן הַמָּוֶת *I shall sleep death* i. e. the sleep of death, Ps. 13:4.

4. Any verb may take as its object a noun which defines the extent of its application, הָלָה אֶת־רַגְלָיו *he was diseased in his feet* 1 Kin. 15:23; *only* הַכִּסֵּא אֶנְדֵּל *in the throne will I be greater than thou* Gen. 44:40; תִּאבְדּוּ דְרֹךְ *ye perish as to the way* i. e. *lose the way* Ps. 2:12.

a. By an impersonal construction of passive verbs their subject is sometimes converted into the object, which in fact it logically is, רָחַן אֶת־הָאָרֶץ *dandum est terram, let the land be given* Num. 32:5, נִגְדָה לְרֵבֶכָה אֶת־דְּבָרָיו *and it was told to Rebekah (i. e. some one told her) the words of Esau* Gen. 27:42, so Gen. 17:5, Ex. 10:8, Lev. 10:18, 2 Sam. 21:11, etc. This construction is sometimes extended to neuter verbs in familiar phrases, which have become associated with an active idea, אַל תִּבֶּה בְּעֵינַי אֶת־הָרָע *let not be evil in thine eyes (i. e. do not regard as evil) the thing* 2 Sam. 11:25, 1 Sam. 20:13, Josh. 22:17, Neh. 9:32. In 2 Kin. 18:30 אֶת־הָעִיר תִּנָּתֵן *the city shall be given*, the verb agrees with עִיר notwithstanding its reception of the sign of the object: אֶת is omitted in the parallel passage, Isa. 36:15.

b. A noun, about which a statement is to be made, sometimes stands absolutely and is preceded by the sign of the object, נָפַל אֶת־הַבְּרָזָל *as for the iron, it fell* 2 Kin. 6:5; חָלַל אֶת־בְּלִיאָה אֲנֹכִי *as for all these (they were) men of valour* Judg. 20:44; אֶת־חֻקֹּתַי *as for my statutes they did not walk in them* Ezek. 20:16. Some regard אֶת as the sign of the object in such passages as בָּא הַלֵּוֹיִם יַחְדָּם *1 Sam. 17:34*, and refer to the fact that the Arabic conjunction is followed by the accusative when it is used in the sense of *together with*; more probably, however, אֶת is the preposition *with*, § 238. 2, and the passage is to be rendered *the lion came and (that too) with the bear*, so Num. 3:26, 1 Sam. 26:16, 1 Kin. 11:25, etc.

§ 272. 1. When a noun or pronoun is regarded as the indirect object of a verb, the relation is indicated by means of the appropriate preposition.

2. Many verbs vary their construction without any material difference of meaning according to the form of the conception in the mind of the speaker or writer, being followed by one preposition or by another or by none at all, as he views the relation as direct or indirect, and if the latter, under one aspect or another: thus, *they went out from the city* may be expressed by the direct relation, יָצְאוּ אֶת־הָעִיר Gen. 44:4,

or by the indirect, *וַיִּצְאֵי מִן־הָעִיר* Josh. 8 : 22 ; *לִנְלָחֶם* *to fight* is followed by *עִם* *with* Josh. 10 : 29, by *בְּ* *in* (*בָּהּ* *in eam*) ver. 31, by *עַל* *against* ver. 38, by *אֶת* Judg. 12 : 4.

a. A number of verbs are indifferently construed with a direct object or with *ל* *to, in reference to*, thus, *אָהַב* *to love* any one and *to have love* to any one, *רָפָא* *to cure* and *to perform a cure* for any one, *הוֹשִׁיעַ* *to save* and *to grant salvation* to any one, *שָׁחַת* *to destroy* and *to bring destruction* to any one.

b. As the object of an action may, in certain cases, be regarded as the instrument with which it is performed, some transitive verbs also admit a construction with *בְּ* *with*, thus *תִּקְעוּ שׁוֹפָר* *blow the trumpet* Hos. 5 : 8, *וַיִּתְקַע בְּשׁוֹפָר* *and he blew with the trumpet* Judg. 3 : 27 ; *פָּרַשׁ הַיָּדַיִם* *to spread forth the hands* Ps. 143 : 6, but followed by *בְּ* *to spread forth with the hands* Lam. 1 : 17.

3. By a condensed style of expression (*constructio praegnans*) prepositions are sometimes connected with verbs, to whose meaning they are not strictly conformed ; thus, motion may be suggested by the preposition though the verb of itself implies no such idea, *תְּפַלֵּה לָאָרֶץ* *thou hast profaned to the ground* i. e. profaned by casting to the ground, Ps. 89 : 40, *תָּרַעוּ אִישׁ אֶל־רֵיעֵהוּ* *they trembled one unto another* i. e. one turned tremblingly to another, Jer. 36 : 16, *תִּשָּׁמְרֵנִי מִקְרָנֵי הַיּוֹנִים* *thou hast answered (by saving) me from the horns of the unicorns* Ps. 22 : 22.

§ 273. Some verbs have more than one object, viz. :

1. The causatives of transitive verbs : *וְהִאֲכַלְתִּי אֶת־מוֹנֵיהֶם* *and I will make thy oppressors eat their own flesh* Isa. 49 : 26 ; *לֹא הִרְאָנוּ אֶת־כָּל־אַלֶּהָה* *he would not have caused us to see all these things* Judg. 13 : 23 ; *יִנְחֶלְקָהּ אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל* *he shall cause Israel to inherit it* Deut. 1 : 38.

2. Verbs whose action may be regarded under different aspects as terminating upon different objects, or which, under the rules already given, may take a direct object of more than one kind, *אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֱלֹהִי* *which God commanded him* Gen. 6 : 22 ; *לְהוֹרֹת אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־כָּל־הַחֻקִּים* *to teach the children of Israel all the statutes* Lev. 10 : 11 ; *אֶת־כָּל־אֹיְבָי* *thou hast smitten all my enemies on the cheek* Ps. 3 : 8 ;

שִׁאוּ יְהִי לָכֶם קֹדֶשׁ *lift up your hands to the sanctuary* Ps. 134 : 2 ;
וְהָיָם מְהִימָה *and he shall discomfit them a discomfiture*
Deut. 7 : 23.

3. The instrument of an action, the material used in its performance, its design, or its result, is often regarded as its secondary or remote object, וַיִּרְגְּמוּ אוֹתוֹ אֲבָן *and they overwhelmed him with stones* Lev. 24 : 23 ; וְהִנָּחֶתָ אֹתָם אֲבָגֶט *and thou shalt gird them with a belt* Ex. 29 : 9 ; תִּשְׂרֹתְךָ אֶשְׂרֵתְךָ *thy seed with which thou shalt sow the ground* Isa. 30 : 23 ; וַיַּצֵּר אֶת־הָאָדָם עָפָר *and he formed the man of dust* Gen. 2 : 7 ; וַיִּשְׁלַחְתִּי *for which I have sent it* Isa. 55 : 11 ; וַיִּבְנֶה *and he built the stones into an altar* 1 Kin. 18 : 32.

a. The person affected by an action, of which he is not the immediate object, is occasionally regarded as its remote object, though not so frequently as in English, הָאֶרֶץ הַזֶּהָבָה נָתַתִּי *thou hast given me the land of the south* Judg. 1 : 15, comp. in the same verse, וַיַּחֲסֹף לִי *they did thee evil* Gen. 50 : 17, comp. גָּמְלוּ לָהֶם רָעָה *Isa. 3 : 9* ; וַיִּשְׁלְחוּ אֶת־מֵלֶכֶּה מַעֲכָה *1 Sam. 10 : 6* ; וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּ אֶת־הַמֶּלֶךְ מֵאֲכָה *and they hired of the king of Maacah a thousand men* 1 Sam. 10 : 6. The same thing occurs in a few instances after intransitive verbs, גָּדַלְתִּי *he grew up to me as to a father* Job 31 : 18 ; צַמְתָּהּ *did ye fast unto me* Zech. 7 : 5.

4. Some verbs may govern the subject and predicate of a subordinate clause, לָדַעַת רָשָׁע כָּסֵל *to know wickedness* (to be) *folly* Eccl. 7 : 25, the latter, if it be an adjective or participle, will remain without the article, שָׁמַעְתִּי אֶפְרַיִם *I have heard Ephraim bemoaning himself* Jer. 31 : 18, מִתְנוֹדָד *thee have I seen righteous* Gen. 7 : 1.

5. If an active verb is capable of governing a double object, its passive may govern the more remote of them, וְנִמְלְתָם אֵת בָּשָׂר עֲרֻלְתָּכֶם *and ye shall be circumcised in the flesh of your foreskin* Gen. 17 : 11, וַתִּמְלֵא הָאֶרֶץ אֹתָם *and the land was filled with them* Ex. 1 : 7, קְרוּעַ כֹּרְתוֹ *rent as to his coat i. e. with his coat rent* 2 Sam. 15 : 32, שְׁלִיחַ קָשָׁה *sent (or charged) with a painful message* 1 Kin. 14 : 6.

ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

§ 274. The predicate of a proposition may be further qualified

1. By adverbs, which commonly stand after the words to which they refer, *וַהֲיֵה-טוֹב מְאֹד* *and behold (it was) very good* Gen. 1:31; *וַיִּכְעַס הָרַבָּה* *and he was greatly provoked* Neh. 3:33; *אֲנִי שְׂכָרְךָ הָרַבָּה מְאֹד* *thy exceeding great reward prop. thy reward very much* Gen. 15:1.

a. Adjectives belonging to the subject may of course be qualified in the same manner as though they were found in the predicate.

2. By nouns used absolutely to express the relations of time, place, measure, number, or manner.

a. Thus, time when: *וּבֶקֶר וּצְהָרִים* *evening and morning and noon will I pray* Ps. 55:18; *הַצֵּלָה* *to-night* Num. 22:8; *גִּדְעוֹן* *Gideon came* *הַאֲשַׁמְרֶת* *at the beginning of the watch*. Time how long: *וְהָאֵשׁ הָאֲשַׁמְרֶת* *and he shall shut up the house* *שִׁבְעַת יָמִים* *seven days* Lev. 14:38; *הָאֲרָץ* *the land rested* *שְׁמוֹנִים שָׁנָה* *eighty years* Judg. 3:30.

b. The place where: the absolute use of nouns in this sense is confined almost entirely to the familiar words, *בְּדֶלֶת* *at the door of* Gen. 18:1, Judg. 9:35; *בֵּית* *at the house of* Gen. 38:11, Num. 30:11, and a few proper names, *בֵּית לָחֶם* *at Bethlehem* 2 Sam. 2:32, *בֵּית-אֵל* *at Bethel* Hos. 12:4.

c. Measures of space: *שְׁלֹשׁ אַמּוֹת גְּבֹהָ* *three cubits high* Ezek. 41:22; *וָהָיָה יוֹם הַיָּרֵךְ* *a day's journey* 1 Kin. 19:4.

d. Number: *שִׁבְעַת פְּעָמִים* *return seven times* 1 Kin. 18:43; *וְהִקְרַב מִסְפֵּר כָּלם* *according to the number of them all* Job 1:5.

e. Manner, answering to the Greek adverbial accusative: *וְיָשְׁבוּ בְּטָחָה* *ye shall dwell in security* Deut. 12:10; *וְלֹא תֵלֵךְ רוּמָה* *ye shall not go loftily* Mic. 2:3; *וְהַשִּׁבְטִים* *the tribes went up* *לְיִשְׂרָאֵל* *according to a law of Israel* Ps. 122:4; *וְלֹא תֵלֵךְ שָׁמָּה* *thou shalt not go there* *לְפָנֵי הָרָצָה* *for fear of briars* Isa. 7:25; *וְלִשְׁכָּתוֹ* *to serve him* *אֶחָד* *with one consent* prop. shoulder Zeph. 3:9.

3. By nouns preceded by a preposition forming a qualifying phrase.

a. For the meanings and usage of the several prepositions see the lexicon.

NEGLECT OF AGREEMENT.

§ 275. The general rule that verbs, adjectives, and pronouns agree in gender and number with the noun to which they respectively relate, is subject to some remarkable exceptions; the principal of which are the following, viz.:

1. When the predicate adjective or verb precedes the noun it often prefers a primary to a secondary form, that is to say, the masculine may be used instead of the feminine and the singular instead of the plural. The reason of this is that the attention is not so particularly drawn to the accidents of gender and number in the subject until it is uttered, and consequently the predicate is not required to conform so precisely to it.

a. Thus, the masculine for the feminine: *לֹא-נִשָּׂא אֹתָם הָאָרֶץ* *the land could not bear them* Gen. 13:6, *רְחוֹק מִרְשָׁעִים יְשׁוּעָה* *salvation is far from the wicked* Ps. 119:155, *תִּרְדּוּ שְׂאֲנָנוֹת* *tremble ye careless women* Isa. 32:11. The singular for the plural: *בָּא רְבָא דְּכִרְיָה* *let thy words come to pass* Judg. 13:12, *מִשְׁפָּטֶיךָ יָשָׁר* *upright are thy judgments* Ps. 119:137, *אֲנֻשָׁה מִכּוֹתֶיהָ* *her wounds are incurable*, or the singular may be understood distributively, *each of her wounds is incurable* Mic. 1:9. The masculine singular for the feminine plural: *לֹא יִסָּג בְּלִמּוֹת* *reproaches cease not* Mic. 2:6, *מִדְּרִגְגָּבֶר* *until calamities be overpast* Ps. 57:2, *וַיְהִי-לּוֹ נָשִׁים* *and there were to him wives* 1 Kin. 11:3.

b. When the predicate consists of several verbs or adjectives, one of which precedes and the rest follow the noun, the latter must agree with it, while the first may be put in its primary form, *יְהִי מְאֹרֹת* *let there be lights* ... *וַיְהִי לְאֹתֹת* *and let them be for signs* Gen. 1:14, *וַיְהִי אֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר* *and there were men who were defiled* Num. 9:6. In 1 Kin. 10:12 two verbs are put in the masc. sing. with a plural subject.

c. The predicate, even when it follows the subject, occasionally departs from it in gender or number, retaining its primary form; this takes place with passive or neuter verbs of familiar occurrence, and which are probably used impersonally as the same verbs are elsewhere, § 271.4. a, *the sons of Jacob* *אֲשֶׁר יָלְדָּה-לּוֹ* *whom (his wives) had born to him* prop. *there had been born to him* Gen. 35:26, comp. Gen. 4:18, 46:22, 27, *בְּנֵי-בֵית הָיָה לִי* *there was to me (i. e. I had) house-born servants* Eccles. 2:7, comp. Gen. 47:24, Ex. 12:49, 28:7, Num. 9:14, 15:29, Deut. 18:2, 1 Chron. 24:28, 2 Chron. 17:13, *הָיָה חֹשֶׁךְ* *it was dark* prop. *darkness* Gen. 15:17. The disposition to recur to their primary form discovers itself in a very few instances in qualifying adjectives when separated from the noun to which

they belong, רוח גדולה וזק, *a great and strong wind* 1 Kin. 19:11; in Ps. 63:2, בארץ צלה ויבשה, quoted by Nordheimer as an additional example the second adjective may agree not with ארץ but with the preceding noun, בשרי *for thee longs my flesh, in a dry land, and weary.* Alex. in loc.

2. Collective nouns may have verbs, adjectives, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural, וימהרו העם ויגברו *and the people hastened and passed over* Josh. 4:10, צאן אבוד, *lost sheep* Jer. 50:6, כלם קדשים, *all the congregation, all of them are holy* Num. 16:3.

a. When a predicate consists of more than one verb or adjective, the first sometimes agrees with it formally in the singular and the rest logically in the plural, ותשא כל-העדה ויחזנו את-קולם *and all the congregation lifted up and uttered their voice* Num. 14:1; ויאמין העם וישמעו *and the people believed and they heard* Ex. 4:31.

b. The noun ארץ *land, earth*, which is properly a feminine singular, may, when it is put for its inhabitants, be construed with the masculine plural, 2 Sam. 15:23, Ps. 66:4. Names of nations borrowed from those of their progenitors, as Israel, Edom, Amalek, may be strictly construed in the masculine singular, Ex. 17:11, Am. 1:11, or as a collective in the masculine plural, Hos. 8:2, Ob. ver. 6, 2 Sam. 10:17, or again in the feminine singular, whether this arises from a prominent reference to the land or from the frequent personification of a people as a maiden, 2 Sam. 10:11, Jer. 13:19, 49:17; so עם *people* in the following examples, הטאת עמך *thy people has done wrong* Ex. 5:16, העם יושבת *the people dwelling* Judg. 18:7. Different constructions may be united in the same passage, Jer. 48:15, Hos. 14:1.

3. Nouns, which are plural in form but singular in signification, commonly have verbs, adjectives, and pronouns agreeing with them in the singular, ברא אלהים *God created* Gen. 1:1, בעליו יומת *its owner shall be put to death* Ex. 21:29, אדנים קשה *a hard master* Isa. 19:4, תתחדש נעורכי *thy youth is renewed* Ps. 103:5.

a. When the word אלהים refers to false deities, the sense is plural and it is construed accordingly, אלה אלהיך *these are thy gods* Ex. 32:4, 8, כה-תבטחון אלהים *so may the gods do* 1 Kin. 19:2; but where it refers to the true God, it is with few exceptions construed in the singular. Yet see Gen. 20:13, 35:7, Ex. 22:8, Josh. 24:19, 1 Sam. 17:26, 2 Sam. 7:23. The exceptional construction in these and similar passages may have arisen from the attention being directed to the Supreme Being in general, and to the fulness or variety of his manifestations without spe-

cific reference to the divine unity, and may, besides, involve an allusion to the personal distinction in the Godhead. See Alexander on Ps. 11:7 and 58:12. *See also, same thought Presb. m. h. v.*

h. 84. — on Gen. 1:26 — see also Baruch conty

4. Plural names of inanimate or irrational objects of either gender are occasionally joined with the feminine singular, *תַּעֲרוּגַת שְׂדֵה בְּהֵמוֹת שָׂדֵה* *the beasts of the field pant for thee* Joel 1:20, *תַּשְׁטֹף כְּפִיחֶיהָ* *its floods wash away* Job 14:19, *אֶחָזָתָה תְּבָלִים* *pangs have taken her* Jer. 49:24, *רֶבֶצֶת תַּיִם* *wild beasts, their lair* Isa. 35:7.

a. In objects devoid of personality the individual is of small account, and may be easily sunk in the mass. A *pluralis inhumanus* may consequently be regarded as equivalent to a collective, the proper form of which is the feminine singular, § 198, and words belonging to it may be dealt with accordingly. The same principle prevails in the construction of neuter plurals in Greek, τὰ ζῶα τρέχει.

5. Masculine verbs, adjectives, and pronouns are sometimes used when females are spoken of from a neglect to note the gender, if no stress is laid upon it, *וַיְהַלְלֶיהָ* *and they* (queens and concubines) *praised her* Cant. 6:9; *the Lord deal kindly עִמָּכֶם* *with you* (Ruth and Orpah) *as ye have dealt* Ruth 1:8; *מָתִי* *my dead* (Sarah) Gen. 23:4; *אֲתִי שָׂדֵד* *thou art destroyed* Jer. 4:30; this last passage may, however, be rendered *thou, it is destroyed, what wilt thou do?*

6. Singular predicates and pronouns are sometimes employed in a distributive sense of plural subjects, *מְבַרְכֶיךָ בְּרוּךְ* *they that bless thee shall each be blessed* Num. 24:9; *מְחַלְלֶיהָ* *they who profane it shall every one be put to death* Ex. 31:14; *צִדְקַת צְדִיקִים יִסְרוּ מִמֶּנִּי* *they take away the righteousness of the righteous from each of them* Isa. 5:23.

§ 276. 1. When the subject consists of two or more words connected by the conjunction *and*, the predicate, if it precedes its subject, may be put in the masculine singular as its primary form, *וְיָצָא מֵהֶם תּוֹדָה וְקוֹל* *and from them shall proceed thanksgiving and a voice* Jer. 30:19, or it may be put in the plural, referring to them all, *וְנִגְשְׁנוּ מִשָּׁה וְאֶחָדָן*

and Moses and Aaron did so Ex. 7 : 20, or it may agree with the nearest word, וַתִּדְבֹר מִרְיָם וְאַהֲרֹן *and Miriam and Aaron spake* Num. 12 : 1 ; לֹא יָדַעְתָּ אֲתָהּ וְאַבְרָהָהָ *thou and thy fathers have not known* Deut. 13 : 7.

2. If the predicate follows a compound subject it is commonly put in the plural, though it may agree with the principal word to which the others are subordinate, אֲנִי וְנַעֲרֹתַי *I with my maidens will fast* prop. *and my maidens* Est. 4 : 16, עֲבָדֵי דָוִד וְיֹאָב *the servants of David and Joab came* 2 Sam. 3 : 22.

3. If a predicate refers equally to two words of different genders, it will be put in the masculine in preference to the feminine, אֲבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה זָקְנִים *Abraham and Sarah were old* Gen. 18 : 11 ; if they are of different persons, the predicate will be put in the second in preference to the third, and in the first in preference to either of the others, אֲנִי וְיֹנָתָן בָּנִי *I and Jonathan my son will be* 1 Sam. 14 : 40, אֲתָהּ וְאַהֲרֹן *thou and Aaron thy brother and ye shall speak* Num. 20 : 8.

§ 277. If two or more nouns are united in the construct state the predicate ordinarily agrees with the first as the leading word in such combinations : it may, however, agree with the second, if that is the more important, or the predicate might with propriety be referred directly to it, שְׂדֵמֹת הַחֲשְׁבוֹן *the fields of Heshbon languish* Isa. 16 : 8, נִמְצְאוּ דָם נַפְשֹׁת *is found the blood of the souls of the poor* Jer. 2 : 34.

a. The predicate agrees generally though not invariably with the second noun when the first is כֹּל, or an abstract expressing a quality of that which follows, וְיָהִי כָל-יְמֵי-שֵׁת *and all the days of Seth were* Gen. 5 : 8, וַתֵּצֵאנָּה כָּל-הַנְּשִׁים *and all the women went out* Ex. 15 : 20, מִבְּחַר טַלְשָׁיו *the choice of his captains were drowned* ver. 4.

§ 278. Nouns in the dual have verbs, adjectives, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural, עֵינֶי לֵאָה רַכּוֹת *the eyes of Leah were tender* Gen. 29 : 17.

§ 279. The abrupt changes of the person from the third

to the first or second, and *vice versâ*, which are especially frequent with the prophets and psalmists, Isa. 1 : 29, Ps. 81 : 17, are due to the boldness and vividness of their conceptions, in virtue of which they often pass in the course of the same sentence from speaking of God to speaking in his name, and from describing men to directly addressing them.

a. The occasional combination of the pronoun of the first person with a verb in the third is to be explained by an ellipsis, הִנְיִי רִשִׁי *behold I (am he who) has laid* Isa. 28 : 16, הִנְיִי יוֹסֶה *behold I (am he who) will add* 29 : 14, 33 : 5.

REPETITION OF WORDS.

§ 280. The repetition of nouns may denote

1. Distribution, שָׁנָה שָׁנָה *year by year* Deut. 14 : 22, בֹּקֶר בֹּקֶר *in the morning, in the morning* i. e. *every morning* 2 Sam. 13 : 4, אִישׁ-אֶחָד אִישׁ-אֶחָד לְשִׁבְטָא *one man for each tribe* Josh. 3 : 12 ; so with numeral adjectives, § 252. 4, שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה *by sevens* Gen. 7 : 2, and adverbs, מְעַט מְעַט *little by little* Ex. 23 : 30.

2. Plurality, דֹּר-דֹּר *generation and generation* i. e. *many generations* Deut. 32 : 7, צֵר לְצִוּוֹן לְצִוּוֹן קוֹר לְקוֹר *precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line* Isa. 28 : 10, 13, בְּאֵרֹת בְּאֵרֹת *pits on pits* Gen. 14 : 10 ; or with the implication of diversity, אָבֶן וָאָבֶן *a weight and a weight* i. e. *weights of two sorts* Deut. 25 : 13, וְלֵב וְלֵב *a double heart* Ps. 12 : 3.

3. Emphasis or intensity, צֶדֶק צֶדֶק *justice, justice* i. e. *nothing but justice* Deut. 16 : 20, עֲמֹק עֲמֹק *exceeding deep* Eccl. 7 : 24 ; so with adverbs, מְאֹד מְאֹד *mightily, mightily* Gen. 7 : 19, and even a conjunction, וְיָנִין וְיָנִין *because even because*.

a. Sometimes the second word is put in a different gender from the first, מִשְׁעָן וּמִשְׁעָלָה *all kinds of support* Isa. 3 : 1, comp. Jer. 48 : 19, or a different number, הֶחָמֹר הֶחָמֹר *a heap, two heaps* Judg. 15 : 16. שָׁדָה וְשָׁדָה *waste and desolate* Ezek. 6 : 14, שָׁבִית וְשָׁבִית *Lev. 23 : 3*.

b. Instances occur of triple repetition, קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ קָדוֹשׁ *holy. holy. holy*, Isa. 6:3. אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ *O earth, earth, earth*, Jer. 22:29, Jer. 7:4, Ezek. 21:32, Ex. 25:35.

§ 281. A separate pronoun may be added to a pronominal suffix for the sake of emphasis, מוֹתִי אֲנִי *my dying, mine* 2 Sam. 19:1, אַתָּה יוֹדֶהָ *thee, thee shall they praise* Gen. 49:8, or to a noun to which it refers, לְשֵׁת גַּם־הִוא *to Seth, to him also* Gen. 4:26.

§ 282. In verbs the absolute infinitive is joined with the finite forms to add emphasis or intensity to the idea, הִמְלִיךָ *shalt thou actually reign over us?* Gen. 37:8, מוֹת תָּמוּת *thou shalt surely die* Gen. 2:17. This combination sometimes expresses continuance or repetition, particularly when two infinitives are connected together and both follow the finite verb, וַיֵּצֵא וַיָּצֵא *and it went out going out and returning* i. e. *it kept going to and fro* Gen. 8:7, וַיֵּלְכוּ הֵלָךְ וַיֵּלְכוּ *they went on lowing as they went* 1 Sam. 6:12, וַיִּדְבֹּר וַיִּשְׁלַח *and I spake to you rising up early and speaking* Jer. 7:13.

a. The infinitive is mostly of the same species with the finite verb to which it is added, although this is not always the case. Thus, the Kal, on account of its greater simplicity of form, may be joined with a derivative species, e. g. Niphal סָבֹל וּסְבָלָה Ex. 19:13, Piel וַיִּקְרָה וַיִּקְרָה Josh. 24:10, Pual טָרַח וַיִּטְרַח Gen. 37:33, Hiphil קָרַם וַיִּקְרַם 1 Sam. 23:22, Hophal מוֹת וַיִּמָּוֶת Ex. 19:12. Hithpael מוֹת וַיִּתְּמָשֶׁת Isa. 24:19; or one derivative species with another of like signification, הִקְפָּה לֹא נִשְׁכַּחְתָּה Lev. 19:20, הִתְחַלַּח לֹא הִתְחַלַּח Ezek. 16:4. Occasionally the infinitive is borrowed from a cognate verb, אָסַף וַיִּסְפוּ Zeph. 1:2 (אָסַף and סִיף), אָדַשׁ וַיִּדְשְׁנוּ Isa. 28:28 (אָדַשׁ and דָּוַשׁ).

b. The construct infinitive is very rarely used in such combinations instead of the absolute, הִבְלִל וַיִּבְלֵל Neh. 1:7, הָיוּת־אֶתְהִי Ps. 50:21; once it is added in a varied form to a preceding construct infinitive, בָּהֶגְלוֹת וַיִּגְלוּ 2 Sam. 6:20. The finite verb is repeated, וַיִּשְׁבּוּ וַיִּשְׁבּוּ 2 Sam. 15:8 K'thibh. A verbal noun takes the place of the infinitive, עָרְהָה וַיִּלְוֶהָ Hab. 3:9.

c. When two verbs are connected together to express continuous action, a participle is sometimes substituted for the absolute infinitive in the case of one or both. עָלָה וַיִּעָלֶה ... הָוִיר עָלָה 2 Sam. 15:30, הֵלָךְ וַיִּלְכֶּה וַיִּלְכֶּה Jer. 41:6; an adjective may even take the place of the second, וַיִּלְכֶּה הָלוֹךְ וַיִּלְכֶּה Gen. 26:13, הָלוֹךְ וַיִּלְכֶּה ... הָלוֹךְ Judg. 4:24; the finite verb is

omitted in יִגְדֹּל הָאֵל מְרַבֵּי הָאֵל Est. 9:4. the substantive verb takes its place, וַיְהִי וַיְהוֹשָׁפָט הָאֵל וַיְגַדֵּל Gen. 8:5, 2 Chron. 17:12. The second verb may also be put in one of the finite tenses, הִלְלִים הָאֵל וַתִּקְרָא Josh. 6:13, הִלְלֵה... הָאֵל 2 Sam. 16:13, and in fact other constructions, begun with a participle or infinitive, are not infrequently continued in the preterite or future, Job 12:21.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 283. 1. A direct question is indicated by the interrogative particle הֲ, הֲתֵלֵךְ *wilt thou go?* Gen. 24:58, הֲתַחַח אֲנִי אֱלֹהִים *am I in the place of God?* Gen. 50:19; an indirect question by הֲ or אִם *if, to know* הֲיֹשְׁבִים אַהֲבִים *whether you love* Deut. 13:4, *inquire* אִם-אֶחָדָה *whether I shall recover prop. if I shall* 2 Kin. 1:2.

a. The particle הֲ is in Job 4:2 separated from the proper interrogative clause.

2. In a disjunctive question the first member is commonly introduced by הֲ and the second by אִם or וְאִם, הֲתַחַח בְּנִי, וְאִם הֲיִשְׁתָּה *is this thy son's coat or not?* Gen. 37:32; הֲחֵפֶז *is it any pleasure to the Almighty that thou art righteous* הֲחֵפֶז *or is it gain to him, etc.,* Job 22:3.

a. The second member is more rarely introduced by אוֹ *or, who knoweth* הֲיִהְיֶה אוֹ כָּלִל *whether he shall be a wise man or a fool* Eccl. 2:19, or by הֲ repeated הֲחֵזֶק הוּא הֲרַפָּה *whether they be strong or weak* Num. 13:18, הֲנִקְרָאנוּ לְקַדְּמָם *have ye called us to impoverish us or not?* Judg. 14:15. The construction of the second clause is interrupted and resumed again in Gen. 17:17.

b. If a question stand in a disjunctive relation to something previously expressed or implied, it may begin with אִם, הֲפִתְּחָם אִם-פִּתְּחָם *your perversion! or is the potter to be reckoned as the clay?* Isa. 29:16, אִם מֵאֵל *or is this thing from my lord?* 1 Kin. 1:27.

§ 284. A question may also be asked by means of the interrogative pronouns or interrogative adverbs. Or it may, without any particle of interrogation, be indicated simply by the tone of voice in which it is uttered, בִּינָה שְׁלָם *thy coming is peaceful?* 1 Sam. 16:4.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 285. 1. From simple we pass to compound sentences. These are made up of distinct clauses united for the most part by the relative pronoun or by conjunctions. As the relative invariably occupies the first place in its own clause, and as the Hebrew admits of no inflections to represent case, some special device was necessary to indicate its relation to the following words. Accordingly, when the relative **אֲשֶׁר** is governed by a verb, noun, or preposition, this is shown by appending an appropriate pronominal suffix to the governing word, **אֲשֶׁר שָׁלַח** *whom he has sent* 2 Kin. 19:4; *the ground אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה* *which he has cursed* Gen. 5:29; *whose seed אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ* Gen. 1:11; *houses of clay אֲשֶׁר בְּעֶפֶר יְסֻדָּם* *whose foundation is in the dust* Job 4:19; *the place עָלָיו . . . אֲשֶׁר* *upon which* Ex. 3:5; *thou בְּחַרְתִּיךָ אֲשֶׁר* *whom I have chosen* Isa. 41:8.

a. When the relative is the object of a verb the suffix is frequently omitted, the sense being sufficiently plain without it, **אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָאתִי** *whom I have created* Gen. 6:7.

2. When the relative **אֲשֶׁר** is preceded by **אֵת** the sign of the definite object, or by a preposition, these pertain not to the relative but to its antecedent, which is in this case embraced with it as in the English compound relative *what = that which*, **וַיֹּצֵא אֶת-אֲשֶׁר עַל-בֵּיתוֹ** *and he commanded him who was over his house* Gen. 44:1; *to make thee understand אֵת אֲשֶׁר-יִקְרָה* *what shall befall* Dan. 10:14.

a. The only exception is **אֲשֶׁר עִם** *with whom* Gen. 31:32. Gesenius finds another in **בְּאֲשֶׁר** Isa. 47:12, but see Alexander *in loc.*

3. The relative is frequently omitted, not only as in English, when it is the object of its clause, **בְּשִׁתָּה עָשׂוּ** *into the pit (which) they have made* Ps. 9:16, but also when it is the subject, *and he forsook God עָשָׂהוּ* (who) *made him* Deut. 32:15, and even when it would stand for the compound

relative and include its antecedent, בְּיַד־הַשֵּׁלֶח by the hand of (him whom) thou wilt send Ex. 4 : 13, (so doth) שְׂאֵל הַטָּאֵר the grave (those who) have sinned Job 24 : 19.

§ 286. The demonstrative זֶה or זִי is frequently used in poetry with the force of a relative, and it then, like the English *that*, suffers no change for gender or number, מְקוֹם זֶה הַסֵּדֶה the place that thou hast founded Ps. 104 : 8, מִזְמוֹת זֶה הַשִּׁבְי devices, which they have contrived Ps. 10 : 2.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 287. The Hebrew sedulously avoids all involution of sentences. Consequently, instead of linking its clauses together into a complex whole by conjunctions of various power expressing their precise relation of dependence and subordination, it prefers, where this is possible, to connect them by means of the simple conjunction וְ *and*, leaving the exact nature of the connection intended to be inferred from the meanings of the clauses themselves.

1. The conjunction וְ may accordingly be employed not only where we would use *and*, but before an adversative clause, of every tree thou mayest eat וְיִמְעַץ but of the tree of the knowledge, etc., Gen. 2 : 16, 17, or one expressing a reason, give us help from trouble וְשִׁוָּא for vain is the help of man Ps. 60 : 13, an inference, I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth וְהַשִּׁיבִי wherefore turn Ezek. 18 : 32, design, וְהָיָה עִשָּׂי וְחַיִּי do this and live i. e. in order that you may live, Gen. 42 : 18, a comparison, man is born unto trouble וְהָיָה רֶשֶׁת וְהָיָה רֶשֶׁת fly upward Job 5 : 7, or a co-existing act or condition, Noah was six hundred years old וְהַמַּבּוּל and (i. e. when) the flood was upon the earth Gen. 7 : 6.

2. It serves to introduce the apodosis or second member

of a conditional sentence, *if God will be with me and keep me* וְהָיָה יְהוָה *then shall Jehovah be my God* Gen. 28:20, 21.

3. It may also connect a statement of time or a noun placed absolutely, with the clause to which it relates, בַּיּוֹם וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת-עֵינָיו *on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes* Gen. 22:4 ; וְהָיָה דְרָגְתָּךְ וְתָם דְרָגְתָּךְ *thy hope, (is it not) the integrity of thy ways?* Job 4:6. Both these uses, which are wholly foreign from our idiom, are combined in 2 Sam. 15:34, *thy father's servant* וָאֲנִי *I have been so hitherto, but now* וָאֲנִי *I will be thy servant.*

a. For the meanings and usage of other conjunctions see the lexicon.

GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

GENESIS, CHAPTER I.

VERSE 1.

Accent
 בְּרֵאשִׁית composed of the inseparable preposition ב, §231. 1, with Daghash-lene, §21. 1, and the feminine derivative noun רֵאשִׁית, §198. a. (4), without the article, §248, comp. ἐν ἀρχῇ John 1:1, Ger. *anfangs*, Eng. *at first*; position of the accent, §32. 1. *"A long fixed syllable must receive Accent" or a short simple one!"*

בָּרָא, verb, §162. 2, the preterite denoting past time absolutely, §262. 1, lack of formal agreement with its subject, §275. 3, order of words, §270. a, position of accent, §32. 2. *{ Words (all whether Primitive or derivative) in their Primary State are accented on the Ultimate. }*

אֱלֹהִים a monosyllabic noun of class I., §183, plural, §199, of majesty, §201. 2, without the article, §246. 1.

אֵת sign of the definite object, §270.

הַשָּׁמַיִם the article, §229. 1, §245. 4, and noun of the second form of class I., §185. 2. *d*,*only used in the plural, §201. 1, §203. 5. c.

וְ, the conjunction ו, §234, and אֶת.

הָאָרֶץ the article, §229. 3, and Segholate noun of class I., §183; Seghol changed to Kamets by, §229. 4. *b*, or §65 (1).

requires to quies
 This verse is divided by the accents into two clauses, §36. 1; Athnabh is preceded by Munabh and Tiphhha, §38. 2; Silluk by Merka and Tiphhha, and Tiphhha again by Merka, §38. 1.

And Stuart, May, Lee, Fuerst, Students & abbas? a gram. all agree = agree with Conant,

VERSE 2.

הַיָּה, הָהָ verb הָהָ, §169. 1, with Methegh, §45. 2, Kamets distinguished from Kamets-Hhatuph, §19. 2.

הַהָ Segholate nouns of class I. from הָהָ roots, §184. 6, abstracts² used instead of adjectives, §254. 6. *a*, assonance or paronomasia. Double accent, §30. 1.

הַהָ Makkeph, §43, הָהָ noun of class I., form 2, §185. 2. *d*, only used in the plural, §201. 1, §209. 1; here in the construct state, §214. 2, §216. 1, with its possessive sense, §254. 1.

הַהָ noun of class III from הָהָ root §190. 6, article omitted as if from a proper noun, §246. 1, or by a kind of poetic brevity, §247, *the face of ocean*.

הַהָ Piel participle of the Ayin Guttural verb הָהָ, §116. 4, §121. 1, feminine, §205, as the predicate without the article, §259. 2, although its subject is definite, §246. 3; the participle expresses continuous action, §266. 1, belonging to the period before spoken of, §266. 3.

הַהָ noun used only in the plural, §201. 1, §203. 5. *c*; vowel changed by the pause accent, §65. 1.

This verse consists of two clauses, §36. 1; the clause of Athnakh is subdivided by Zakeph Katon and R'bhia, §36. 2; Zakeph Katon is preceded by Pashta, and Pashta by Merka, §38. 4, Athnakh by Munakh and Tiphhha, §38. 2. The clause of Silluk is subdivided by Zakeph Katon; this is preceded by Munakh, §38. 4, and Silluk by Merka and Tiphhha, §38. 1.

VERSE 3.

הַהָ Kal future of Pe Aleph verb הַהָ, §110. 3, with Vav Conversive, §99. 1, §265, which removes the accent to the penult and changes the vowel of the ultimate, §99. 3. *a*, §111. 2. *a*.

יְהִי apocopated future of יָה verb הָיָה, § 171. 1, § 177. 1, with a jussive sense, § 264.

יְהִי future with Vav Conversive; Daghesh-forte omitted, § 99. 3, Methegh, § 45. 2.

VERSE 4.

וַיִּרְא Kal future of רָא verb רָאָה with Vav Conversive, § 171. 1, § 172. 4.

טוֹב the predicate adjective without the article, § 259. 2.

וַיִּבְרָא Hiphil future of בָּרָא with Vav Conversive, § 99. 3.

וַיִּבְרָא Vav Conjunctive, § 234, with the preposition בֵּין, § 237. 1.

VERSE 5.

וַיִּקְרָא from the קָרָא verb קָרָא, § 162. 2.

אֱלֹהִים P'sik, § 38. 1. *a*.

לְאֹד preposition ל with the vowel of the article, § 231. 5.

יוֹם noun, whose plural is יָמִים, § 207. 1. *f*.

קָרָא the preterite, used rather than the future with Vav Conversive, because the verb does not begin the clause, § 265, the accent removed to the penult, § 35. 1.

לְיָהּ paragoric יָה, § 61. 6, § 219. 2, with the noun לְיָהּ, a Segholate of class I. from an יָה root, § 184. *b*, having a pause accent, § 65. 1.

אַרְבָּע numeral, § 223. 1, agreement and position, § 250. 1.

VERSE 6.

רָקִיעַ noun of class I. form 2, § 185. 1.

בְּתוֹךְ preposition ב, § 231. 1, with the construct of בְּתוֹךְ, § 216. 1. *d*, in a partitive sense, § 254. 2.

מְבַדֵּיל Hiphil participle of בָּדַל, § 84. 5, denoting continuous action, § 266. 1, and referred by the tense of the accompanying substantive verb to the future, § 266. 3. *a*.

VERSE 7.

וַיִּשָּׁטְטֵהוּ guttural and לָהּ verb שָׁטַח with Vav Conversive, § 109. 3, § 171. 1, § 172. 4.

מִתְחַת composed of the prepositions מִן and תַּחַת, § 237. 2 (1).

מֵעַל composed of the prepositions מִן and עַל.

VERSE 8.

שְׁמַיִם with pause accent, § 65 (1).

בָּקָר, עֶרֶב, class I. Segholates, § 183.

שְׁנִי ordinal number, § 227. 1, agreement with noun and position, § 252. 1.

VERSE 9.

יִקְוֶה Niphal future of קָוָה verb לָהּ, § 169. 1, with an imperative sense, § 263. 1.

מִקְוֶה noun of class III. from an עָר root, § 190. *b*.

תִּרְאֶה Niphal future of רָאָה, § 109. 4, § 168.

VERSE 10.

וּלְמִקְנֶה conjunction ו, § 234, preposition ל, § 231. 1, and noun of class III. from לָהּ root, § 190. *b*, in the construct state, § 215. 2, followed by the material of which it consists, § 254. 4.

יָמִים plural, § 207. 2, of יָם, a noun of class I. from an ע"ע root, § 186. 2. *c*.

VERSE 11.

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17....278
20....223. 1. a
23....10. a
32....105. a, 118. 3
35....245. 3. b
30: 1....34
5....127. 1
6....104. a
7....252. 1
15....245. 3. b
16....249. 2. b
19....215. 1. b
27....131. 3
31....43
32....44. a
33....24. a
38....45. 2, 88 (f. pl.) bis, 216. 2. a
39....60. 3. b (2)
31: 4....45. 2. a
6....71. a (2)
9....220. 1. b
13....19. 2. a, 246. 3. a
27....126. 1
30....86. b (2 m.), 91. b
32....104. i, 285. 2. a
36....75. 1
39....61. 6. a
32: 1....270. c
5....111. 2. b
16....250. 2 (3)
20....61. 1. c, 88 (pl.), 55. 2. a
22....45. 3
23....249. 2. b
33: 5....220. 1. b
6....88 (f. pl.)
11....43, 166. 1, 270. b
34: 17....100. 2. a (1)
21....258. 2
34: 30....\$254. 5
31....230. 2
35: 7....275. 3. a
15....270. b
18....34
22....39. 4. a
26....275. 1. c
29....22. b
37: 2....249. 1. b
8....282
9....271. 3
12....257
14....10. a
19....73. 2. a, 254. 6. a
20....104. i
22....60. 3. b (2)
32....24. b, 283. 2
33....105. a, 282. a
38: 9....131. 4
11....274. 2. b
25....71. a (3)
39: 4....119. 1
7, 12....98. 1
11....231. 5. a
12....22. b
14....119. 1
14, 17....92. d
20....255. 2
40: 15....93. d, 156. 4
16....251. 1
20....150. 5
41: 8....119. 1
11....99. 3
12....257. 2
19....254. 3
21....220. 1. b
33....35. 2
35....249. 2
40....260. 2 (2) a
43....94. b
51....92. c
42: 7....262. 2. a
11....71. a (1)
13....38. 1. a
18....287. 1
21....39. 4
25, 35....216. 2. a
36....220. 1. b
43: 7....45. 1
8....125. 1
14....65. a, 82. 1. a (3), 249. 1. b
26....26
29....141. 3
44: 1....285. 2
4....114, 271. 2, 272. 2
17....30. 2
18....263. 1. a
40....271. 4
45: 22....251. 2. c
25....45. 3
28....45. 5. a
46: 2....38. 1. a
3....148. 2
22, 27....275. 1. c
28....22. b
47: 24....275. 1. c
48: 20....270. c
22....223. 1. a
49: 3....65. a
5....216. 1. b
8....281
10....24. b
11....53. 2. a, 61. 6. a, 218, 220. 1. b, 221. 5. b
12....215. 1. a, 259. 2. b
17....216. 2. a
49: 19....\$140. 1
23....139. 1
50: 9....248
10....271. 3
17....273. 3. a
19....283. 1
23....22. a
26....147. 5
EXODUS.
1: 1....\$21. 1
7....275. 5
10....88 (3f. pl.)
16....177. 2
2: 3....24. b, 104. e
4....53. 3. b, 148. 2, 150. 3 (p. 182)
7....230. 3
9....150. 2, 151. 1, 161. 5
10....104. k
17....104. g, 105. a
20....60. 3. c, 98. 2, 164. 3
23....51. 2
3: 1....266. 3. a
2....53. 2. a
4....39. 1. a
5....131. 3, 285. 1
8....248
13....75. 1
4: 2....24. a, 75. 1
10....254. 6. a
11....158. 2
13....255. 2, 285. 3
23....126. 1
29....112. 3
31....275. 2. a
5: 5....86. b (2m.)
7....151. 2
8....39. 1. a
16....166. 1, 275. 2. b
6: 14....255. 3
16....251. 3
29....10. a
7: 10....262. 1
11....53. 2. a
20....276. 1
22....53. 2. a
26....265. b
8: 1....131. 3
17....258. 3. b
23....100. 2. a (1)
9: 3....10. a, 177. 1
15....119. 1
18....27, 104. e
25....126. 2
29....88 (pl.)
10: 1....249. 2. b
3....173. 2
8....271. 4. a
24....150. 5
11: 8....249. 2. b
12: 7....45. 2
16....256. c
21....89 (f. s. & m. pl.)
39....141. 6
49....275. 1. c
13: 1....24. a
2....92. c
9....254. 7
16....220. 1. b
22....263. 4
14: 4....22. b, 91. c
14....119. 1
17....22. b, 91. c
15: 1....22. b, 263. 5
15: 2....\$56. 1, 105. b, 131. 1, 247. b
4....277. a
5....61. 6, 104. f
6....60. 3. a, 61. 6. a
9....104. f
10....11. 1. b, 61. 6, 159. 1
11, 13....22. b
14, 15....263. 5. a
16....22. b, 61. 6. a
17....24. b, 190. a
20....277. a
21....22. b
26....112. 3
16: 5....38. 1. a
7, 8....71. a (1)
14....180. a
15....39. 3. b
23....38. 1. a, 112. 1
27....242. a
17: 1....237. d
8, 10....119. 1
11....275. 2. b
18: 8....104. i
10....215. 1. b
11....262. 2
21, 25....225. 1. a
26....88
19: 5....44. a
9....215. 1. a
12....282. a
13....149. 2, 282. a
21, 24....111. 1
20: 2-17....39. 4. a
4....27, 243. 2
5....111. 3. a
8....268. 2
10....249. 1. c
11....43
13....27
21: 7....98. 1. a
9....275. 3
11....215. 1. c
19....92. d
22....19. 2. a, 39. 3. b
28....270. c
30....55. 1
35....19. 2. a, 39. 3. b
36....92. d
22: 2....216. 1. b
3....166. 3
4....220. 1. b
8....43, 275. 3. a
26....220. 1. b
23: 11....254. 2
14....252. 4
26....207. 1. a
30....280. 1
31....104. f
24: 4....246. 3
25: 21....11. 1. b, 113. 1
35....280. 3. b
26: 2....250. 1
23....216. 2. a
24....53. 3. a
33....100. 2. a (1), 100. 2. a (2), 229. 4. b
27: 21....247. a
28: 1....119. 1
2....254. 6. a
7....275. 1. c
40....207. 1. a
29: 3....248. a
9....273. 3
20....38. 4. a
30....105. a

29: 35....\$ 65. *a*
37....229. 4. *b*
30: 18....109. 3
23....215. 1. *c*
34....38. 1. *a*
31: 13....104. *h*
14....275. 6
32: 1....75. 1, 119. 1,
249. 2. *a*
4, 8....275. 3. *a*
19....220. 2. *b*
25....104. *d*, 156. 2
33: 3....63. 1. *b*, 174. 4
13....220. 2. *b*
20....105. *a*
24....111. 3. *a*
36: 3....38. 1. *a*
28....216. 2. *a*
38: 27....250. 2 (2)
39: 30....105. *d*
40: 3....166. 4

LEVITICUS.

2: 15....\$ 71. *a* (3)
4: 13....60. 3. *a*
23, 28....150. 5
5: 21....61. 4. *a*,
205. *c*
22....119. 1
24....220. 2. *a*
6: 14....114
15....95. *a*
7: 38....216. 1. *a*
8: 3....119. 1
9: 7....98. 1. *a*
10: 4....39. 4. *a*
11....273. 2
12....39. 3. *b*
18....271. 4. *a*
19....230. 2. *b*
11: 7....126. 1
9....270. *c*
18....229. 4. *b*
32....38. 1. *a*, 254. 4
39....71. *a* (3)
42....4. *a*
43....164. 2
44....96. *b*, 242
13: 3....258. 3. *a*
4....27. 57. 2 (2)
b, 220. 1. *b*
10, 21....71. *a* (3)
51, 52....139. 3
55, 56....96. *a*
14: 8....126. 1
13....175. 2
35....242. *a*
38....274. 2. *a*
42....156. 2
43....92. *d*, 94. *b*
15: 24....87
29....100. 2. *a* (2)
32....87
16: 4....104. *h*
8....11. 1. *a*, 188. *a*
31....71. *a* (3)
18: 4....263. 1
7 ff....172. 3
28....156. 4
19: 20....175. 5, 282. *a*
20: 3....256
7....96. *b*
21: 1....96. *a*
4....140. 4
5....97. 1. *a*
9....71. *a* (3),
140. 3
23: 3....280. 3. *a*
13....220. 1. *b*

23: 17....\$ 26
18....216. 2. *a*
22....106. *a*
30....112. 3
39....22. *a*
24: 5....100. 2. *a* (1)
22....250. 1. *a*
23....273. 3
25: 5....216. 2. *a*
21....172. 1
46....39. 3. *b*
26: 9....100. 2. *a* (1)
bis.
15....141. 3
18....92. *d*
25....132. 1
33....92. *e*
34....172. 1
34, 35....65. *a*
34, 43....140. 6
27: 7....251. 2. *a*
8....112. 3
23....246. 2. *a*

NUMBERS.

1: 10....\$ 13. *b*
47....96. *a*
2: 33....96. *a*
3: 26....271. 4. *b*
49....55. 1
4: 23....22. *a*
5: 13, 14....71. *a* (3)
22....131. 2
6: 23....120. 3
7: 7....121. 3
24....22. *a*
9: 6....275. 1. *b*
7....249. 2
14....275. 1. *c*
20....253. 2
10: 23....45. 5
29....21. 1
35....4. *a*
11: 4....57. 2 (2) *a*,
229. 3. *a*
5....263. 4
11....164. 2
15....71. *a* (2)
16....111. 3. *a*
20....196. *d*
25....111. 2. *c*
12: 1....276. 1
4....250. 2 (2) *a*
13: 18....283. 2. *a*
32....156. 4
14: 1....275. 2. *a*
2....262. 1
15: 6....252. 3
21....39. 3. *b*
28....27. 220. 1. *b*
29....275. 1. *c*
16: 3....275. 2
17: 3, 4....104. *g*
10....140. 4
28....125. 2
20: 3....125. 2
5....104. *l*
8....276. 3
14....104. *i*
21....131. 4
21: 5....104. *l*
30....105. *a*, 140. 5
33, 35....44. *a*
22: 6....269. *b*
8....274. 2. *a*
11....19. 2, 141. 1,
267. *b*
25....119. 1
29....262. 1

22: 33....\$ 105. *a*
37....141. 1
23: 7....19. 2, 119. 3,
141. 1, 263. 5
13....141. 3
18....61. 6. *a*
19....121. 3
24....166. 5
25....139. 1, 2
27....104. *j*
3: 3....61. 6. *a*
4....266
7....19. 2. *b*, 131. 6
9....275. 6
11....127. 2
15....61. 6. *a*
17....161. 2
21....158. 3
22....35. 1
25: 13....24. *a*
26: 30....246. 3. *b*
62....96. *a*
28: 4....249. 1. *b*
6....254. 6. *b*
8....104. *d*
26....39. 3. *b*
29: 15....251. 1
30: 11....274. 2. *b*
31: 2....131. 3
12....45. 5. *a*
32: 5....271. 4. *a*
7....113. 1
21....254. 9. *b*
33....71. *a* (1), 246.
1. *a*
42....27
33: 30....111. 2. *d*
34: 5....61. 6. *a*
6, 7, 9....24. *a*
18....131. 1
28....57. 2 (2) *b*
35: 4....251. 2. *a*
19....125. 2
20....105. *d*

DEUTERONOMY.

1: 2....\$ 38. 1. *a*
14....259. 2
15....225. 1. *a*
19....271. 2
22....99. 3. *a*
28....38. 1. *a*
35....38. 1. *a*, 249. 1
38....273. 1
44....245. 5. *d*
45....112. 3
2: 9....60. 4. *a*
12....203. 5. *a*
24....131. 3
35....139. 1
3: 4....250. 2 (1)
13....246. 1. *a*
17....216. 2. *a*
26....21. 1, 151. 2
4: 10....119. 1
11....99. 3. *a*
26....44. *b*, 91. *b*
30....265. *b*
33....35. 1
41....219. 1. *b*,
256. *d*
5: 6-21....39. 4. *a*
8....27
9....111. 3. *a*
14....249. 1. *c*
17....27
24....71. *a* (2)
6: 4....4. *a*
25....45. 1

7: 2....\$ 119. 1
5....126. 1
10....92. *c*
13....104. *h*
15....105. *a*
17....254. 9. *b*
23....273. 2
24....94. *b*, 112. 3
8: 3....86. *b* (3 pl.)
9....207. 2. *a*
16....55. 2. *a*, 86.
b (3 pl.)
9: 3....112. 3
6....38. 4. *a*, 249. 2
14....98. 2
25....251. 4
26....119. 1
10: 15....119. 3
17....30. 2
11: 12....247. *a*
14....270. *b*
18....249. 2. *b*
22....87. 88 (pl.)
12: 6....270. *b*
10....274. 2. *e*
31....45. 5
13: 3....111. 3. *a*
4....283. 1
5....65. *b*
7....276. 1
14....254. 6. *a*
5....57. 2 (3) *a*
7....196. *c*
17....229. 4. *b*
22....280. 1
15: 16....119. 1
18....126. 1
16: 1....22. *b*
3....30. 2
20....280. 3
17: 2, 3....265. *a*
18: 2....275. 1. *c*
19: 6....114
15....43
20: 2....19. 2, 119. 3
7....119. 1
21: 7....13. *b*, 86. *b*
(3 pl.)
8....83. *c* (2)
11....214. 1. *b*
22: 7....126. 1
24....255. 2
23: 5....253. 2. *b*
11....24. *b*
24: 3....104. *h*
4....96. *a*
25: 4....158. 3
7....60. 3. *a*
13....280. 2
26: 2....39. 4
5....254. 6. *b*
12....94. *b*, 113. 2
27: 4....106. *a*
7....24. *a*
28: 24....104. *b*
45....104. *b*
48....94. *b*
52....126. 1
57....164. 2
58....249. 1
59....165. 2, 220.
2. *a*
66....177. 3
29: 11....106. *a*
30: 3....92. *c*
3, 4....104. *h*
11....166. 1, 205. *c*
20....39. 4, 87
31: 28....22. *b*
29....166. 1
32: 1....245. 2

- 32: 6....\$ 228. 2. *a*
 7....104. *h*, 280. 2
 8....11. 1. *b*, 94. *b*
 10....63. *c*, 105. *b*
 13....13. *a*
 15....285. 3
 18....172. 4
 21....111. 2. *b*
 22....147. 4
 26....104. *f*, 172. 3
 28....215. 1. *b*
 29....262. 1
 32....24. *b*, 57. 2
 (2) *a*
 34....90 (pass.)
 36....35. 1, 86. *b*
 37....172. 1
 37, 38....220. 2. *c*
 41....141. 2
 33: 16....61. 6. *a*, 88
 (3 *f*), 167. 3
 21....177. 3

JOSHUA.

- 1: 1....\$ 265. *a*
 8....36. 2
 14....256
 16....263. 1
 2: 8....88 (pl.)
 14....249. 2. *b*
 16....157. 1, 164. 2
 17, 18, 20....104. *k*
 18....112. 3
 20....249. 2. *b*
 3: 3....246. 3
 9....131. 3
 11....246. 3. *a*
 12....280. 1
 13....246. 3
 14....253. 2. *a*
 4: 4....251. 4. *a*
 5....255. 3
 6....88 (pl.)
 8....104. *g*
 10....275. 2
 13....45. 5. *a*
 23....127. 2
 24....262. 1
 6: 5....125. 2
 7....46
 13....282. *c*
 17....166. 1
 7: 7....60. 3. *b* (2),
 94. *b*, 112. 2
 9....172. 3
 21....246. 2. *a*
 8: 11....246. 3. *a*
 19....271. 2
 22....272. 2
 24....22. *b*
 33....246. 2. *a*
 9: 4....161. 1
 6....119. 4
 8....262. 2. *a*
 12....161. 1, 249.
 2. *a*
 13....126. 1
 24....95. *c*, 172. 3
 10: 11....38. 4. *a*, 89.
 1. *a*
 20....22. *b*
 24....86. *b* (3 pl.),
 245. 5. *b*
 26....56. 4
 29....272. 2
 30....21. 1
 31, 38....272. 2
 11: 8....21. 1
 14....94. *b*

- 12: 21....\$ 55. 2. *a*
 13: 13....196. *b*
 23....247. *a*
 14: 8....62. 2, 175. 1
 15: 36....203. 5. *b*
 38....22. *a*
 56....22. *a*
 17: 1....30. 2
 18: 12, 14....86. *b* (3
 pl.)
 20....88
 19: 43....61. 6. *a*
 50....172. 4
 51....39. 1. *a*
 21: 10....227. 1. *a*
 22: 5....87
 12....45. 5
 16....119. 3
 17....271. 4. *a*
 25....148. 1
 27....44. *b*
 23: 7, 12....249. 2. *a*
 24: 10....92. *d*, 282. *a*
 15....88 (pl.)
 19....275. 3. *a*

JUDGES.

- 1: 1....\$ 265. *a*
 15....273. 3. *a*
 2: 7....256
 3: 15....246. 3. *b*
 24....140. 5
 25....157. 1
 27....272. 2. *b*
 30....274. 2. *a*
 4: 19....104. 2, 262. 2
 20....104. *a*, 127. 2
 21....11. 1. *a*, 156. 3
 22....266
 23....126. 1
 24....282. *c*
 5: 5....86. *a*, 141. 1,
 249. 2. *a*
 7....24. *c*, 74, 74. *a*
 8....92. *d*, 121. 1
 12....45. 2. *a*
 13....148. 3
 15....199. *c*, 207.
 2. *a*
 26....88 (3 *f* pl.),
 105. *b*
 28....60. 3. *b* (2),
 121. 2
 31....263. 1
 6: 9....99. 3. *b*
 11....246. 3. *b*
 14....249. 2. *b*
 15....250. 2 (2) *a*
 17....74, 74. *a*
 20....73. 2. *a*
 25....249. 1. *c*
 31....230. 3. *a*
 34....119. 1
 36....258. 3. *b*
 7: 6....22. *a*
 12....74. *a*
 19....268. 1
 8: 1....166. 2
 2....25
 10....224. *a*
 11....229. 4. *b*
 19....111. 3. *b*
 26....74. *a*
 9: 2....230. 2. *a*
 8....98. 1. *a*
 9....53. 2. *b*, 63. 1.
a, 95. *b*
 10....89 (f. s. &
 m. pl.)

- 9: 11....\$ 53. 2. *b*,
 95. *b*
 12....89 (f. s. &
 m. pl.)
 13....95. *b*
 14....89
 24....220. 1. *b*
 25....174. 5
 29....164. 5, 172. 3
 35....274. 2. *b*
 38....91. *b*
 48....75. 1
 53....140. 5
 10: 2....60. 3. *b* (1)
 4....207. 1. *f*
 9....243. 3
 14....119. 4
 11: 1....254. 6
 18....99. 3. *a*
 25....91. *b*, 119. 1
 37....98. 2
 40....250. 2 (2),
 263. 4
 12: 4....272. 2
 5....230. 3. *a*
 6....3. 1. *a*
 13: 2....248. *a*
 3....16. 1
 5, 7....90 (2 *f*. s.)
 6....119. 2
 8....93. *b*, 245. 5.
b, 266. 3
 12....275. 1. *a*
 23....273. 1
 14: 1....61. 6. *a*
 6....245. 5. *d*
 11....251. 2. *b*
 15....283. 2. *a*
 18....61. 6. *a*
 15: 16....280. 3. *a*
 16: 5....130. 1. *b*
 13....112. 3
 14....246. 3. *a*
 16....27
 25....51. 2
 26....150. 1
 27....271. 1
 28....22. *b*, 27, 223.
 1. *a*
 17: 2....71. *a*, 2
 18: 7....94. *a*, 275.
 2. *b*
 29....93. *b*
 30....4. *a*
 19: 5....19. 2. *a*, 89
 11....150. 1 (2)
 22....82. 5. *a*
 20: 13....46
 15, 17....96. *a*
 25....224. *a*
 31....131. 2
 32....24. *b*
 39....131. 5
 43....24. *b*
 44....271. 4. *b*
 21: 9....86. *a*
 21....39. 3. *b*
 22....158. 3
 25....258. 3. *b*

RUTH.

- 1: 8....\$ 275. 5
 9....89 (f. pl.)
 11....45. 4
 13....25, 71. *a* (3),
 88 (f. pl.), 91. *c*
 19....104. *g*
 20....60. 3. *c*, 196.
d

- 2: 8....\$ 88, 88 (2 *f*.),
 127. 1
 9....88 (pl.), 165.
 3
 14....150. 3
 16....139. 2
 3: 3....86. *b* (2 *f*.)
 4....16. 1, 55. 2. *a*,
 88 (2 *f*.), 106. *a*
 12....258. 3. *b*
 13....119. 3
 15....60. 3. *b* (2),
 120. 1, 164. 2,
 251. 2. *c*
 20....220. 1. *b*
 4: 1....147. 5
 15....104. *c*, *i*

1 SAMUEL.

- 1: 1....\$ 265. *a*
 3....219. 1. *a*
 4....245. 3. *b*
 6....24. *b*, 104. *i*
 8....263. 2
 9....104. *d*, 172. 4,
 254. 1
 14....88 (2 *f*.)
 17....53. 2. *a*
 20....119. 2
 24....104. *i*
 28....119. 2
 2: 5....24. *c*
 10....119. 1
 13....203. 5. *a*
 22....88 (pl.)
 27....91. *b*
 3: 2....258. 3. *a*
 4....263. 1. *b*
 7....263. 1. *b*
 8....254. 9. *b*
 19....263. 4
 4: 8....266. 2. *a*
 12....266. 3
 14....75. 1
 19....148. 2
 6: 10....104. *g*, 165. 3
 12....88 (3 *f* pl.),
 147. 4, 282
 14....246. 3. *b*
 15....119. 1
 7: 8....119. 1
 8: 19....24. *a*
 9: 3....270. *c*
 9....243. 2. *a*,
 245. 3
 24....245. 5. *b*
 10: 1-8....100. 1
 4....251. 2. *c*
 5....266. 3
 6....165. 3, 273.
 3. *a*
 13....165. 3
 19....250. 2 (2) *a*
 24....24. *b*
 12: 3....38. 1. *a*
 7....91. *c*
 13....119. 2
 24....94. *a*
 13: 5....250. 2 (1)
 8....149. 2
 19....86. *b* (3 pl.)
 21....19. 2. *b*, 65. *a*
 14: 1....73. 2. *a*
 22....94. *c*
 24....111. 2. *d*
 29....249. 2. *c*
 32....157. 3, 172. 4
 33....57. 2 (3) *a*,
 164. 3

- 14: 36...\$141. 1
40...276. 3
15: 1...125. 2
5...111. 2. *c*
6...151. 2
9...91. *e*
19...157. 3, 172. 4
30...100. 2. *a* (1)
16: 4...284
12...214. 2. *b* *
15...221. 2. *a*
18...246. 3. *b*, 254.
6. *a*, 257. 2
23...245. 3. *a*
17: 12...249. 2. *c*, 253.
2. *b*
25...24. *b*, 104, *h*
26...73. 2. *a*, 275.
3. *a*
34...245. 5. *d*, 265.
b, 271. 4. *b*
35...14. *a*, 112. 3,
265. *b*
42...172. 4
47...150. 2
55...245. 2, 249.
2. *a*
56...249. 2. *a*
18: 1...105. *a*
6...158. 3
7...250. 2 (2) *a*
9...156. 1
17...119. 1
20...243. 2
22...220. 2. *b*
28...104. *i*
29...148. 1, 151. 2
19: 10...249. 2. *b*
13, 16...201. 2
17...104. *k*
21...269. *a*
22...249. 1. *c*
20: 6...119. 1
13...271. 4. *a*
21...39. 4
28...119. 1
31...254. 6. *a*
38...199. *b*
42...250. 2 (2) *a*
21: 2...219. 1. *b*
3...92. *b*, 221. 3. *a*
7...44
12...44. *a*
14...66. 1 (1), 105.
a, 174. 4
15...126. 1
22: 2...165. 2
23: 11...94. *d*
22...282. *a*
24: 14...245. 5. *a*
17...260. 1
19...71. *a* (2)
25: 7...94. *a*
8...164. 2
14...157. 3
18...172. 5, 209.
3. *a*
33...165. 3
34...88 (3f.), 167.
3
43...250. 2 (2) *a*
26: 16...271. 4. *b*
22...246. 3. *a*
27: 12...119. 1
28: 7...214. 1. *b*
8...89 (f. s. & m.
pl.)
10...24. *b*
14...60. 3. *b* (2)
15...63. 1. *c*, 97.
1. *b*, 164. 5
28. 24...\$111. 2. *b*
30: 1...14. *a*
31: 2...94. *c*
2 SAMUEL.
1: 4...\$242. *c*
6...91. *b*, 166. 3
9...256. *c*
10...99. 3. *b*, 106. *a*
15...131. 3
21...255. 1
26...166. 1
2: 19...13. *b*
27...65. *a*
32...274. 2. *b*
3: 2...257. 1
8...165. 3
22...276. 2
4: 6...71. *a* (3)
5: 2...164. 2
6: 1...151. 2
3...249. 1. *b*
5...16. 3. *b*
13...282. *c*
16...253. 1
20...282. *b*
23...56. 2
7: 10...114
8: 18...199. *b*
10: 3...253. 2
11, 17...275. 2. *b*
11: 1...11. 1. *b*
24...177. 3
25...245. 5, 271.
4. *a*
12: 1, 4...156. 3
4...249. 1. *c*
14...92. *d*
13: 4...280. 1
31...254. 10
32...158. 3
39...253. 1
14: 2, 3...16. 1
7...38. 4. *a*, 158. 3
10...104. *k*
19...57. 2 (1),
180. *a*
30...149. 1, 150. 4
15: 8...282. *b*
12...125. 2
23...275. 2. *b*
30...282. *c*
32...273. *b*
34...287. 3
37...215. 1. *e*
16: 1...250. 2 (1)
16...215. 1. *e*
17: 9...243. 2. *a*
10...140. 4
12...71. *a* (1)
22...223. 1. *a*
23...113. 1, 275.
3. *a*
18: 3...113. 2
18...270. *b*
19: 1...281
14...111. 2. *b*
18...224. *a*
19...113. 2
20: 1...257. 2
4...119. 1
5...111. 2. *d*
9...111. 2. *b*
21...95. *a*
21: 2...166. 2
6...60. 3. *a*, 127.
2
9...160. 5, 223. 1.
a, 250. 2 (2) *a*
21: 11...\$271. 4. *a*
12...177. 3
22: 7...142. 2
24...45. 1
38...160. 1
37, 40...238. 1. *b*
40...53. 3. *a*, 111.
2. *c*
41...53. 2. *b*, 132.
1
43...118. 3, 141. 3
44...199. *b*
48...238. 1. *b*
23: 1...160. 5
6...33. 3, 140. 6,
221. *b*
8...199. *b*
27...24. *b*
24: 12...268. 2
13...253. 2
1 KINGS.
1: 6...\$243. 1
14...259. 2. *a*
15...54. 1, 205. *b*
21...87
27...283. 2. *b*
2: 24...105. *a*
31...254. 6. *b*
3: 3...126. 1
7...267. *b*
15...147. 4
4: 5...150. 4, 215.
1. *e*
5: 3...253. 2. *a*
10...254. 8
11...260. 2 (2) *a*
20...119. 1
25...53. 2. *a*
6: 16...10. *a*
19...132. 1
21...207. 1. *c*
38...251. 4. *a*
7: 12...249. 1. *c*
14...132. 1, 253. 1
37...220. 1. *b*
44...251. 4. *a*
8: 1...119. 1
48...86. *b* (1. *c*)
9: 11...165. 2
10: 3...112. 3
9...254. 8
12...275. 1. *b*
15...254. 3
11: 1...210. *d*
3...275. 1. *a*
13...16. 1
22...24. *a*
25...271. 4. *b*
39...57. 2 (2) *a*
12: 10...221. 5. *a*
12...164. 2
32...257. 3
13: 7...234. *a*
12...75. 2
20...60. 3. *b* (2)
14: 2...71. *a* (2)
3...60. 2. *a*, 127. 1
6...273. 5
24...246. 3. *a*
25...257. 3
15: 16...60. 3. *a*
23...271. 4
29...94. *b*
33...257. 3, 4
16: 10...252. 2
16...247. *a*
17...172. 4, 175. 3
25...172. 4
16: 26...\$254. 9. *a*
29...252. 2. *a*
17: 3...100. 1
14...177. 3
21...43
18: 1...252. 1
12...100. 2. *a* (1)
13...104. *g*
30...131. 3
32...273. 3
42...175. 3
43...254. 9. *a*,
274. 2. *d*
44...104. *b*
19: 2...275. 3. *a*
4...274. 2. *c*
7...38. 1. *a*
10...92. *d*
11...275. 1. *c*
15...66. 2 (2) *b*,
219. 1
19...251. 4. *a*
20...98. 1. *a*
20: 9...39. 4
13...229. 1. *b*
27...96. *a*, 161. 4
35...172. 3
39...91. *b*
21: 1...45. 1
8...46
29...164. 2
22: 12...126. 1
23...249. 2. *b*
25...165. 1
27...253. 2. *a*,
270. *c*
35...147. 4
54...119. 1
2 KINGS.
1: 2...\$249. 2. *c*,
283. 1
6...36. 2, 39. 4
7...75. 1
10...172. 4
10, 14...250. 2
(2) *a*
16...89. 4
2: 1...16. 3. *b*
10...93. *c*
11...16. 3. *b*
16...208. 3. *c*
21...165. 2
22...165. 3
24...251. 2. *b*
3: 4...253. 2. *a*
23...119. 1
25...65. *b*, 111. 1
27...263. 1
4: 7...220. 1. *b*
16, 23...71. *a*, 2
24...131. 1
25...73. 2. *a*
32...95. *a*
5: 1...39. 1. *a*
3...112. 3
6...104. *j*
7...274. 9. *b*
9...257
18...40, 176. 1
6: 5...271. 4. *b*
8...220. 2. *a*
10...252. 4
11...74. *a*
18...98. 2, 207.
1. *a*
19...88 (pl.)
22...230. 3
23...172. 4

- 6: 32...\$ 24. *b*
 7: 12...165. 1
 13...246. 3. *a*
 8: 1...71. *a* (2)
 8...249. 2. *c*
 12...126. 1
 13...75. 1
 21...11. 1. *b*, 90
 9: 17...196. *b*
 25...220. 1. *b*
 37...172. 1
 10: 14...118. 3
 30...39. 4
 11: 4...199. *b*
 13...199. *a*
 12: 1...252. 2. *b*
 8...216. 1. *a*
 9...60. 3. *c*, 132. 2
 10...250. 1. *a*
 13: 6...164. 2
 14...263. 1
 15: 1...252. 2. *a*
 10...19. 2
 16...246. 2. *a*
 16: 7...156. 2
 17...253. 2
 17: 13...39. 4. *a*
 36...39. 4
 18: 23...119. 1
 30...126. 1, 271.
 4. *a*
 19: 4...235. 1
 23...254. 2. *a*
 25...175. 2
 29...131. 3
 22: 19...106. *a*
 23: 1...251. 2. *b*
 17...73. 2. *a*, 246.
 3. *a*
 25: 17...251. 2. *b*
 29...177. 3

1 CHRONICLES.

- 2: 13...\$ 57. 2 (1)
 16...13. *b*
 3: 5...149. 1
 4: 10...100. 2. *a* (1)
 5: 20...74. *a*
 12: 1...14. *a*
 2...150. 1, 180. *a*
 14...260. 2 (2)
 20...14. *a*
 13: 3...104. *b*
 12...51. 2
 15: 24...94. *e*, 180. *a*
 27...180. *a*, 246.
 3. *a*
 17: 4...266. 3. *a*
 20: 2...254. 5
 8...73. *a*, 149. 1
 21: 13...259. 2
 22: 14...250. 2 (3)
 23: 6...59. *a*
 24: 3...59. *a*, 113. 1
 28...275. 1. *c*
 25: 19...251. 4. *a*
 26: 28...245. 5. *b*
 27: 15...251. 4. *a*
 28: 1...36. 1
 5...249. 1. *a*
 29: 17...245. 5. *b*
 18...125. 1

2 CHRONICLES.

- 1: 4...\$ 245. 5. *b*
 10...164. *b*
 2: 7...14. *a*, 254. 3

- 3: 3...\$ 247. *a*
 5: 2...119. 1
 12...180. *a*
 6: 42...98. 1
 7: 6...94. *e*
 8: 16...246. 3. *a*
 18...13. *a*
 10: 7...231. 5. *a*
 10...19. 2
 15: 8...246. 3. *a*
 16: 7. 8...119. 1
 12...177. 3
 17: 11...62. 2. *b*, 209.
 2. *d*
 12...282. *c*
 13...275. 1. *c*
 18: 22...249. 2. *b*
 23...38. 4. *a*
 19: 2...112. 5. *c*
 20: 7...105. *a*
 35...96. *a*
 21: 17...125. 1, 260.
 2 (2)
 22: 5...53. 2. *a*
 11...39. 1. *a*
 23: 19...242
 24: 18...249. 2. *b*
 25: 4...254. 7
 26: 15...148. 1, 177. 3
 17...251. 2. *b*
 19...119. 3
 21...198. *a*, 4
 28: 23...94. *e*
 29: 31...65. *b*
 36...245. 5. *b*
 31: 7...148. 1
 14...219. 1. *a*
 32: 15...256. *c*
 30...150. 2 (p.
 182)
 33: 19...199. *c*
 34: 4...126. 1
 5...220. 1. *b*
 6...43. *b*
 35: 13...57. 1

EZRA.

- 3: 11...\$ 95. *c*, 150. 5
 7: 25...39. 4
 8: 18...26
 23...99. 3
 25...98. 1. *a*, 207.
 1. *b*, 245. 5. *b*
 26...98. 1. *a*
 29...246. 3. *a*
 31...99. 3
 10: 14...245. 5. *b*
 16...122. 2, 141. 1
 17...245. 5. *b*

NEHEMIAH.

- 1: 4...\$ 125. 2
 7...282. *b*
 2: 4...111. 2. *e*
 7...111. 2. *b*
 12...39. 4
 13...4. *a*, 164. 5
 3: 13...53. 2. *b*, 62. 1
 20...94. *a*
 33...274. 1
 34...210. *c*
 4: 7...216. 2. *a*
 5: 8...255. 1
 14...65. *a*
 16...112. 3
 6: 6...177. 1
 8...57. 2 (3) *a*,
 164. 3.

- 6: 11...\$ 233. *a*
 7: 34...251. 3
 8: 2...166. 4
 5...106. *a*, 125. 2
 9: 5...161. 4
 6...71. *a* (2)
 18...63. 1. *a*
 19...249. 1
 26...63. 1. *a*
 28...249. 1. *a*
 32...271. 4. *a*
 35...249. 1. *c*
 10: 39...94. *b*, 113. 2
 11: 17...150. 2
 12: 44...39. 3. *b*
 13: 13...111. 2. *d*
 16...11. 1. *a*
 23...210. *d*

ESTHER.

- 2: 8...\$ 126. 1
 9...207. 2. *d*
 4: 3...150. 5
 4...161. 2
 14...127. 1
 16...276. 2
 7: 5...82. 1. *a* (1)
 8: 6...269
 15...256
 9: 4...282. *c*
 27...86. *b* (3 pl.)

JOB.

- 1: 3...\$ 250. 2 (2),
 260. 2. (1)
 5...263. 4, 274.
 2. *d*
 6...245. 3. *b*
 7...45. 1
 10...71. *a* (2)
 11...45. 4, 131. 3
 14...220. 1. *b*, 258.
 3
 21...164. 2
 2: 3...36. 1. *a*
 5...45. 4
 7...46
 10...248. *a*
 3: 3...263. 5
 8...267. *b*
 11...263. 5
 13...263. 1
 25...168. *a*, 172. 3
 4: 2...283. 1. *a*
 4...200. *e*
 6...287. 3
 19...285. 1
 5: 7...93. *b*, 287. 1
 8...263. 1
 16...61. 6. *a*
 18...165. 3
 6: 2...263. 1
 16...96. *b*
 22...60. 3. *b* (2),
 119. 4
 26...126. 1
 7: 3...243. 2. *b*
 5...119. 1, 139. 3
 14...104. *f*, 105. *b*
 18...105. *b*
 8: 8...57. 2 (2) *a*,
 227. 1. *a*
 21...165. 1
 9: 2...22. *b*
 6...88 (pl.)
 15...92. *b*

- 9: 18...\$ 24. *b*, 105. *a*,
 190. *a*
 30...121. 1
 34...105. *b*
 10: 12...19. 2
 22...61. 6. *a*
 11: 3...94. *a*
 12...139. 3
 15...150. 5
 17...97. 1. *a*, 260.
 2 (2) *c*
 12: 14...111. 1
 21...282. *c*
 13: 9...24. *c*
 15...83. *b*
 21...119. 1
 27...264. *a*
 14: 1...254. 9. *b*,
 19...112. 3, 275. 4
 15: 7...227. 1. *a*
 11...260. 2 (2) *b*
 18...121. 2
 22...172. 5
 16: 5...104. *h*
 11...147. 3
 12...161. 2
 13...126. 1, 216.
 1. *b*
 16...60. 3. *b* (2)
 19...19. 2
 17: 2...24. *b*
 3...126. 1
 10...215. 1. *c*
 16...88 (3 f. pl.)
 18: 2...54. 3
 4...91. *b*, 230. 2
 19: 2...105. *c*
 3...94. *c*, 252. 4
 7...113. 1
 15...105. *e*
 16...45. 4
 17...139. 2
 23...88 (pl.), 141.
 1
 29...74, 74. *a*
 20: 4...158. 3
 8...139. 3
 17...255. 3. *a*
 24...112. 5. *c*
 26...60. 3. *c*, 93. *a*,
 111. 2. *e*
 21: 5...140. 2
 28...140. 2
 13...24. 5
 18...104. *i*
 24...88 (pl.)
 22: 3...283. 2
 20...220. 1. *b*
 21...88 (3 f.), 94
 d, 167. 3
 23: 3...269. *b*
 9...34
 11...79. 3. *a*
 17...86. *b* (2 m.)
 24: 14...83. *b*
 19...285. 3
 21...150. 2
 24...139. 1
 25...264. *a*
 33...220. 2. *c*
 25: 3...220. 1. *b*
 26: 9...180. *a*
 11...161. 4
 27: 3...256. *c*
 4...92. *e*
 12...271. 8
 33...220. 2. *c*
 28: 12...245. 6
 29: 3...139. 2
 6...53. 3. *b*
 14...105. *d*

- 29: 21...\$24. *c*
 30: 8...24. *b*
 26...99. 3. *b*
 31: 5...157. 3
 15...61. 3, 105. *b*,
 161. 3.
 18...273. 3. *a*
 22...27
 24...60. 1. *a*
 32: 2...269. *b*
 10...125. 1
 11...53. 2. *a*, 111.
 2. *c*
 18...164. 2
 33: 5...111. 3. *a*
 9...71. *a* (1)
 13...158. 1
 21...26, 121. 1
 25...180. *a*
 27...158. 2
 30...159. 2
 34: 5...65. *a*
 13...61. 6. *a*
 18...112. 1
 22...91. *b*
 25...216. 1. *a*
 35: 11...53. 3. *a*, 111.
 2. *c*
 37: 6...177. 1
 12...61. 6. *a*
 24...104. *h*
 38: 1...4. *a*
 12...86. *b* (2 m.)
 24...60. 4. *a*, 113. 1
 35...230. 2. *a*
 39: 2...104. *g*
 3...161. 2
 4...112. 5. *c*
 24...165. 2
 40: 2...268. 1. *a*
 21, 22...208. 3. *a*
 22...221. 6. *b*
 41: 1...160. 5
 2...105. *b*
 17...131. 4, 164. 2
 25...172. 5
 26...43, 43. *a*
 42: 2...86. *b* (1. *c*)
 13...223. 1. *a*
- PSALMS.
- 1: 1...\$245. 2
 2: 2...247
 3...45. 4, 97. 1
 7...71. *a* (2)
 12...35. 1, 271. 4
 3: 2...141. 1
 3...61. 6. *a*
 8...273. 2
 4: 3...111. 2. *e*
 7...3. 1. *a*, 131. 3,
 165. 1
 5: 9...31. *b*, 150. 1
 11...42
 12...112. 5. *c*, 254.
 9. *b*
 13...31. *b*
 6: 3...42
 4...71. *a*. 2
 7: 6...31. *b*, 60. 2. *a*,
 114
 10...263. 1. *a*
 17...254. 9. *a*
 8: 2...132. 1
 3...94. *b*
 5...199. *e*
 9: 14...141. 1
 15...220. 2. *a*
 16...285. 3
- 9: 17...\$149. 1
 18...219. 1. *a*
 19...126. 1
 10: 2...31. *a*, 286
 5...31. *b*
 8, 10...209. 1. *a*
 12...131. 3
 13, 14...31. *b*
 11: 1...257. 1
 7...220. 2. *c*, 275.
 3. *a*
 12: 3...280. 2
 4...119. 1
 8...73. 1, 249. 2. *b*
 13: 4...271. 3
 5...104. *h*
 16: 5...19. 2. *a*, 90,
 151. 3
 17: 3...139. 2
 9...263. 5. *a*
 18: 6...104. *l*
 10...147. 5
 15...82. 1. *a* (3)
 21...21. 1
 27...142. 2
 41...132. 1
 19: 6...249. 1
 8...254. 9. *b*
 14...11. 1. *b*
 20: 4...63. 1. *c*, 97.
 1. *a*, *b*
 9...243. 1
 22: 2...104. *j*
 9...42
 10...157. 1
 17...156. 3. 199. *b*
 22...272. 3
 32...266. 3
 23: 6...148. 2, 267. *d*
 24: 14...131. 3
 25: ...6, 7. 2. *a*
 27...71. *a*. 2
 26: 2...98. 1. *a*
 4...112. 3
 27: 10...112. 3
 13...4. *a*
 28: 7...150. 2
 29: 9...111. 1
 30: 4...13. *a*
 8...221. 6. *b*
 13...105. *b*
 31: 10...31. *a*
 14...31. *b*
 24...119. 4
 32: 1...165. 3
 10...249. 1. *a*
 33: 5...266. 1
 34: ...6, 7. 2. *a*
 35: 8...105. *a*
 10...19. 2. *a*, 22.
b, 215. 1. *c*
 19...102. 3
 25...127. 2
 36: 13...121. 1
 37: ...6
 9...91. *b*
 15...24. *b*
 23...161. 4
 38: 3...131. 1
 11...92. *a*
 21...19. 2. *a*
 39: 2...97. 1
 5...75. 1
 14...35. 2, 175. 4
 40: 18...71. *a* (2)
 41: 5...119. 3, 164. 5
 42: 9...220. 1. *b*
 10...111. 2. *b*
 44: 5...258. 2
 13, 21...127. 2
 27...61. 6. *a*
- 45: 3...\$92. *a*
 9...199. *b*
 10...14. *a*, 24. *b*
 47: 5...43. *a*
 10...112. 5. *c*
 49: 9...55. 1
 50: 21...112. 3, 282. *b*
 23...105. *b*
 51: 6...263. 1
 7...121. 2
 53: 6...220. 1. *b*
 55: 10...92. *c*
 16...164. 2
 18...274. 2. *a*
 19, 22...19. 2. *a*
 22...141. 1
 57: 2...172. 1, 275.
 1. *a*
 9...247. *b*
 58: 2...88. (pl.)
 4...156. 2
 7...131. 3
 8...139. 3
 9...24. *b*, 214.
 1. *b*
 12...275. 3. *a*
 60: 2...43. *a*
 4...165. 1
 5...253. 2. *a*
 13...287. 1
 61: 1...196. *b*
 62: 4...93. *a*. bis
 10...260. 2 (2) *c*
 12...252. 4
 63: 2...275. 1. *c*
 4...105. *c*
 8...61. 6. *a*
 64: 7...54. 3
 65: 7...112. 5. *c*
 10...104. *h*, 105. *b*
 66: 4...275. 2. *b*
 12...114
 68: 3...91. *b*, 131. 2,
 5, 140. 4
 5...111. 3. *a*
 8...119. 3
 18...21. 1
 21...231. 3. *a*
 69: 10...22. *a*, 104. *i*,
 216. 2. *a*
 19...98. 1. *a*
 24...119. 1
 70: 6...71. *a*. 2
 71: 6...157. 1
 7...256. *b*
 12...158. 2
 23...88. (f. pl.)
 72: 15...105. *b*
 17...159. 3, 247
 20...93. *a*
 73: 2...172. 1
 10...254. 6. *b*
 16...99. 3. *b*
 27...86. *b* (2 m.)
 74: 4...220. 2. *a*
 5...19. 2. *a*
 8...105. *a*
 10...119. 1
 17...11. 1. *b*
 19...196. *b*
 75: 11...161. 4
 76: 3...203. 5. *c*
 4...22. *a*, 126. 2,
 216. 2. *a*
 6...96. *a*
 77: 2...112. 3
 4...172. 3
 10...139. 2
 18...92. *b*
 20...24. *b*
 78: 9...255. 3. *a*
- 78: 63...\$93. *b*
 65...141. 5*
 80: 3...61. 6. *a*
 5, 8...253. 2. *b*
 6...112. 3
 11...98. *a*
 14...4. *a*, 180. *a*
 15...253. 2. *b*
 16...4. *a*, 130. 2
 19...157. 3
 20...253. 2. *b*
 81: 3...45. 5. *a*
 11...119. 1, 246.
 2. *b*
 17...279
 84: 2...200. *e*
 86: 2...19. 2, 126. 1
 88: 17...24. *b*, 92. *a*
 89: 2...216. 2. *a*
 8...111. 3. *b*
 9...253. 2. *b*
 10...131. 4
 40...272. 3
 44...104. *j*
 45...24. *b*, 86. *b*
 (2 m.)
 51...249. 1. *a*
 52...24. *b*, 216.
 2. *a*
 90: 2...263. 1. *b*
 10...22. *a*
 91: 6...140. 1
 12...105. *c*
 92: 2...242. *b*
 16...61. 6. *a*
 93: 1...126. 2
 5...174. 1
 94: 1...94. *d*
 9...126. 1
 17...61. 6. *a*
 19...141. 6
 20...93. *a*, 111.
 2. *e*
 101: 5...92. *b*, 93. *a*
 102: 5...14. *a*
 14...139. 2
 19...266. 3
 103: 3, 4...220. 2. *c*
 4...104. *c*, 246.
 2. *b*
 5...275. 3
 7...263. 5
 13...119. 1, 262. 3
 104: 8...286
 18...249. 1. *c*
 26...119. 1
 28...88. (pl.)
 29...111. 2. *b*,
 151. 2
 105: 15...264
 28...99. 3
 106: 25...114
 47...126. 1
 107: 20...199. *d*
 27...126. 1
 109: 13...173. 3
 23...112. 5. *c*
 110: 4...61. 6. *a*
 111: ...6
 112: ...6
 113: 5-9...61. 6. *a*
 6...218
 114: 8...61. 6. *a*
 115: 17...242
 116: 6...141. 2, 150. 2
 12...220. 2. *c*
 15...61. 6. *a*
 19...220. 1. *b*
 118: 10...105. *a*
 11...139. 1
 18...92. *d*, 104. *a*

118: 23....\$166. 1
 119:6
 18....98. 2
 22....139. 2
 43....60. 4. *a*
 47....141. 6
 71....123. 1
 101....165. 2
 117....172. 3
 129....104. *i*
 133....97. 2
 137....275. 1. *a*
 139....24. *b*
 155....275. 1. *a*
 122-124:74. *a*
 122: 4....274. 2. *e*
 123: 1....61. 6. *a*
 1....246. 3. *a*
 124: 4....61. 6. *a*
 125: 3....61. 6. *a*
 5....79. 3. *a*
 127: 2....196. *d*, 254.
 9. *b*
 129:74. *a*
 3....243. 2. *a*
 86....114
 132: 1....174. 6
 6....127. 2
 12....65. *a*, 220.
 2. *a*
 133: 1....24. *a*
 134-137....74. *a*
 134: 2....220. 2. *b*,
 273. 2
 135: 7....94. *e*, 165. 2
 137: 6....104. *c*
 138: 6....147. 2
 139: 1....104. *j*, 147. 5
 2....158. 1
 5....220. 1. *b*
 8....53. 3. *b*, 88
 (1. *c*), 161. 2
 19....83. *b*
 20....57. 2 (3) *a*,
 86. *b* (3 pl.),
 164. 3
 140: 10....172. 3
 13....86. *b* (1. *c*).
 141: 3....24. *b*, 98. 1. *a*
 5....111. 1, 164. 2
 8....60. 4. *a*
 143: 3....165. 2
 6....272. 2. *b*
 144:74. *a*
 2....199. *b*
 145:6
 8....215. 1. *c*
 10....104. *b*
 147: 1....92. *d*
 149: 5....112. 5. *c*

PROVERBS.

1: 10....\$111. 2. *b*,
 177. 3
 20....97. 1. *a*
 22....31. *b*, 60. 3.
c, 111. 2. *e*
 28....105. *c*
 2: 11....104. *b*
 3: 3....125. 1
 12....43. *a*
 17....258. 1
 4: 6....118. 3
 13....24. *b*, 106. *b*
 16....88
 25....150. 1
 5: 22....105. *c*
 6: 3....49

6: 11....\$11. 1. *a*
 21....104. *g*
 27....118. 4
 7: 13....141. 1
 14....53. 2. *a*
 8: 3....31. *a*, 97. 1. *a*
 11....260. 1
 13....166. 2
 15....88
 17....53. 2. *a*, 111.
 2. *b*
 25....263. 1. *b*
 27, 29....141. 3
 10: 3....111. 1
 4....11. 1. *a*, 156. 3
 11....249. 1
 11: 7....208. 3. *c*
 25....150. 5
 12: 25....197. *b*
 13: 23....156. 3
 14: 3....105. *d*
 10....60. 4. *a*, 119. 1
 34....263. 3
 15: 1....24. *a*, 60. 4. *a*
 9....112. 5. *c*
 16: 4....246. 2. *a*
 17: 4....111. 2. *c*, 140.
 5
 10....131. 1
 14....126. 1, 131. 3
 26....242
 18: 5....267. *d*
 19: 7....19. 2. *a*, 215.
 1. *c*
 13....216. 1. *d*
 19....215. 1. *c*
 24....51. 1
 25....94. *d*
 20: 16....111. 3. *a*
 21: 8....56. 2
 13....254. 9. *a*
 15....267. *a*
 22....63. 1. *a*
 22: 11....215. 1. *c*
 21....253. 2
 24....60. 4. *a*
 23: 1....158. 3
 12....243. 2
 24....158. 2, 3
 27....207. 1. *c*
 24: 2....92. *e*
 7....156. 3
 14....97. 1. *b*, 148. 3
 17....91. *b*, 231. 5. *a*
 23....94. *b*
 31....93. *a*, 207. 2.
d, 271. 1
 25: 6....126. 2
 7....60. 3. *b* (1)
 9....174. 4
 11....10. *a*
 17....127. 2
 19....90
 26: 7....141. 1
 18....141. 6
 21....141. 6
 27: 10....215. 1. *c*
 15....83. *c* (2)
 17....140. 1
 25....24. *b*, 216. 2. *a*
 28: 6. 18....203. 3.
 21....94. *b*
 29: 6....140. 1
 30: 4....65. *b*
 6....22. *b*, 66. 1 (2)
a, 151. 2
 8....11. 1. *a*
 9....65. *a*
 17....14. *a*, 24. *b*,
 57. 2 (3) *a*

30: 25....\$200. *e*
 31....229. 1. *a*
 31: 3....199. *a*
 10-31....6
 12....104. *i*
 31....247. *a*

ECCLESIASTES.

1: 4....\$266. 1
 9....256. *c*
 15....161. 4
 17....3. 1. *a*
 18....90
 2: 5....207. 1. *a*
 7....275. 1. *c*
 8....280. 3. *a*
 13....57. 2 (3) *a*,
 231. 3. *b*
 15....260. 2 (2) *a*,
 19....230. 4, 283.
 2. *a*
 22....74, 177. 1
 3: 2, 4....267. *b*
 17....245. 5. *a*
 18....74, 139. 2
 4: 2....268. 1. *a*
 9....251. 4
 12....105. *a*
 14....53. 2. *a*, 111.
 2. *c*
 5: 5....113. 2
 7....38. 1. *a*, 201. 2
 8....112. 5. *c*
 7: 16....82. 5. *a*
 22....71. *a* (2)
 24....280. 3
 25....273. 4
 26....91. *b*, 165. 2
 8: 1....177. 3
 9....268. 1
 12....165. 2
 9: 1....139. 2, 216.
 1. *a*
 12....59. *a*, 93. *e*
 18....165. 2
 10: 5....164. 3
 10....121. 2
 17....220. 2. *c*
 11: 3....177. 1
 6....75. 2
 12: 1....201. 2
 4....87
 5....11. 1. *a*, 122.
 2, 140. 5
 6....140. 1, 2
 11....19. 2. *b*, 65. *a*

SONG OF SOLOMON.

1: 6....\$105. *e*, 141.
 1, 207. 1. *a*
 7....45. 5. *a*, 74,
 209. 1. *a*
 8....24. *b*, 260. 2 (2)
 10....174. 1
 2: 5....254. 7
 10....221. 2. *b*
 15....60. 3. *b* (2),
 119. 4
 3: 1....45. 5. *a*
 11....148. 3, 164. 3
 4: 1....254. 4
 2....220. 1. *b*
 5....216. 1. *c*
 9....104. *k*
 5: 2....57. 2 (3) *a*,
 60. 4. *a*

5: 3....\$105. *d*
 9....104. *k*
 12....57. 2 (3) *a*
 6: 5....45. 5. *a*
 6....220. 1. *b*
 9....105. *e*, 275. 5
 11....141. 1
 7: 3....221. 6. *b*
 4....216. 1. *c*
 8....210. *e*
 13....141. 1
 8: 2....199. *b*
 5....104. *i*
 6....22. *a*, 216. 2. *a*

ISAIAH.

1: 3....\$262. 3
 5....256. *c*
 6....60. 2. *a*, 156. 2
 9....262. 1
 11....271. 1
 15....104. *h*, 119. 1
 16....54. 4. *a*, 82.
 5. *a*
 17....185. 2. *c*,
 267. *c*
 18....245. 5. *d*
 21....33. 1, 61. 6. *a*,
 218
 22....245. 5
 24....245. 4
 29....279
 31....60. 3. *b* (2)
 2: 2....265. *b*
 4....207. 1. *a*
 20....43. *b*, 207. 1.
a, 256
 3: 1....280. 3. *a*
 9....273. 3. *a*
 15....24. *a*, 75. 1
 16....172. 5, 209. 3. *a*
 24....53. 3. *a*
 4: 4....262. 1
 5: 10....22. *a*, 216. 2. *a*
 19....97. 1, 97. 1. *a*
 20....10. *a*
 23....275. 6
 28....24. *b*
 6: 1....265. *a*
 2....203. 5. *a*
 5....254. 10
 9....56. 3. *a*, 175. 4
 12....119. 1
 13....92. *d*
 7: 2....157. 1
 4....91. *b*
 11....119. 3, 126. 1
 14....166. 1
 15....267. *c*
 19....156. 4
 25....274. 2. *e*
 8: 2....22. *b*
 11....104. *a*
 17....100. 2. *a* (1)
 23....61. 6. *a*
 9: 3....24. *b*, 221. 5. *a*
 4....142. 1
 6....4. *a*
 12....246. 2. *b*
 17....45. 2
 10: 1....207. 2. *a*,
 247. *b*
 9....22. *b*
 10....260. 2 (2) *c*
 12....255. 3
 13....11. 1. *b*, 57. 2
 (3) *a*, 92. *b*, 174.
 1, 231. 3. *b*

10: 14....\$245. 5. *d*
 16....147. 4
 17....221. 5. *b*
 27....24. *b*
 34....19. 1, 45. 2
 11: 2....100. 2. *a* (2),
 156. 4
 8....141. 6
 15....60. 3. *a*
 13: 8....65. *b*
 16....91. *c*
 18....92. *e*
 20....53. 3. *a*, 111.
 2. *c*
 14: 6....114
 11....150. 5
 19....95. *a*
 23....57. 2 (2) *a*,
 94. *b*, 161. 2
 31....119. 4
 15: 5....142. 2, 161. 2
 16: 8....277
 9....168. *a*, 174. 4
 10....86. *b* (2 m.),
 161. 4
 17: 8....229. 3. *a*
 11....156. 2, 161. 2
 14....139. 2
 18: 2....139. 3
 4....98. 1. *a*
 5....65. *a*
 19: 3....141. 1
 4....275. 3
 6....24. *c*, 94. *a*,
 180. *a*
 9....199. *c*
 17....11. 1. *a*, 196. *d*
 21....92. *c*
 20: 4....199. *c*
 21: 3....207. 1. *a*
 9....262. 4
 12....112. 1, 172. 1,
 177. 3, 247
 14....111. 2. *c*
 22: 1....254. 6
 5....161. 2
 10....25
 11....221. 7. *a*
 17....161. 2
 19....45. 3, 111. 1
 21....221. 3. *a*
 24....254. 6. *b*
 23: 9....254. 2
 11....54. 3, 94. *b*,
 221. 6. *b*
 13....249. 2. *a*
 17, 18....220. 1. *b*
 18....113. 1
 24: 2....165. 2, 246.
 2. *a*
 3....140. 3, 4
 19....139. 2, 282. *a*
 20....82. 1. *a* (1)
 25: 1....104. *h*
 6....209. 1. *a*
 10....159. 2
 11....119. 1
 26: 5....105. *a*, *b*
 11....254. 9. *a*
 16....86. *b* (3 pl.)
 19....221. 2. *b*
 20....172. 3
 27: 3....105. *d*
 4....127. 3
 8....24. *a*
 11....88 (3 f. pl.)
 12....223. 1. *a*
 28: 3....88 (3 f. pl.),
 91. *c*
 6....60. 3. *a*

28: 10....\$280. 2
 12....86. *b* (3 pl.)
 13....280. 2
 16....150. 5, 279. *a*
 21....249. 1. *a*
 27....113. 1
 28....282. *a*
 29: 1....131. 2
 7....165. 3
 9....141. 6
 14....90, 279. *a*
 16....283. 2. *b*
 21....86. *b* (3 pl.)
 22....156. 1
 30: 2....157. 1
 5....157. 3
 11....79. 3. *a*, 232. *a*
 12....19. 2, 119. 3
 18....106. *a*, 119. 1,
 139. 2
 19....104. *b*, 106. *a*,
 141. 3
 21....180. *a*, 258. 1
 23....273. 3
 28....160. 4
 29....96. *b*
 31: 4....22. *a*, 43
 32: 1....88
 11....275. 1. *a*
 33: 1....24. *b*, 87, 131.
 2, 141. 3, 258. 3. *a*
 6....255. 2
 7....24. *a*
 9....82. 1. *a* (1)
 10....82. 5. *a*
 12....24. *c*, 149. 1
 15....271. 2
 21....56. 1
 34: 4....140. 2, 245.
 5. *d*
 6....96. *a*
 11....21. 1, 229. 4. *b*
 17....104. *i*
 35: 1....55. 1, 88 (pl.),
 158. 2
 7....275. 4
 36: 8....35. 1, 246. 3. *a*
 9....250. 1. *a*
 15....271. 4. *a*
 37: 23....270. *c*
 32....254. 9. *a*
 38: 5....90, 279. *a*
 14....19. 2
 16....256. *c*
 40: 1....263. 2
 7....22. *b*, 35. 1
 12....215. 1. *c*
 17....260. 2 (2) *c*
 21....263. 2
 24....92. *b*
 30....147. 4
 31....245. 5
 41: 7....90, 270. *b*
 8....285. 1
 14....254. 3
 23....97. 2. *a*, 172. 3
 24....260. 2 (2) *c*
 42: 4....140. 1
 5....126. 1, 221.
 7. *b*
 6....97. 2. *a*
 11....156. 1
 22....65. *a*
 24....267. *c*
 43: 5....105. *b*
 8....94. *d*
 9....91. *d*
 23....112. 3
 44: 2....105. *b*, 193.
 2. *b*

44: 8....\$14 7. 3
 13....19. 2, 60. 3. *b*
 (2), 120. 1
 16....141. 2
 17....13. *a*
 18....156. 2
 21....102. 2
 27....111. 3. *a*
 45: 1....139. 2
 11....118. 3
 47: 1....269. *b*
 2....88 (f. s. & m.
 pl.), 111. 3. *a*
 5....269. *b*
 10....102. 3, 104. *c*
 12....285. 2. *a*
 13....220. 2. *a*
 14....104. *i*
 48: 7....104. *g*
 8....87
 11....39. 1. *a*
 49: 8....207. 1. *a*
 18....65. *b*
 26....112. 3, 273. 1
 51: 14....126. 1
 15....126. 1
 20....57. 2 (3) *a*
 21....255. 2
 52: 5....96. *a*, *b*, 122.
 2, 131. 6, 150. 2
 7....174. 1
 11....140. 4
 14....60. 3. *b* (2)
 53: 2....111. 1
 3....94. *e*
 4....254. 9. *b*, 262. 4
 5....60. 2. *a*, 142. 1
 10....175. 1
 11....249. 1. *a*
 54: 1....207. 1. *a*
 5....201. 2
 6....104. *c*
 9....125. 2
 12....22. *b*
 55: 5....104. *b*
 11....273. 3
 56: 3....105. *a*, 245.
 5. *b*
 12....164. 5
 57: 5....140. 2
 6....24. *b*
 8....88 (2 f.)
 13....119. 3
 58: 3....24. *b*, 131. 2
 216. 2. *a*
 9....125. 2
 10....216. 1. *b*
 59: 3....83. *c* (2),
 122. 2
 5....112. 3, 156. 4,
 196. *d*
 10....189
 12....127. 2
 13....92. *b*, *d*, 174. 1
 16....104. *i*
 17....172. 4
 60: 1....157. 2
 4....88 (f. pl.)
 7....105. *c*
 9....104. *c*
 10....105. *c*
 61: 1....43. *b*
 62: 2....105. *d*
 3....16. 1
 63: 3....94. *a*, 119. 1
 16....105. *a*
 19....86. *a*
 64: 2....86. *a*
 5....132. 3
 6....161. 3

64: 8....\$94. *d*
 10....139. 1
 65: 20....165. 2, 248
 24....263. 1, *b*
 66: 12....142. 1
 13....45. 5
 20....39. 1. *a*

JEREMIAH.

1: 5....\$105. *d*
 11....266. 2
 2: 11....11. 1, *b*, 230. 3
 12....111. 3. *a*
 19....105. *e*
 21....220. 1. *b*, 249.
 1. *b*
 24....105. *c*
 27....104. *k*
 34....277
 36....111. 2. *b*
 3: 3....267. *b*
 5....86. *b* (2 f.),
 131. 2
 6....172. 3
 7....249. 1. *a*
 8....60. 3. *b* (2),
 207. 1. *a*
 10....249. 1. *a*
 11....207. 1. *a*
 22....177. 3
 4: 3....158. 2
 7....24. *b*, 221. 5. *a*
 13....141. 1
 19....86. *b* (2 f.)
 30....71. *a* (2),
 275. 5
 31....156. 1
 5: 6....141. 1
 7....75. 2, 125. 1
 13....245. 5. *b*
 22....56. 1, 105. *b*, *c*
 26....139. 2
 6: 27....185. 2. *c*
 7: 4....280. 3. *b*
 10....65. *a*
 13....282
 27....104. *b*
 29....141. 1
 8: 11....165. 3
 22....230. 2
 9: 2....94. *c*
 17....118. 4
 19....220. 1. *b*
 10: 5....57. 2 (3) *a*, 86.
b (3 pl.), 164. 3
 12....88
 17....89 (f. s. & m.
 pl.)
 11: 15....220. 1. *b*
 12: 5....94. *a*
 9....229. 3
 10....121. 2
 17....92. *d*
 13: 5....127. 1
 7....147. 2
 13....36. 1
 19....172. 1, 275.
 2. *b*
 21....60. 3. *b* (1),
 86. *b* (2 f.)
 25....60. 2. *a*
 15: 3....119. 1
 10....93 (pl.), 104.
k
 15....106. *b*
 17....112. 5. *c*
 16: 16....158. 1, 249.
 1. *a*

- 17: 3....\$221. 6. *b*
4....86. *b* (2 m.),
112. 3
17....172. 3
18....94. *d*
18: 23....46, 172. 3,
175. 3
19: 11....165. 1
20: 9....22. *b*
21: 3....88 (pl.)
4....39. 4
13....131. 1
22: 3....185. 2. *c*
6....13. *b*
14....161. 4, 199. *c*
15....94. *a*
20....234. *a*
23....61. 6. *a*, 86.
b (2 f.) 90 (2 f.)
s.), 140. 2
24....105. *b*
26....104. *i*
29....280. 3. *b*
23: 13....131. 6
23....254. 6. *b*
29....161. 2
37....104. *b*
39....177. 3
24: 2....91. *c*
25: 3....94. *b*
16....96. *a*
26....246. 3. *a*
34....161. 5
36....57. 2 (3) *a*,
234. *c*
26: 9....165. 3
21....44. *b*
27: 3....249. 1. *c*
18....156. 2
20....13. *a*
28: 16....245. 3. *b*
29: 8....94. *e*, 112. 5. *c*
23....229. 1. *a*
25....220. 1. *b*
27....24. *b*
30: 16....139. 3
19....276. 1
31: 12....87, 119. 3
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INDEX III

HEBREW WORDS ADDUCED OR REMARKED UPON.



Words preceded by Vav Conjunctive or Vav Conversive will be found in their proper place irrespective of these prefixes. A few abbreviations are employed, which are mostly of such a nature as to explain themselves as *v.* verb, *n.* noun, *pron.* pronoun, *adj.* adjective, *adv.* adverb, *int.* interjection, *inf.* infinitive, *imp.* imperative, *pret.* preterite. The numbers refer to the sections of the Grammar.

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